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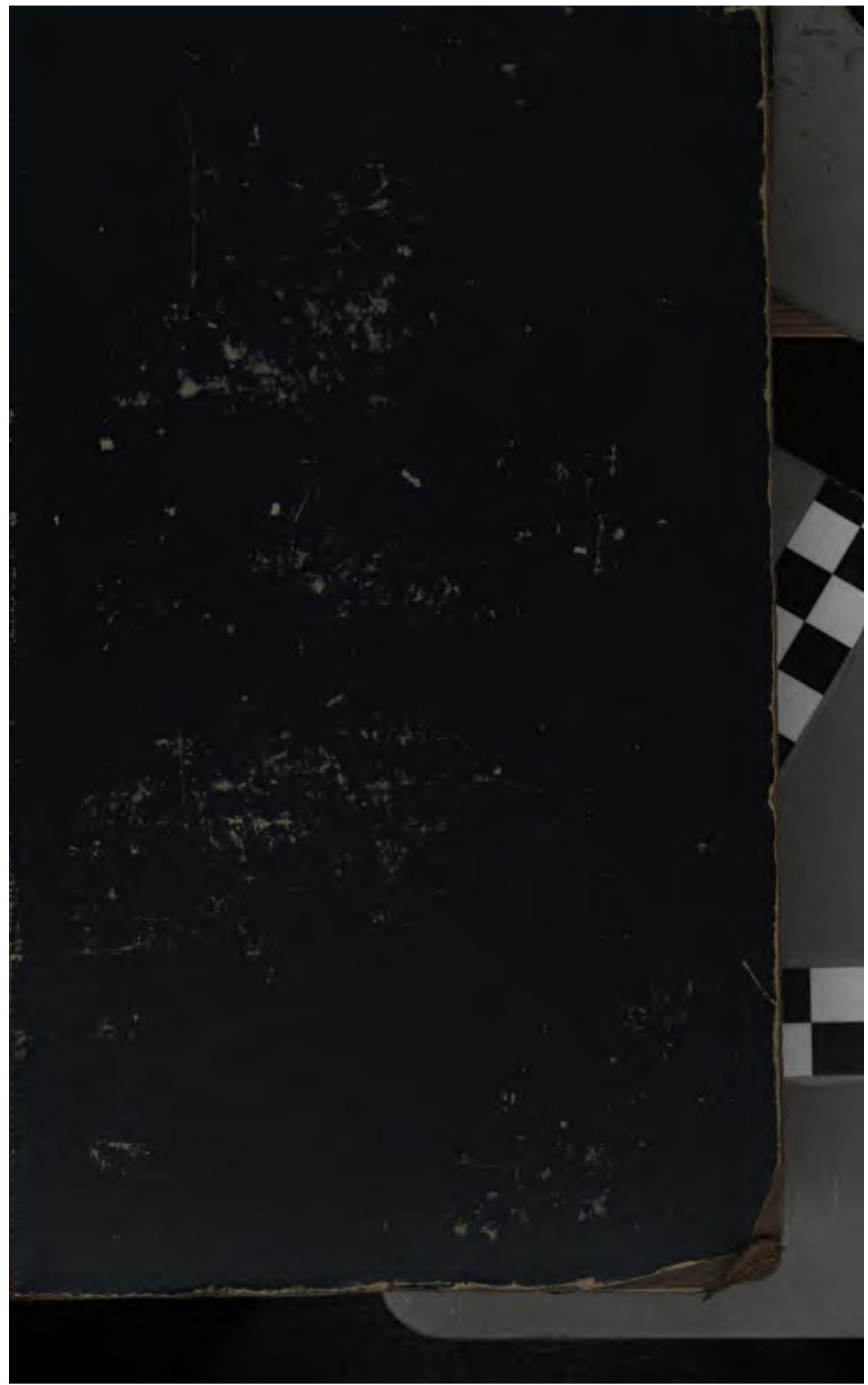
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annalaic ulach.

ANNALS OF ULSTER.

OTHERWISE,

annalaic senat,

ANNALS OF SENAT;

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

FROM A.D. 431, TO A.D. 1540.

EDITED, WITH A TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

BY

WILLIAM M. HENNESSY, M.R.I.A.,

THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE RECORDS.

VOL. I.

A.D. 431—1056.

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DA 933
R6
V. I.

CONTENTS.

	Page
PREFACE,	iii
CHRONICLE,	1

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE Editor was desirous that the important publication of which this forms the first volume should be published in a complete form, and not in separate volumes, for the reason that, considering the great value of the Chronicle, the questions so often discussed regarding the compilers and the sources from which the work was compiled, and the relation to each other of the MSS. from which the text has been formed, it seemed necessary that these subjects should be dealt with in an Introductory Essay. But it would be obviously impossible to write an Introduction of the nature required before the whole work was in print. The Council of the Royal Academy, under whose direction the publication of the work has been placed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, having ordered the immediate publication of this volume, the Editor submitted respectfully to their directions. The Introduction must therefore appear in the last volume of the work—in that, namely, containing the Appendices and Index.

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DA 933
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CONTENTS.

	Page
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	Page
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CONTENTS.

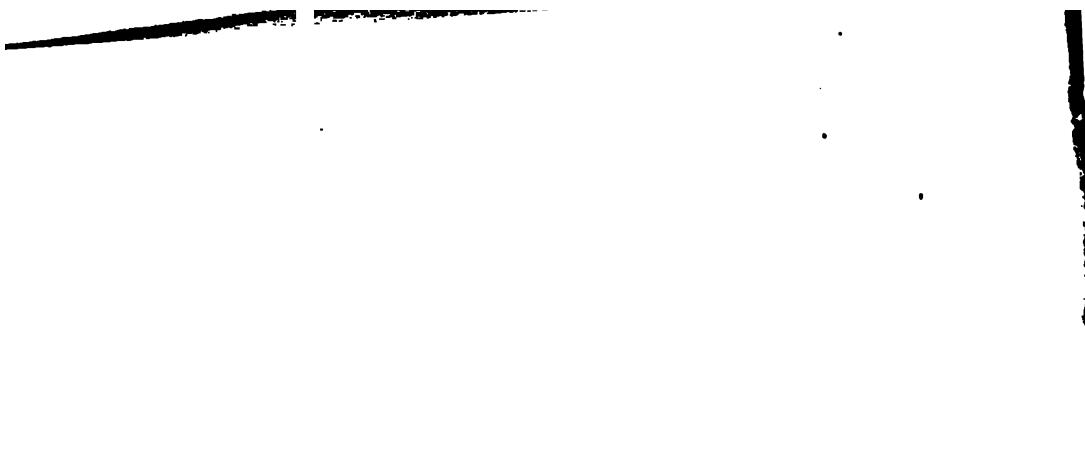
	Page
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June, 1887.



annala uladh.



ANNALS OF ULSTER;

OTHERWISE,

annala senat.

ANNALS OF SENAT.

Connadac uLoadh.

1hc,

Mei est incipere, tui est finire.

Fol. 16aa.

Ht 1enair. Canno ab incarnatione domini cccc.^o xxx.^o i.^o Palladius ad Scotor a Celestino urbis Romae episcopo ordinatur episcopus, Aetio et Valerio consulibus primus mittitur in Hispaniam, ut Christum credentes potuerent, anno Teonori uiui^o.

¹ *Palladius*.—Prosper Aquitanus, in his *Chronicon*, Bassus et Antiochus cose. (i.e. A.D. 431), after mention of the Council of Ephesus adds: “Ad Scottos in Christum credentes, ordinatus a papa Coelestio Palladius, et primus episcopusmittitur” (*Opp. p. 432*). This cardinal record in Irish church history has been repeated by Beda, *Chron.*, p. 26, and *Hist. Eccl.* twice, i., 18, v., 24; where he assigns 430 as the year, i.e. of his mission, whereas 431 was the date of his arrival. See *Pagi, Critica*, t. ii., pp. 214b, 238b. Subsequent chroniclers, enumerated by Ussher, *Wks.* vi., 353, have adopted the same form of words, among them Marianus Scotus, who notices both Palladius and Patricius, under the 8th of Theodosius, junior. Palladius is styled by Muirchu, writing circ. 690, “Archidiaconus pape Caelestini” (Bk. Arm., fol. 2aa). So the Vit. Sec. in Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 13b; the Vit. Quarta, *ib.* p. 88b; Probus, *ib.* 48b; the Vit. Tripart.

huafal vechn, which Colgan not very closely renders, “eximium Diaconum,” *ib.* p. 123a.

² *Celestius*.—The writers in the Book of Armagh note him as “quadragesimus quintus a sancto Petro apostolo,” fol. 2aa, 16aa. But Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus, whom these ann. profess to follow, have xli. Sixtus, his successor, is set down next year as xlii.

³ *Etius and Valerius*.—Their consulship belongs to 432. Bassus and Antiochus were the consuls of this year.

⁴ *Might believe*.—Prosper’s *in Christum credentes* has, from Ussher down, been generally understood as implying that there existed at the time in Ireland a number of acephalous Christians. Muirchu, who, writing about 690, says of Palladius that he had been ordained and sent “ad hanc insolam sub brumali rigore positam convertendam” (Bk. Arm., fo. 2aa), or “ad doctrinam Scottorum” (*ib.*

ANNALS OF ULSTER.

JESUS,

Mine it is to Begin, Thine it is to Finish.

KALENDAR of January. In the year 431 from the [431.] Incarnation of the Lord, Palladius,¹ ordained by Celestinus,² bishop of the City of Rome, is sent, in the consulship of Etius and Valerius,³ into Ireland, first bishop to the Scots, that they might believe⁴ in Christ; in the 8th year of Theodosius.⁵

16aa). Nennius comes next, about half a century after the Book of Armagh was written, and he, drawing as he says, “de historiis Scottorum licet inimicorum,” expressly states “ad Scottos in Christum convertendos” (p. 41). Probus uses language similar to that of Muirchu (Tr. Th. 48b). The Tripart. Life, the substance of which can be proved to be older than 800, says, “to p[ro]p[ter]cepto to Goroe-Lanbh, ‘to instruct the Gaeidhil’. So Vit. Sec. in Colgan, Tr. Th., 13b; Vit. Tert. (ib. 28a); Vit. Quart. (ib. 38a); Jocelin (ib. 70a). Usher’s Irish Life had what his interpreter renders “ad prædicandum Hibernis”; while his Latin Tripart. Life had “ad Scottos convertendos ad Christum” (Wks., vi. 368). Even for the wording of the present text, which is so rude, there is a counterpart in the Annals of Inisfallen at 431, “Palladius ad Scottos a Caelestino, urbis Romae episcopo, ordinatus, primus mittitur in Hiberniam, ut Christum credere potuissent.” This

and the text would seem to imply that the Irish had the offer of conversion, but refused it. Prosper closed his chronicle in 455, but in a work which is peculiarly important as having been written in 433, i.e. 2 years after Palladius’ arrival, he says of Caelestine, “Ordinato Scottis episcopo, dum Romanam insulam (i.e. Britanniam) studet servare Catholicam, fecit etiam barbaram Christianam” *Contra Cassianum*, c. 20 (Opp. 209a). Innes reconciles the two statements of Prosper to his own satisfaction (*Hist.*, p. 55); but Sir James Ware, more in accordance with Irish writers, says “Et ad Prosperi ipsa verba, Scottos in Christum credentes, quod attinet, ea fortasse referenda sunt ad tempus quo Prosper Chronicon suum scripsit, quando nempe longe maxima pars Hibernie ad Christi fidem, S. Patricii prædicatione et operâ sub fuit conversa” (*S. Patr. Opusc.* p. 107).

¹ *Theodosius*.—See note on Theodosius the younger, in the year following.

[Ct. 1enaiρ (u1. p. 1un). Οννο δομινο cccc.º xxx.º ii.º (1111. dc. xxxui. ρecundum Βionirium). Ρatricius regnent aν hiberniam nono anno regni Τeodosii minoris, primo anno episcopatus Tifiti, xl. ii. episcopi Romane ecclie. Sic enumerant Beda et Marcellinus et Iffriodorus in chronicis suis. [In xu (uel xiii) anno regni Laegaire mic Neill. Ob initio mundi iuxta Lxx. interpræterū ī. dccc. Lxxxu; iuxta uero Ebreos 111. dcxxxui. Ob incarnatione uero iuxta Ebreos dcLxxxu, secundum autem Βionirium cccc. xxx. ii.º anni sunt; secundum uero Bedam cccc. xxxi anni sunt.]

[Ct. 1enaiρ. Οννο δομινο cccc. xxx. ii.º (1111. dc. xxxuii.)

[Ct. 1enaiρ. (u1. p. 1u. u.) Οννο δομινο cccc.º xxx.º ii.º (1111. dcxxxuii.) Cetna bpat Saxon vi Θρε [no ino Ειρινη].

¹ *Friday*.—This was leap-year, and the Sunday letter CB, as the 1st of January fell on the sixth day of the week. It may be observed here, once for all, that the chronological notations, except the year of the Lord, whether at the beginning or close of the entries of each year, are not in *prima manu*, but added subsequently in paler ink.

² *Dionysius*.—See his system referred to at A.D. 581 *infra*.

³ *Patrick arrived*.—See Usher, *Wks.*, vi., 370, 371, 396-407, 448; Todd, *St. Patrick*, pp. 392-399.

⁴ *Theodosius the younger*.—There are three dates for the commencement of the reign of Theodosius junior—1st, A.D. 402, when he was declared *Augustus* by his father, Arcadius; 2nd, A.D. 408, when Arcadius died, and he succeeded to the empire of the East; 3rd, A.D. 423, when, on August 15, his uncle Honorius, Emperor of the West, died, and thus left him supreme in the regions of Latin. The third era

is that which these Annals adopt, as did Beda, in *Chron.*, and *H.E.*, i., 13. So also the *Chron. Scot.*; *Ann. Inisf.*; *Leab. Brec.*; *Vit. Tripart.*, and *Marianus Scotus*. *Tirechan* states, “xiii. anno Teothosii,” but 30+24 would be according to the earlier computations, so that his xiii. is evidently a clerical error for viii. *Baronius* takes exception to the present date, and observes at A.C. 429, vii., “ex Prospero corrigendum esse Bedam”; upon which *Smith* well observes, “non ex Prospero Beda, sed ex Beda *Baronius* corrigendus est” (*Beda*, i., 13, p. 51). See *Pagi*, *Critica*, ii., 214b, n., xi.

⁵ *Xistus*.—Over this name is written, in another hand *Celestine*, which is an error. *Celestine* died 13 July, 432, and *Sixtus* iii. was consecrated eleven days afterwards. In the chronicles of *Prosper*, *Idatius*, and *Marcellinus*, *Sixtus* is set down as 42nd Bishop of Rome.

Chronicles.—This is a very slov-

Kal. Jan. (Friday,¹ m. . . .) A.D. 432 (4636, according to Dionysius).² Patrick arrived³ at Ireland, in the 9th year of the reign of Theodosius the younger,⁴ in the first year of the episcopate of Xistus,⁵ the 42nd bishop of the Church of Rome. So Beda, and Marcellinus, and Isidorus compute in their chronicles.⁶ [In the 15th (or 14th) year of the reign of Laegaire, son of Niall.⁷ From the beginning of the world,⁸ according to the LXX. Interpreters, 5885 years; but according to the Hebrews, 4636. Also, from the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 685; but, according to Beda, there are 431 years.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 433 (4637).

[433.]

Kal. Jan. (Monday. m. 5.) A.D. 434 (4638.) The first prey⁹ by the Saxons¹⁰ from Ireland [or, in Ireland].

[434.]

only entry; the chronological order of the writers is inverted; and Beda says nothing on the subject. Marcellinus has—"Valerio et Aetio cosa. (i.e. 432), Romane ecclesie Xystus xiii. episcopus ordinatus, vixit annis viii."

⁷ *Laegaire, son of Niall.*—O'Flaherty makes the 4th of Laegaire to synchronize with 432; therefore 428 + 35, the length of his reign, makes 463, the correct date of his death. Ann. Inisfall., and the ancient authorities cited by Petrie from Leabhar Breac, place Patrick's arrival in the 4th of Laegaire (*Tara*, 77, 79); so also the F. Mast. Nennius says, "In quinto anno Loygare regis exorsus est praedicare fidem Christi" (p. 44). But though Ann. Inisf. here assign the 4th, further on they have a stray sentence, which contradicts this—"Patricius vero xiii. vel ut alii dicunt xiiii. anno ejusdem venit ad Scotos Patriciu." And in the present entry xiii. is written *al. man.* over xu. The addition therefore of 10 to the regnal year of Laegaire brings us down to 443, the date at which

Todd has arrived from independent considerations, *S. Patr.* 392–399

Beginning of the world.—The whole of this chronological paragraph is added by another hand, which subsequently appears in similar additions.

⁸ *Prey.*—The Irish *bprao* or *bprao* seems to be cognate to the Latin *praeda*. From *bprao* comes the adjective *bpraoach* "thievish," the noun *bpraoig*, a "thief," and the name *mac bpraoig*, now Brady. At 820 *infra*, we find *bprao* in the form *praeo*.

¹⁰ *Saxons.*—The Saxons first appear in history at A.D. 287, and then as marauders. At 864, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, "Picti Saxonesque, et Scotti et Attacotti Britanos serumnis vexavere continuis" (xxvi. 5). They were associated with the Picts when defeated by the Britons in the Alleluia victory, which Ussher, on just grounds, places at the year 480, and which was certainly prior to the year 435, as St. Germanus the leader died that year. See his excellent *obs.*, *Wks.* v. 885.

[Ct. 1enair. Cennno domini cccc.^o xxx.^o u.^o (1111. dc. xxxix.)
Morr Órgerail regis Lægen. [Ororius et Progred et
Cipillus in doctrina Christi floreverunt secundum
quorumdam].]

Fol. 16ab. Ct. 1enair. (4 p. l. 27.) Cennno domini cccc.^o xxx.^o
ui.^o (1111. dc. xl.) Uel hic morr Órgerail. Ororius et
Progred et Cipillus in Christo floruerunt, [uel in
doctrina Christi, secundum alios]. Uel hoc anno Órger-
al mortuus est secundum alios].

Ct. 1enair. (6 p. l. 9, alias 8^a.) Cennno domini cccc.^o
xxx.^o ui.^o (1111. dc. xl^o). Finnbarri mac hui Baerdene.

Ct. 1enair. (7 p., 20 Lunae.) Cennno domini cccc.^o
xxx.^o ui.^o (1111. dc. xl^o.) Sençur mor do reribunn; [uel
quod hic debet inveni Secundus cum sociis secundum
alium librum].

Also Thorpe's Lappenberg, vol. i., 62, 63. The Irish invasion here recorded may have been a sequel to their defeat in Britain. These annals assign their permanent arrival in England to 464; and they add a second descent on Ireland at 471 *infra*. The authorities, followed by the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, represent the wife of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, Cairenn Casdubh ("curly black"), mother of Niall ix. Host., as daughter of a king of the Saxons. Which is adopted by O'Flaherty, *Ogyg.* 376, 393. Indorb Find, also, wife of Eoghan, son of Niall, is said to have been daughter of a Saxon prince. Mac Firbis, however, *Geneal. MS.*, p. 108, contends that the first named woman was more likely to have been Pictish or North British. It is curious that the B. of Armagh, referring to the death of Munissa, a disciple of St. Patrick, whom some of his Lives style *Britonissa*, speaks "de morte Monicen Saxonissa" (fol. 20 ab).

¹ *Breasal*.—More fully in the F. Mast. (435), "Breasaile Bealach, son of Fiacha Aiceadh, son of Cathair Mór (king of Leinster), died." The death of Cathair Mór is set down at A.D. 174, so that there must be a deficiency of several generations in the descent. See Keating, 808; *Ogyg.* 311; *B. of Rights*, 201-203.

² According to some.—This, from Orosius, added *ad. manus*. See under next year.

³ *Orosius*.—*Cyril*.—Ororius, in A. by a clerical error. Paulus Orosius, a priest of Tarragona, flor. 416. In 418 he was sent by two Spanish bishops to St. Augustin; during his stay with whom, and at whose instance, he composed his *Historia*. St. Augustin characterizes him as "Vigil ingenio, promptus eloquio, flagrans studio," *Epist.* 166. Prosper, of Aquitaine, appeared before pope Celestine, in 431 (the year of Palladius' mission), to vindicate the memory of St. Augustin. In 433 he

- Kal. Jan. A.D. 435 (4639). Death of Bressal,¹ King [435.] of Leinster. [Orosius, and Prosper, and Cyril flourished in the doctrine of Christ, according to some.]²
- Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 27). A.D. 436 (4640). Or, here [436.] the death of Bresal. Orosius, Prosper, and Cyril,³ flourished in Christ [or, in the doctrine of Christ, according to others. Or, in this year Bresal died, according to others.]
- Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 9, or 8). A.D. 437 (4641). Finn- [437.] barr⁴ son of Ua Bardene.
- Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 20). A.D. 438 (4642). The Sen- [438.] chus Mor⁵ was written. (Or, here should be inserted⁶ Secundus with his companions, according to another book.)

published his *Collator*, and in 455 he completed his *Chronicon*, which is a very important record. Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, presided at the third General Council, in 431, and died in 444. The mention of his name here was probably suggested by Isidore, who says, in his *Chronicon*, "Hoc tempore Cyrillus Alexandrinus episcopus, insignis est habitus." *Opp.* vii. 101. The best edition of his works is that by Jo. Aubertus, 6 tom. (in 7 voll.), fol. Paris, 1638. Gibbon accuses him of tyranny, murder, and a long list of crimes and infirmities. *Decline*, ch. 47. With such a wide margin as the *clarum* of these three writers it was absurd to repeat the entry the year following.

⁴ *Finnbarr*.—The F. Mast. borrow this entry, changing the descent to mac Ua Úarpoene, and adding *oecc*, 'died'; but they give no clue to his lineage or history. O'Donovan supposed that *Ua Baird*, which appears in St. Patrick's kindred, might be intended. It is more likely, however, that the reference is to some one

maccu Úarpoene, 'of the sons of Bairdene,' such as the *Dal Bairdine* of Uladh, whom Tighern. notices at 628, these Annals at 627, and the F. Mast. at 628. Colgan's conjecture of Firtnanus, *Tr. Thaum.* 268a, is inadmissible.

⁵ *Senchus Mor*.—"Chronicon Magnum scriptum est." O'Connor, *R. H. SS.* iv. 1. It was a body of laws, the first materials of which were compiled by St. Patrick and some of his disciples; and which grew by subsequent accretions till it attained its present voluminous dimensions. The *Senchus Móir*, occupying 4 vols. of the intended series of the *Ancient Laws of Ireland*, was published in the years 1865, 1869, 1878–79, edited by Professors Hancock, O'Mahony, and Richey, from the texts and translations of the late Dr. O'Donovan and Professor O'Curry. In the learned Prefaces to these important volumes full information is given of the code.

⁶ *Inserted*.—*Inserti*, for *inseri*, A. See under next year.

.b. *Ict. Ienair.* (1. p., l. 1.) *Omnino domini cccc.º xxx.º ix.º*
(iii. dc. xl.iiii.) Secundus, Auxilius, et Serinus mituntur et episcopi ipsi in Hiberniam in auxilium Patricii.

Ict. Ienair. (2 p., l. u.) *Omnino domini cccc.º xxxx.º*
(iii. dc. xl.iiii.) Exiitum Christi episcopi Romane ecclesie, qui uixit viiiii. annis in episcopatu Romane ecclesie et xxiiii. diebus, ut Deva napparat in episcopico suo. Olli libri dicunt Macne filium Neill in ipso anno napparet. [Auxilius naesit ap na Eadail on Beatae regis pro anima reipos blierdani thec ap 3 xx.º a circu, episcopatus vero cui anno 40. Floruit Augustinus circa annos domini cccc.º]

¹ *Secundus.* — *Recte Secundinus. Called Sechnall by the Irish, and from him dominus Sechnall, now Dunshaughlin, in the S.E. of Meath, derives its name. Born in 374, which is the alleged year of St. Patrick's birth, who was his uncle, and in honour of whom he composed the hymn *Audite omnes.* See Ussher, Wks. vi. 888, 884, 401, 518; Colgan, Tr. Thaum., 226b; Todd, Lib. Hymnor. 7-42. His death is entered below at 447.*

Auxilius. — *Brother of Secundinus, sixth son of Restitut Ua mBaird, and, with Iserinus, ordained as a coadjutor of St. Patrick. In Irish his name assumes the form of Ausaille or Usaille. Cill-Ausaille, now Killashee, in co. Kildare is called from him, and he is also patron of Cill Ua mBaird, now Killymard, near Donegal, in the county of the same name. His death is entered at 459 infra.*

² *Serinus.* — *Generally written Iserinus; but sometimes Eserinus, B. Arm. fol. 15bb; Serenus, Tr. Thaum. p. 14a; Iserinus, Nennius, 43. In the B. of Armagh he is in three*

instances called episcop Fith, one of which is as a gloss upon his name, in the following passage “*Patricius et Iserinus (i.e. episcop Fith) cum Germano fuerunt in Olsiodra civitate. Germanus vero Iserinus dixit ut praedicare in Hiberniam veniret, atque primum fuit oboediens, etiam in quacumque partem mittetur nisi in Hiberniam. Germanus dixit Patricio, et tu, an oboediens eris? Patricius dixit, Fiat sicut via. Germanus dixit, Hoc inter nos erit; et non potuerit Iserinus in Hiberniam non transire. Patricius venit in Hiberniam. Iserinus vero missus est in aliam regionem: sed ventus contrarius detulit illum in dexteram [i.e. australem] partem Hibernie,” (fol. 18 aa); probably Magh Itha, or the barony of Forth, on the south coast of the county of Wexford. Ann. Inisfall. at 440, say, “*Secundinus et Auxiliarius, et Iserinus mittuntur in auxilium Patricii, nec tamen tenuerunt apostolatum, nisi Patricius solus.*” So also Chron. Scot. 438. This joint action appears in the titles of some collections of Irish Canons, and strikes the eye in the*

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1). A.D. 439 (4643). Secundus,¹ [439.] Auxilius,² and Serninus,³ themselves also bishops, are sent to Ireland, in aid of Patrick.⁴

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 5). A.D. 440 (4644). The decease [440.] of Xistus,⁵ bishop of the church of Rome, who lived 8 years and 27 days in the episcopate of the church of Rome, as Beda, in his chronicle, relates. Some books say that Maine son of Niall⁶ perished in this year. [Saint Augustin⁷ taken away from this life in the 76th year of his age, and the 40th year of his episcopate. Augustin flourished about the year of Our Lord 400.]

earliest synodicals which appear in Sir Henry Spelman's, and Wilkins' great collections of British Councils. For the entry of the death of Iserminus, see at 468 *infra*.

⁴ *Patrick*.—In the margin of A. is an entry partly obliterated: no comaró air geineachán Óri[goi], ‘or, perhaps, on this [year] should be the birth of Brigid.’ See under 456, *infra*.

⁵ *Xistus*.—Sixtus iii. In the chronicles of Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus, he is reckoned 42nd Bishop of the church of Rome; as also in these annals, at 432. His tenure of 8 years and 19 days, as calculated by Anastasius, is the correct period. These annals add 8 days, and also err in citing Beda as the authority, for he makes no mention, in either his Chronicle or History, of the pontificate of this Sixtus.

⁶ *Maine, son of Niall*.—Fourth son of Niall ix. Host. and one of the four brothers, whose posterity constituted the Southern Hy Neill. His descendants, who occupied Teathbha or Teffia, were represented by O'Caharny or Fox, Magawley, O'Brien, O'Daly, &c. in the present counties of Longford and

Westmeath, see Keating, p. 372; Ogyg. p. 401. The *Tripart. Life* (ii. 26) states that Patrick, when he visited south Teffia, converted and baptized this Maine; after which he founded the church of Ardachadh (Ardagh); but that Maine, on account of a deception which he practised, incurred the saint's severe displeasure. Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, 132b.

⁷ *St. Augustin*.—Bishop of Hippo. Possidius, in his *Life*, says (cap. 31), “vixit annis LXXVI. in clericatu autem vel episcopatu annis ferme XI.” Beda has the same words, *Chron.* p. 26; and Marianus Scotus, *Chron.* 431. He was ordained priest in 391, and bishop in December, 395. He died v. Kl. Sept. (Aug. 28), A.D. 430. The insertion in the text is, therefore, ten years too late. See Tillemont, *Mémoires*, tom. xiii. p. 943; and the Latin version of the substance of his admirable memoir, which was made by Dom Hugues Vaillant and Dom Jacques du Frische, members of the congregation of St. Maur, in the exhaustive *Vita* which forms the first portion of the last volume of the Benedictine St. Augustin, colla. 102, 141, 491.

Ict. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.^o xl.^o i.^o Leo ordinatur xl. ii. Romane ecclesiis episcoporum; et probatus est in fide catolica Patricius episcopus.

Ict. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.^o xl.^o ii.^o

Fol. 16ba. Ict. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.^o xl.^o iii.^o Patricius episcopus apostolorum fidei et doctrinae Christi florenus in noctua prouincia.

Ict. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.^o xl.^o iiiii.^o Ardo Macca fundata est. Ab ipso condita usque ad hanc ciuitatem fundatam m. cxc. iiiii.

Ict. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.^o xl.^o vi.^o Nascitur mac Biafrae natus Tail, mic Eachach Muigmedoin ag pleib Ealra [no iar na Beim] do hoicnen chennetiis og doletari toraunn obiit, et xx^a triibus annis regnauit in Hibernia.

¹ *Leo*.—Consecrated Sept. 22, 440. These annals, at 432, correctly reckoned Sixtus III., 42nd Bishop of Rome, so that 42 here is a mistake for 43, which is the number in Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus.

Catholic faith.—*Ann. Iniesfai* at 442, have “Probatio sancti Patricii in fide Catholica.” *Ann. Clonmacnois*, at 427, say “Pope Leo was ordained the 46th or 47th to succeed; by whom St. Patrick was approved in the Catholique Religion, and by the rest of the Popes of Rome that succeeded in his time, and then after flourished in the heate of Christian Religion in this Land.”

² *In our province*.—Todd understands this of Ulster, and couples it with the founding of Armagh mentioned under the next year. *St. Patrick*, 470. O’Conor’s copy, however, reads *nostra Hibernia*, which gives the term *provincia* a wider application. At the council of Arles in 814 Britain was regarded as a

provincia. In 592 Pope Gregory designates Italy a *provincia*; and half a century later John, pope-elect, writing to the Irish prelates speaks of Ireland as “provincia vestra” (Beda, *H. E.*, ii. 19). The use of the term *provincia* at that date forbids the limitation of it to the Irish *cōige* or province, as long subsequently adopted in ecclesiastical language. See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 451. Sicily was the first recipient of the designation *provincia*.

⁴ *Ard-Macha was founded*.—In the Book of Armagh is the following curious notice concerning Trim: “sedificavit ecclesiam cum illis xxv. anno antequam fundata esset ecclesia Altimachae (fol. 16ba); which Usher reads “vigesimo secundo” (*Wks.*, vi. 414). His *Tripart. Vit.* had xxv.; so also the Bodleian *Tripart. Life*, Colgan’s copy (*Tr. Th.*, p. 129a); but the Brit. Mus. copy has xxii. See Colgan’s note, p. 100 (*recte* 110) *b*, n. 57. The *F. Mast* place the found-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 441. Leo¹ ordained 42nd bishop of the church of Rome: and Patrick, the bishop, was approved in the Catholic faith.² [441.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 442.

[442.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 443. Patrick, the bishop, flourishing in the zeal of faith and the doctrine of Christ, in our Province.³ [443.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 444. Ard-Macha was founded.⁴ From the building of Rome⁵ to the founding of this city is 1194 years. [444.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 445. Nathi,⁶ son of Fiachra of Magh Tail,⁷ son of Eochaidh Mughmedhoin,⁸ was struck by lightning at the Alps mountain as he was passing the limits of the same, and died. He reigned 23 years in Ireland. [445.]

ing of Trim at 432, and of Armagh at 457. See Colgan, *Tr. Thaum.*, 290b; Usher, *Wks.*, vi., 414, 570 (an. 445); Lanigan, i., 812, 815, 817; Todd, *St. Patrick*, 260, 268-480.

⁵ Building of Rome.—Foundation of Rome (according to Polybius), 751, B.C., which +444 = 1195. See Usher, *Wks.*, vi., 414; Colgan, *Tr. Th.*, 110b, n. 57. Todd errs in saying, "The Dublin MS. of these Annals seems to read 1197" (p. 469); it is plainly 1194. Usher, who owned the MS., so read it, and there can be no uncertainty about the reading, for a later hand has entered in the margin opposite, in Arabic numerals, 1194.

⁶ Nathi.—The death of Nathi, or Dathi, occurred before the year at which these Annals commence, namely in 428; as he succeeded in 405, and reigned 23 years. Accordingly it is at 428 that his death is recorded by the *F. Mast.*, and O'Flaherty (*Ogyg.*, 159, 413). His name, however, occurs in the *Ann. Inisfál* at 446, and it would

seem that that chronicle, as well as this, borrowed from some authority which used a different computation. Supposing it to be correct, and that the arrival of Patrick occurred in the 15th of Laeghaire, it would almost coincide with the death of Sen Patrick, and would upset the chronology of these Annals. We must, therefore, conclude that the present entry is 18 years too late. Regarding Dathi's death, see Keating, 394; *Ogyg.*, 413; and above all O'Donov. in *Hy Fiachrach*, 17-27, 345, 346. The *F. Mast.*, at 449, enter, instead, the death of his brother Amhalgaidh.

⁷ Magh Tail.—Seems to be a poetical name for Fiachra's inheritance. O'Huidhrin applies the term mó̄r magh Tail to the Dalcassian dominion of Brian Boru (*Topogr. Poems*, 98). O'Curry, *MS. Mater.*, p. 479.

⁸ Mughmeadhoin.—"In English *Moist-middle*, because he was much troubled with y^o flux of y^o bellye."—*Ann. Clonmac.*

- b. **Ct. 1enair.** (m. p., l. 18.) Canno domini cccc.^o xl.^o ii.^o (m. dc. l.) bellum Femhin in quo cecidit filius Coerthain filii Coelboc. Alii dicunt vi ēpuitēniū fuīre.
- Ct. 1enair.** (4.p., l. 29.) Canno domini cccc.^o xl.^o iii.^o (m. dc. li.) Quies Secundini sancti lxx. u.^o anno etatip ruse.
- Ct. 1enair.** Canno domini cccc.^o xl.^o iiiii.^o Ingenti tergeminatu per loca uaria imminentे plurimi uerbis ausgūste muri recenti adhuc ne aedificatione confunduntur cum l. iii. turribus conuenerunt.
- Fol. 16bb. **Ct. 1enair.** Canno domini cccc.^o xl.^o ix.^o Teodorius imperator uicentri finem fecit ricut orationem Marcillinius. Locum Teodoriu Marcianus imperator adepatur eft, ut Marcillinius dicit.
- Ct. 1enair.** Canno domini cccc.^o l.^o

¹ *Femhin*.—Or Magh Feimhin, as in *An. Inisf.*, 448. Keating gives the origin of the name at p. 142. It was a plain in the S.E. part of the present co. of Tipperary, comprising the barony of Iffa and Offa, and represented by the old rural deanery of Kilshillan, in the diocese of Lismore. It was taken about this time from Ossory, in Leinster, by Aengus, son of Nadfraech, king of Munster, and transferred to the northern Deise in his province, for which he suffered at Cenn-Losnadh in 489. Another battle of Femhin is recorded at 472 *infra*.

² *Son of Coerthain*.—*An. Inisf.*, at 448, have Cat muīge Femhin etiū Munechu 7 Laingiu in quo cecidit Capitinn meic Coelbath qui iecit genū Laing. Coelbadh, son of Crunn Badhraic, king of Uladh, was slain in 358. He was great-grandson of Fiacha Araidhe, from whom the Dal-Araidhe, or Irish Picts, derived their descent and name. The grandson of Coelbadh, who fell in this battle, was probably the leader of

Dalarrian auxiliaries in the service of the king of Munster, and mainly instrumental in the acquisition of Femhin. See note on *Cruithne* at an. 578 *infra*. Reeve, *Eccles. Antiqu.* 337, 349, 353, and *Adamnan*, 93, 94. The *Chron. Scot.* an. 445, makes Colboth son of Niall.

³ *Secundinus*.—Or Sechnall, of whom an. 439 *supra*. His festival is Nov. 27, at which day, Aengus wrote in his *Felire*, circ. 800—

Spuaim ecnaí conani
Sechnall mino ari platha
Rogab ceol poen rovao
Molao patranc Macha.

A stream of wisdom with splendour,
Sechnall diadem of our realm,
Chanted a song, a noble solace,
A praise of Patrick of Macha.

The *Life of Declan* says: “de quo fertur quod ipse primus episcopus sub humo Hibernie exivit.” See Ussher, *Wks.*, vi, 384; *Vit. Tripart.*, iii., 81; (*Trias Thaum.*, 165b.) The deaths of St. Patrick’s three coadjutor

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 18.) A.D. 446 (4650). Battle [446.] of Femhin,¹ wherein fell the son of Coerthenn,² son of Coelboth. Some say that he was of the Cruithne.

Kal. Jan. (Wednesd., m. 29.) A.D. 447 (4651). Re- [447.] pose of Secundinus³ the holy, in the 75th year of his age.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 448. By a violent earthquake,⁴ which prevailed in various places, very many walls of the Imperial city⁵ rebuilt of masonry still fresh, together with 57 towers, were thrown down.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 449. The Emperor Theodosius⁶ closed [449.] his life, as Marcellinus affirms.⁷ Marcianus succeeded as Emperor in room of Theodosius, as Marcellinus states.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 450. [450.]

bishops are entered in these annals at the years 447, 459, 468.

⁴ *Earthquake.* — This account is borrowed word for word from the Chronicle of Marcellinus, where it is recorded under Indict. xv. *Ardabure et Callepio Coss.* (i.e., A.D. 447). Beda also notices the event, *Chron.* p. 81, and *H.E.*, i., 13. The fullest account of it is in Evagrius, who explains the word *imminente* by διά πάθος καὶ ἐπὶ χρόνον τὴς γῆς ἐπεκράτησεν (*Ecclesi. Hist.*, i. 17).

⁵ *Imperial city.* — “Urbs Augusta” is ten times used by Marcellinus, and is borrowed by other writers, to denote Constantinople. The expression in Evagrius—ἀνδρὸν βασιλίᾳ was rendered *in palatio*, till Valesius gave the proper interpretation, *in urbe Regia*. We find *Regia urbs* of Marcellinus copied in these annals, at 526 *infra*.

⁶ *Theodosius.* — Junior. In the top margin of A. there is this note on the name, in a different, but nearly coeval, hand, “Ab isto Theodossio Bononia habuit privilegia studii po: et regnare cepit anno Domini cccc. 25 . Et

regnavit annis xxvii. De hoc vide gl. in Cle., i.e., de *Magistris* in verbo *Bononiensi.*” The reference is to the Corpus Juris Canonici, in the Clementinæ, lib. v., tit. i. c. 5, where it is stated, “Hoc constat quod Bononia habuit privilegia studii a Theodosio: de minore tamen intelligo, qui regnare cepit (prout ex chronicis quas veriores puto, percipio) anno Domini ccccxxxv., et regnavit annis xxvii. (xxvi. in some copies). Quo tamen anno sui imperii hec concesserit, non percipio: currentibus autem cccclii. successit Martianus.” Tom. iii., col. 286.

⁷ *Marcellinus affirms.* — His words are: “Indict. iii. Valentiano, vii., et Abieno Coss. (i.e., A.D. 450). Theodosius Imperator vivendi finem fecit: regnavit post mortem Archadii patris sui annos xlvi. Loco ejus Marcianus imperium adeptus est.” Galland. *Bibl.* x., 348. He died, 28 July, 450. Pagi, ii., 317. Beda agrees with these annals in antedating Marcianus’ accession one year. *H.E.* i., 15.

b. [Ct. 1enair. Annno domini cccc.º l.º i.º Pascha domini uiui.º Kalendas Maii celebratum est. [Uel uerius hic quievit Teodosius minor.]

[Ct. 1enair. Annno domini cccc.º l.º ii.º Hic alii dicunt nativitatem sancte Brigite. Interfectio magna Lagenarum. [Uel uerius hoc anno Marcianus imperator rucceggit Teodosio Minoris.]

[Ct. 1enair. (u. p., l. 5.) Annno domini cccc.º l.º iii.º (iii. dc. lxxii.) Cathepoineas pia loegaire mac Neill regnibus.

[Ct. 1enair. (6º p., l. 16.) Annno domini cccc.º l.º iiiii.º (iii. dc. lxxii.) Cena (alias fei) Termpa apud (alias la) loegaire filium Neill.

¹ *The Lord's Passover.*—The Sunday letter of this year was G, and the 24th of April fell upon Tuesday; from which some might suppose that the Irish at this period were Quartodecimana, i.e., observing Easter not on the Sunday which followed the 14th after the vernal equinox, but on the 14th itself, irrespectively of the day on which it fell. Both A and B mark this year in the margin as bissextile; but it is 452 that was really so; and its Sunday letter is FE, the 24th of April falling upon Sunday. But there can be little doubt that the present entry is misplaced, and properly belongs to 455, in which year Easter was kept on the 24th of April by the Church of Alexandria, but on the 17th by some of the Latins, who followed the computation of Victorius Prosper, in the closing paragraph of his Chronicle, Valentianiano, viii. et Anthemio Coss. (i.e., an. 455), writes: “Eodem anno Pascha Dominicum die viii. Kalendas Maii celebratum est, pertinaci intentione Alexandrini Episcopi, cui omnes Orientales consentiendum putaverunt: quamvis sanctus Papa

Leo XV. Kalendas Maii potius observandum protestaretur.” *Opp* p. 438. In this year Leo the Great wrote to the Emperor Marcian to state that “eundem diem venerabilis Festi omnibus Occidentalium partium sacerdotibus intimasse, quem Alexandrini Episcopi declaravit instructio, id est, ut anno praesenti viii. Kalendas Maii Pascha celebretur, omissis omnibus scrupulis propter studium unitatis et pacia.” Leo referred the question in 451 to the best informed authorities, especially Paschasius of Lilybæum, and further commissioned Julianus, when proceeding to the Council of Chalcedon, to consult the most eminent fathers present on the subject, in order to avoid all future uncertainty. *Pagi*, ii., an. 458. The *Ann. Clonmac.* give a curious turn: “The Resurrection of Our Lord was celebrated the Eighth of Kalends of May by the Pelagian heresie”! See Labbé, *Concordia Chronol.*, Pt. i., pp. 105, 108. The *Ann. Inisfál.* are very exact in assigning to the year 455 “Pascha in viii. Kal. Maii.” These annals, however, are four years behind. Marianus Scotus says “Hoc anno, i.e., 455

Kal. Jan. A.D. 451. The Lord's Passover¹ was celebrated on the 8th of the Kalends of May. [Or, in this year, Theodosius Minor² rested.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 452. Here some place the nativity of Saint Brigid.³ A great slaughter of the Leinstermen.⁴ [Or, truly, in this year the Emperor Marcianus⁵ succeeded Theodosius Minor.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 5.) A.D. 453 (4657). [Defeat in battle⁶ of the Leinstermen by Loeghaire, son of Niall.]

Kal. Jan. (Friday, m. 16.) A.D. 454 (4658). The Cena (or Feast) of Temhair,⁷ kept with (or by) Loeghaire, son of Niall.

incarnationis (iuxta Dionysium)
Pascha Dominicum 8 die Calendis
Maii recte celebratum est, ordinatione
sancti Theophili: quod sanctus Leo
Papa 15 Calend. Maii potius obser-
vandum protestatur."

² *Theodosius Minor*.—A and B have this entry in *al. man.* After *minor* A adds: "ut patet ex glossa predicta in 1^o anno in Clementinis, i.e., de Magistris, in verbo Bononiensi, juncto eo quod habetur in 2^o anno pagine precedentis."

³ *St. Brigid*.—These annals record her death in her 70th year, at 523 and 525, which refers her birth to 453 or 455, the former being the date generally received. Ussher proposed 453 (*Wks. vi.*, 445–447, 578), which Colgan, *Tr. Th.*, 620a, and Lanigan (i., p. 378) have accepted. A marginal note in A, at 438 *supta* suggests that year. *Ann. Inigf.* have 456, and *Ann. Clonmac.* 425.

⁴ *Leinstermen*.—This seems to be taken from a Latin version of what is recorded in Irish under the year following.

⁵ *Marcianus*.—In A and B, from *verius* to *minori* is in *al. man.* A

adds, "ut patet in Clementinis, i.e., de *Magistris*, in verbo *Bononiensi* predict. 1^o anno."

⁶ *Defeat in battle*.—Literally 'battle-breach.' See Hennessy, *Chron. Scot.*, p. 352a. *Interfectio* is the equivalent in the preceding year. The old English translation makes the word a proper name, "the battle called Cathrone," but the place is not recorded. The *F. Mast.*, at 453, add *mōr* and it is properly rendered by O'Don. 'a great defeat.' *Ann. Inisfal*, at 456, curiously say *priprobe lagen*, 'cutting off of Leinstermen.' *priprobe* = *priptbe* the older form. The battle was probably fought in Leinster, and concerning the *Borumha* or 'Cow-tribute,' see at 458 *infra*.

⁷ *Feast of Temhair*.—In A and B *perī* is given as the Irish word for *cena*, and is the only word employed in the entry at 461 *infra*. O'Flaherty calls it "Temorensis comitia" (*Ogyg.*, 218). Similar celebrations used to be held at Tailte (Teltown), and Uianech (Ushnagh); but concerning this, which was the imperial one, see Keating, p. 414, and especially Petrie, *Tara*, 31, 32, 82–85, who asserts that

b. **[c. 1enair]** anno dominicccc.^o l.^o vi.^o Victorinus
astrologus f[lor]uit.

Fol. 17aa. **[c. 1enair]** (i. p. l. ix.) anno dominicccc.^o l.^o vii.^o
(im. dc. lx.) Morit Enna mic Cathbotha, et natumta
pancte Brigitte, ut alii dicunt. Marcianus imperator
vite Christi amissit. Imperavit annis rex (aliam
quatuor) et menibus vi, vel uti Marcellinus docet.
Leo eidem successit [de puncto].

[c. 1enair] anno dominicccc.^o l.^o vii.^o Calcedo-
nenris renodus congregatus est. Quem renis Patriam
ut alii libri dicunt.

this was the only convention of Tara held by Laeghaire during his reign (p. 82).

¹ *Victorius*.—Or Victorinus, a native of Limoges in Aquitaine, whom Gennadius, *Vir. Illustr.*, c. 88, styles "Calculator scripturarum," flourished in 457. In that year he composed a new Paschal Canon, at the instance of Pope Leo, who, to prevent a recurrence of the controversy which arose in 455, between the Eastern and Western Churches, about the proper Sunday for the celebration of Easter, commissioned Hilary, his Archdeacon, to employ a competent person for the purpose. He framed a cycle of 532 years, i.e., 28 x 19, the product of the solar and lunar cycles, commencing from A.D. 28, the computed year of the Passion, or A.M. 5229. Cuminius, in his Paschal epistle (A.D. 634) mentions this cycle. Ussher, *Wks.*, iv., 440. And the anonymous Irish writer of the tract *De Mirabilibus Sacrae Scriptura* reckons by it. See Pagi, *Critica*, ii., 370b, 582a, 626a; O'Conor, *Rer. Hib. SS.*, ii., 112; Tillemont's *Memoires*, xv., 770. *Ann. Inisfal*, in the parallel entry (an. 458) have "Victorius scripsit ciculum Pascha."

² *Enna, son of Cathboth*.—O'Conor conjectures that this was Enna of Aran (ii., pt. I, p. 109), but unhappily, for that saint was son of Conall derg, and was alive in 530. The present entry is found in *Ann. Inisfal*. (an. 459); *Ann. Buell.* (an. 462); *Chron. Scot.* (an. 455); *F. Mast.* (an. 456); but none of them help to identify the subject of it. In the B. of Armagh mention is made of the seven sons of Cathbadh, a Leinster clan, who with Bishop Isserninus were expelled by Enna Cennsalach (fol. 18aa).

³ *St. Brigid*.—See note at 452 *supra*.

⁴ *Marcian*.—Accession, Aug. 20, 450; death, Jan. 31, 457. B. reads *quietus*, which is technically incorrect, and not the expression of Marcellinus, from whom this entry is borrowed. His words are: "Indict. x. Constantino et Rufo Coss. (i.e., A.D. 457), Marcianus Imp. bonis principibus comparandus vite spiritum amisit: imperavit annos vi. menses vi. Leo eidem defuncto successit, cuius voluntate Majorianus apud Ravennam Cæsar est ordinatus." *Galland*, x., 348b. Beda, less correct, says: "Septem annis tenuit," and with this entry, antedates by a year the acces-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 455. Victorius¹ the astronomer flourished. [455.]

Kal Jan. (Sund., m. 9.) A.D. 456 (4660). Death of Enna, son of Cathboth,² and birth of Saint Brigid,³ as some say. The Emperor Marcian⁴ resigned the vital breath. He reigned six (or four) years and six months, as Marcellinus states. Leo succeeded him [on his decease]. [456.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 457. The synod of Chalcedon⁵ was assembled. Repose of Old Patrick,⁶ as some books state. [457.]

sion of Marcian. *An. Inisfál* have 454; *Marian. Scot.*, 452. But 457 is the true date. See *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, p. 180. Instead of *annis sex* the *al. man.* in A. and B. have *iii.* or which is a manifest error.

⁵ *Synod of Chalcedon*.—Six years too late. The fourth General Council, held at Chalcedon, to condemn the Eutychian heresy, sat from October 8th till November, 451. *Concilia, t. iv., cols. 761-2074; Baronius, t. viii., p. 87; L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, p. 180; *An. Inisfál*, 452.

Old Patrick.—Distinguished by the epithet *Sen* or 'Old,' from Patrick the Apostle of Ireland, who was somewhat his junior. The acts of the two are so interwoven that it is very difficult to resolve them. The present entry, however, affords some help. Nennius says: "A nativitate Domini usque ad adventum Patricii ad Scotos ccccv. anni sunt. A morte Patricii usque ad obitum sanctæ Brigidae ix. anni," which numbers are utterly inapplicable to the Patrick of 432 and 498. Gir. Cambr. dates Patrick's death, "ab incarnatione Domini ccclvii"; this he learned

in Ireland; but it cannot be strained to suit the Apostle. Allowing, however, for the slow year of these Annals, it is identical with the date in the text. Again, three of the Armagh lists (published by Todd, *St. Patrick*, 174, 181) make Sen Patraic *third* abbot, while these annals reckon Iarlaith his successor once removed, the *third*; therefore they ignore the first two, namely Patrick and Sechnall, and leave to Sen Patraic, the *first* place. Usher saw that two names should be expunged (*Wks. vi.*, 437), but he erred in making Sen Patraic one of them. In two of these lists Sen Patraic is allowed an incumbency of ten years, which deducted from 457, gives 447 as his inception, within three years of the founding of Armagh, which event is most probably to be referred to him, not to the Apostle; and further it is equally probable that the encomiums bestowed upon Patrick the Bishop, at the years 441 and 448, belong to the earlier ecclesiastic. His successor, Bishop Benignus, died in 467, which allows the exact ten years assigned to Sen Patraic in the lists. So far the

[Ct. 1enair. (111. p., l. 1.) Annno domini cccc.^o l.^o uiii.^o (111. dc. lxii.) Cat̄ Aetho d̄ara f̄or Laīgairē r̄e Laīgnis [in quo et ip̄e captiūr eſt, t̄et tunc dimiſſiūr eſt iuſtan̄ r̄eſt ſolem et uentum r̄e bouer eif dimiſſiūrum].

.b. **[Ct. 1enair. (u. p., l. xi.)** Annno domini cccc.^o l.^o ix.^o (111. dc. lxii.) Auxiliūr ep̄ifcopūr quieuit. No ſumacō aīr an [Ct. 1o cat̄ Aetha d̄ara pecundum alior.

[Ct. 1enair. (6 p., l. 23.) Annno domini cccc.^o lx.^o (111. dc. lxiiii.) Leo papa mortuūr eſt. Romane eccl̄erie obtinuit ſedem Petri xxi. (alīar quatuor) annūr et menſe uno et diebus xiii., p̄icuti enumerauit bēta in cronico ſuo.

[Ct. 1enair. (1. p., l. 4.) Annno domini cccc.^o lx.^o 1.^o (111. dc. lxi.) Hilariūr Romane aeccl̄erie pontificex xl. 111.⁹⁹⁹ p̄actūr, et uixit annūr .vi. hic alīi quietem patricii dicunt. Loēgairē filiūr Neill poſt cenam Tein̄ro annūr .vii. et menſib⁹r .vii. et dieſr .vii. uixit. Cat̄ Aetha d̄ara r̄ia Laīgnis f̄or Laegairē, qui⁹r Cremthann tunc p̄eeorat.

Apostle does not appear at all in official connexion with Armagh. Sen Patrick's death is commemorated in the *Felire of Ængus*, at the 24th of August, thus:—

Sen Pat̄rac cing catha,
Coem-aite ap̄ p̄rotha.

'Old Patrick, champion of battle,
Loveable tutor of our Sage.'

Upon which the Irish annotator writes "Old Patrick, of Ros Dela in Magh Locha: sed verius est that he may be in Glastonbury of the Gael, in the south of Saxonland (for Scotti formerly used to dwell there in pilgrimage). But his reliques are in the tomb of Sen Patrick in Ard Macha." *Felire*, pp. cxxv., cxxxiii. At 461, *infra*, his death is again recorded, but simply as *Patricius*.

¹ *Ath-dara*.—'Ford of the oak,' on the river Barrow, in Magh Ailbhe (a plain in the co. Kildare). Shearman conjectures, and indeed states, that it was at Mageney Bridge (*Loc. Patric.*, 67, 101), which is in the parish of Dunmanoge in the extreme south of the county of Kildare, on W. side, O.S., s. 39. This battle is entered under next year, and again at 461. See next note.

² *Cow-tribute*.—*Boarma*; which O'Flaherty renders *Boaria*.—*Ogyg*, 305. Said to have been first imposed on the Leinstermen by Tuathal Teachtm̄ar, circ. A.D. 180. After proving a source of violent contention for a long series of years between the chiefs of Ulster and of Leinster, it was abandoned by Finnachta Fledach, about the year 680. There is a full

Kal. Jan. (Wednesd., m. 1.) A.D. 458 (4662). Battle [458.] of Ath-dara,¹ by the Leinstermen against Laeghaire, [in which he was made prisoner, but was presently liberated on his swearing by the Sun and Wind that he would remit to them the cow tribute].²

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 12.) A.D. 459 (4663). Auxilius,³ the bishop, rested. Or, in this year, according to some, the battle of Ath-dara was fought.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 23.) A.D. 460 (4664). Pope Leo [460.] died. He occupied the chair of Peter in the Church of Rome 21 (or 24) years, 1 month, and 13 days, as Beda reckons in his chronicle.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 4.) A.D. 461 (4665). Hilary⁴ [461.] was made 44th bishop⁵ of the church of Rome, and lived 6 years.⁶ Here some record the repose of Patrick. Laeghaire, son of Niall, lived after the Feast of Tara 7 years, and 7 months, and 7 days. The battle of Ath-dara was gained over Laeghaire, by the Leinstermen, of whom Crimthann⁷ was then commander.

and most curious tract, in prose and verse, on the subject in the Books of Leinster and Lecan. See O'Curry's *Lect. on MS. Mat.*, 230–232; Keating, 303–306; O'Donovan, *Hy-Fiachr.*, 32, 33.

Auxilius.—See under an. 439. His festival is August 27th, at which day his name occurs, in the *Mart. Tam.*, *Mart. Gorman*, and *Mart. Doneg.*, as Ussaille son of Ua mbaird, bishop of Cill-Ussaille in Leinster, now Killashee. He is not noticed by the *Felire*. Colgan has collected the little that is known of him at 19th March in *Actt. SS.*, pp. 657–659.

⁴ *Hilary.*—Over the name *Hilary*, there is written in a very old Irish hand in MS. A., *Uel hoc anno Leo obiit*, (“or in this year Leo died”). The death of Pope Leo

(who died on Nov. 4, A.D. 461), is entered under the previous year.

⁵ *Bishop.*—*Pontifex*, B.; *om. in A.*

⁶ *anno*, A.

⁷ *Crimthann.*—This entry is added in A., in a very old hand. In B. it appears in the hand of the transcriber of that MS. See under 458. The Crimthann here referred to was the son of Enna Ceinnselach, whom he succeeded as king of S.E. Leinster, about the year 444. His residence was at Rathvilly, in the N.E. of the present county of Carlow, which gives name to a parish and barony. In the Irish notes in the *Book of Armagh* (fol. 18aa), St. Patrick is stated to have visited Crimthann at Rathvilly: *Lero iaparaisiu cu Crimthann mac n-Énai cennfetlich, et ippe cnevit ucc naith bilich.* “He (St.

¶ct. 1enair. (2 f., l. 15.) Annno dominicccc. ix.
ii.º (iii. dc. Lxvi.) Mopf Laeghaire filii Neill oc
Gneomanus Daphil (alias oc Gneallanus Íairil, pop
træb Íairre, in campo Líri) eti in da énac. i. Eriu 7
Ulbu a n-anmanoa. Sumat a rata re laeghaire gnuan
7 gaeit rofáinairbharo.

.d. ¶ct. 1enair. (3^a f., l. 26.^a) Annno dominicccc. ix.
iii.º (iii. dc. Lxvii). Inicium regni Milella mult mic
Hacti.

Fol. 17ab. ¶ct. 1enair. (4 f., l. 7.) Annno dominicccc. ix.
iii.º (iii. dc. Lxviii.) Rítmuin bellum Círrua copann
ria Laignid. Angli uenerunt in Angliam.

¶ct. 1enair. (6 f., l. 18.) Annno dominicccc. ix.
ii.º Hilarius episcopus Romane aeclepsie mortuus est,
qui posedit cathedram Petri .ii. annis et menibus
.ii. et diebus .x. Semplicius ordinatus, qui sedet
annis .xi. menibus .i. diebus . . Eogan mac Neill mor-
tuus est.

Patrick) went after that to Crimthan son of Enda Ceinnselach, and he believed at Rath-bilich." Crimthan was a strenuous assertor of Lagenian independence, and won many battles in defence thereof, which are enumerated by Dubtach Ua Lugair, in his eulogistic poems on the triumphs of Crimthan, some of which have been published, from the *Book of Leinster*, by O'Curry (*Lectures*, &c., pp. 484—494).

¹ *Alias*.—The alias reading in A., put here in parenthesis, and which is in an old hand, agrees substantially with the text of B. The name of the place where Laeghaire met his death is variously written in different authorities. But the oldest form of the name seems to be *Grellach Daphil*, as appears from the reference to

Laeghaire's death in *Leab. na hUidre*, 118a. The Four Masters (458) say that the place of Laeghaire's death was in Uí-Faelain, i.e. the northern part of the co. Kildare. In the *Boroma* Tract (*Book of Leinster*, 299), it is stated that Laeghaire was killed by the elements (earth, sun, and wind), by which he had pledged himself two and a half years before (*supra*, 458), not again to exact the tribute called *bórama* (or "cow tribute"). But he came, and seized cows at Sidh-Nechtain (Carbury Hill, co. Kildare, at the foot of which is the source of the River Boyne), and met his fate on the side of Caiss, between the two hills called Eriu and Alba (supposed to be the present Hill of Dunmurry, and Hill of Allen).

² *Ailill Molt*.—The cognomen

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 15). A.D. 462 (4666). Death of [462.] Laeghaire, son of Niall, at Greomach-daphil (alias¹ at Greallach-gaifil, on the side of Caiss, in Magh-Lifè), between the two hills, viz., Eiriu and Alba their names. May be it was his guarantees to the Leinstermen, the Sun and Wind, that killed him.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 26.) A.D. 463 (4667). Commencement of the reign of Ailill Molt,² son of Nathi. [463.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 7.) A.D. 464 (4668). First battle [464.] of Ard-Corann³ by Leinstermen. The Angles^{4 (a)} came into England.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 18.) A.D. 465. Hilary, bishop of [465.] the Church of Rome, died, who occupied the chair of Peter 6 years,⁴ and 3 months, and 10 days. Simplicius was ordained, who sat 12 years,⁵ 1 month and . . . days. Eogan⁶ son of Niall died.

molt, a "wether," is Latinized *vervæ-*
cīnus by O'Flaherty. *Ogygia*, p. 429.
He was son of Nathi (an. 445 *supra*),
whom he succeeded as provincial
king of Connaught. From his brother
Fiachra descended the Uí-Fiachrach
of Connaught. O'Flaherty gives 463
as the date of his accession, and 20
years as the length of his reign. See
for Ailill's death ann. 482, 483 *infra*.
Dr. O'Conor absurdly renders *molt* by
"laudabilis"; Tigh. 463.

³ *Ard-Corann*.—This place is again mentioned as battle-ground at 506, 507, 510 and 626. In the Ann. Inisfallen the battle here recorded is mentioned under 467; but the Four Mast. omit all the foregoing entries except the last, having probably thought that Ard-Corann was a place in Scotland, and, as such, foreign to their scope. From the mention of Leinstermen in the foregoing entry,

however, it must be presumed that the place of the battle was in Ireland.

^{4 (a)} *Angles*.—Marianus Scotus places their arrival at 450. In the Saxon chronicle the date is 449. Usher assigns 450.

⁴ *6 Years*.—B. reads, erroneously, "7." See an. 461 *supra*. Hilary's death is placed here three years too soon. He died Feb. 21, 468.

⁵ *Years*.—The length of the pontificate of Simplicius is given in B. as "ten years, two months, and one day," which is also wrong, as the real duration was 15 years and 6 days, Simplicius having been ordained 25th Feb., 468. The beginning of the Pontificate of his successor, Felix, is entered *infra*, under the year 481.

⁶ *Eogan*, i.e., Eogan son of Niall Nine-hostager, from whom the powerful sept of the Cinel-Eogain (or Cinel-Owen) derived their name and lineage.

¶ct. 1enair. (7 p., l. 29.) Annno domini cccc.^o Ix.^o
iii.^o Ravennam ciuitatem terremotum detegunt.
Domangart mac Nisi queuit.

.b. ¶ct. 1enair. (1. p., l. 10.) Annno domini cccc.^o Ix.^o
iii.^o Quieser Benigni episcopi (successorum patrum).
Cena Templa la hollill molt (mac Daeti mic Riachas
mic Easac tuisceomio). Sic in libro Cuanae inueni-
bar Uter penitent regis Anglie, cui succedit
plus tuis. 1. Cingh Ciprius 1. do orradis an boro
epsumus.

¶ct. 1enair. (2 p., l. 21.) Annno domini cccc.^o Ix.^o
viii.^o Irrepunitur episcoporum mortuorum bellum Dumai
achir 1. for Orlill molt, sicut inueni in libro Cuanae.

¶ct. 1enair. (4 p., l. 2.) Annno domini cccc.^o Ix.^o ix.^o
10 feir Templa la hollill molt hoc anno secundum
alios.

¶ct. 1enair. (5 p., l. 13.) Annno domini cccc.^o Ixx.^o
per Tempa la Cill molt, ut alii dicunt.

.b. ¶ct. 1enair. (6^a p., l. 24.) Annno domini cccc.^o Ixx.^o
1.^o Prota secunda Saxonum de Hibernia, ut alii
dicunt, in ipso anno deducta est, ut Maucteur (i.
Moctae) dicit. Sic in libro Cuanae inueni.

Fol. 17ba ¶ct. 1enair. Annno domini cccc.^o Ixx.^o ii.^o

¶ct. 1enair. Annno domini cccc.^o Ixx.^o iii.^o Leo imperator
imperator, Leone uniope a re iam ceffrare constituto
mortuo regunt, tam prius imperium annis quam huius Leonis

¹ In A. the day of the week on which the 1st of January fell is omitted; and the age of the moon is given as 20, in place of 29, as in B., in which the 1st of January is stated to have fallen on a Saturday.

² Domangart.—This entry (from B.), not found in either the older and better copy (A.), nor in the so-called 'translation' in the MS. Clar. 49, (Brit. Museum), is probably the result of a great prolepsis, as there

appears to have been no ecclesiastic of the name of Domangart Mac Nisi at such an early period. The term queuit used by the Annalist, in recording the death of Domangart, indicates that he regarded the deceased as an ecclesiastic. The demise of a Domangart Mac Nisi is given by the Four M. under A.D. 462; in the Chron. Scotorum under A.D. 464 (=462), and in the Ann. Inisfall. at 495 in O'Conor's ed. (=464). The

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 29.)¹ A.D. 466. An earthquake frightened the city of Ravenna. Domangart² Mac Nisi rested. [466.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 10.) A.D. 467. Rest of Benignus, the bishop, successor³ of Patrick. The Feast of Tara held by Ailill Molt (son⁴ of Dathi, son of Fiachra, son of Eochaid Muidhemhoin). So I find in the Book of Cuana. Death⁵ of Uter Pendragon, King of England, to whom succeeded his son, i.e. King Arthur, i.e. who ordained the Round Table. [467.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 468. Iserninus, bishop, dies. The battle of Duma-achir, i.e. over Ailill Molt, as I find in the Book of Cuana. [468.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 2.) A.D. 469. Or, the Feast of Tara by Ailill Molt this year, according to others. [469.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 13.) A.D. 470. The Feast⁶ of Tara was held by Ailill Molt, as others state. [470.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 24.) A.D. 471. The second prey⁷ of the Saxons from Ireland, as some say, was carried off in this year, as Maucteus⁸ (i.e. Mochtae) states. So I find in the Book of Cuana. [471.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 472. [472.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 473. The Emperor Leo the Elder was carried off by disease, Leo the Younger having been previously created Cæsar by him. Leo the Younger, who was [473.]

person intended may have been Domangart, 3rd king of Dalriada in Scotland, son of Fergus Mór. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 434, and the Genealogical Table accompanying. See also note at A.D. 506.

¹ Successor of Patrick.—This clause is only in B. A. marg. note in A., in an old hand, adds that Benignus was bishop of Armagh.

² Son of Dathi, &c.—The geneal. particulars here given from A. are not in B.

³ Death, &c.—The original of this

entry is in B. only, and in a more recent hand.

⁴ Feast.—The author of the so-called 'translation' of the Ann. Ult. in Clar. 49, renders feis by "another feast"!

⁵ Second prey.—The first prey taken by the Saxons from (or in) Ireland, is recorded above under A.D. 434, where see note.

⁶ Maucteus.—Mocteus, B. See note under A.D. 511, referring to the so-called "Book of the Monks."

ρεγονι μενηρισυρ computatari anno x.º uii.º, μενηρε u.º Zenonem Leo iuniorum iademque imperatorum filium primum principem constituit. Quicquid Docci episcopi sancti Brittonum abbatir. Dorphgal duci populi Laiogniū pia nūciliū molt.

Ict. 1enaiir. Annno domini cccc.º lxx.º iii.º Uel hic cat. Domini achirī populi Cilill molt pia Laiogniū.

.b. Ict. 1enaiir. (4 p., l. 9.) Annno domini cccc.º lxx.º u.º (iii. dc. lxxx.) bellum (aliaꝝ dorndꝫal) breg h-Eile p̄e n-Cilill molt populi Laiogniū. Sic in libro Cuanae inueni.

Ict. (1enaiir. 5 p., l. 20.) Annno domini cccc.º lxx.º vi.º (iii. dc. lxxx.) Cat. Domini Cœirī populi Cilill molt pia Laiogniū.

Ict. 1enaiir. Annno domini cccc.º lxx.º uii.º Mopf Tocco mic Cœba regis Cualann.

Ict. 1enaiir. Annno domini cccc.º lxx.º uii.º bellum breg h-Eile.

.b. Ict. 1anaiir. (3 p., l.) Annno domini cccc.º lxx.º ix.º Ict. 1anaiir. Annno domini cccc.º lxxx.º Mopf Conall Cremchonne mic Neill.

Ict. 1anaiir. (5 p., l. 15.) Annno domini cccc.º lxxx.º i.º

¹17th year and 6th month.—B. has anno x.º uii.º, menēre u.º, although O'Conor prints anno x.º uii.º, menēre u.º (18th year and 5th month). But the date is not accurate in either MS. Leo I. was crowned February 7, 457. He died in January, 474; so that his reign wanted but a month of 17 years. His daughter, Ariadne, was married to Zeno, and their son Leo was born in 458. His grandfather, the year before his death, appointed him his successor. He died in November, 474, at 17, in the eleventh month of his sole reign. At the instance of his mother, and of his grandmother Verina, Leo II. associated

with him in the throne his father, Zeno, whom his own father-in-law had passed over on account of his vices and deformity. This entry seems to have been borrowed from the Chronicle of Marcellinus, where the computation above given is “tam sui imperii annis quam Leonis Junioris regni mensibus computatis, anno xvii., mense v.”

²Doccus.—The only individual of this name whom we meet with in British Ecclesiastical History is the Docus who is set down in an ancient authority, cited by Ussher, as the contemporary of David and Gildas, and a preceptor of the Second Order

also Emperor, and son to Zeno, creates him Prince in the 17th year and 6th month,¹ reckoning as well the years of the former, as the months of the latter, Leo's, reign. Rest of the holy bishop Doccus,² Abbot of the Britons. The 'fist-fight'³ of Bri-Eile over the Leinstermen, by Ailill Molt.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 474. Or, in this year⁴ the battle of [474.] Duma-Achir was gained over Ailill Molt by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 9.) A.D. 475 (4679). The battle [475.] (otherwise 'fist-fight') of Bri-Eile gained by Ailill Molt over Leinstermen. So I find in the Book of Cuana.

Kal. (Jan. Thursd., m. 20). A.D. 476 (4680). The battle [476.] of Duma-Achir gained over Ailill Molt by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 477. Death of Tocca, son of Aedh, [477.] King of Cualand.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 478. Battle of Bri-Eile. [478.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m.) A.D. 479. [479.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 480. Death of Conall Cremthainn⁵ son [480.] of Niall.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 15). A.D. 481 (4685). Rest of [481.]

of Irish Saints (*Brit. Eccl. Ant.*, c. 17; *Works* vi., p. 478), and who is mentioned in the Life of St. Cainnech as the abbot under whom he studied in Britain (*ib.*, p. 520). This Doccus is commonly called Cadocus, and is known in Welsh hagiology as *Cutwog Ddoeth*, "Cadoc the Wise." He was abbot of Llancarvan, and flourished about A.D. 500. The entry of his death, above given, would therefore be too late, and may be regarded as out of its place. But see Shearmain's *Loca Patriciana* (Dublin, 1879), pp. 223-5, where the learned author states that Cadoc, the preceptor of St. Cainnech (or Canice) was the nephew of Doccus whose obit is given above.

¹ *Fist-fight*.—*Tópangal*. O'Donovan

translates this "boxing-battle," and regards it as "nothing more than a boxing match between the pugilistic champions of Leinster and Meath." (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 468, note*). In the so-called Translation in Clár. 49, it is described as "the handie skirmish." It seems to be the same as the conflict designated by the term *bellum* in these Annals, under the years 475 and 478.

* *Or, in this year*.—*Uel hic*, B. Not in A.

⁵ *Cremthainn*.—Cramthainne (in the genit. form), A. More usually written Crimthainne, in the genit. case; nom. Crimthann; although it is Cremthainne in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 246.).

(1111 dc. lxxv.) Quieser laplati mic Trena terptii episcopii Ardmachai. Romane ecclieis Felix xlviij episcopius ordinatus, nixit annis xi. vel xii. Ab inicio mundi iuxta lxx. interpprete u. vccc. lxxix. Secundum hebreos autem iii. dc. lxxx. Ab incarnatione secundum hebreos vcc. xxxiii. Secundum Dyonisium vero cccc. lxxxi.

Kt. Iancair. Anno domini cccc. lxxx. ii. bellum Oche in quo cecidit Alill molt .i. la Lughaid mac Laegaire et la Muircheartach mac Ercia. Et Conchobro filio Heras usque ad Cormac filium script anni ccc. viii. Et Cormac usque hoc bellum c. xii., ut Cuana regnaret.

b. **Kt. Iancair.** Anno domini cccc. lxxx. iii. lugulatio Chraumthain mic Enna Ceinnrelais mic Breaghael beliuc mic Liacha barcceaetha mic Catair mtoir, regis lagen. (Uel in hoc anno cat Ocha secundum alios, la Lughaid et la Muircheartach mac Ercia et la Ferixus Cerball mac Conaill premcainn, et la Liaetha lon mac nigg dhal Aranthe).

¹ *Third.*—Iarlathi, son of Trian, is set down in the *Book of Leinster* list of St. Patrick's successors at Armagh (p. 42, col. 8), as the fourth in order; and is said to have been from Cluain-flacia (Clonfeakle, co. Tyrone); but under the reigns of the "Kings after the Faith" in the same MS. (p. 24b), Iarlathi is described as "third Bishop."

² *Felix.*—Felix III., consecrated on Sunday, March 6, 483; died 24 February, 492. His Pontificate therefore lasted only 8 years, 11 months, and 18 days; and not 12 years, or 13, as in the text.

³ *From the beginning, &c.*—The remaining entries for this year, which appear in an old hand in A, are not in B.

⁴ *Ocha.*—The date above given for this battle (which was fought in Meath, as stated in the Life of St. Kieran, and near Tara, as Ammosa asserts in his Life of St. Brigid (Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 551b, and notes 9 and 10, p. 565), seems to be a year too soon, the correct date being 483, under which it is also entered. The battle of Ocha forms an important era in Irish history, many events recorded in the Irish Chronicles being dated from it. See the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 478, where the particulars of the battle are more fully detailed, and O'Donovan's notes on the subject.

⁵ 116. This calculation must surely be wrong. The death of Cormac

Iarlathi, son of Trian, third bishop of Armagh. Felix,³ ordained 46th bishop of the church of Rome, lived twelve years, or thirteen. From⁴ the beginning of the world, according to the Seventy Interpreters, 5879 years; but according to the Hebrews, 4685. From the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 734 years; but according to Dionysius, 481.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 482. The battle of Ocha,⁵ in which [482] Ailill Molt fell, was gained by Lugaid, son of Laegaire, and by Muirchertach Mac Erca. From Concobhar Mac Nesa to Cormac Mac Airt, 308 years. From Cormac to this battle, 116,⁶ as Cuana has written.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 483. The killing of Crimthann,⁷ son [483] of Enna Cennselach, (son of Breasal Belach, son of Fiacha Baiceadha, son of Cathair-niór), King of Leinster. (Or in this year, according to others, the battle of Ocha was gained by Lugaid, and by Muirchertach Mac Erca, and by Fergus Cerball, son of Conall Crimthainn, and by Fiachra Lon,⁷ son of the king of Dal-Araidhe.)

Mac Airt is entered in the *Annals of the Four Masters* under A.D. 266. O'Flaherty, however (*Ogygia*, p. 341), places the accession of his son and successor, Cairbre Lifechair, in A.D. 279, the year, it is to be assumed, of King Cormac's death. The addition of 116 years to this number would, according to this calculation, give A.D. 395 as the date of the battle of Ocha, which is unquestionably wrong. The *Chronicon Scotorum*, which gives the battle of Ocha under A.D. 482, states that 207 years intervened between the time of Cormac Mac Airt and the said battle. The MS. Clar. 49, has "A Cormac usque ad hoc bellum 206, ut Cuana scripsit." This would be more near the mark.

³ *Crimthann*. — Corruptly written *Chramthois* in A., and *Chraemthain* in B.

⁴ *Fiachra Lon*, or "Fiachra the Fierce." — In O'Conor's ed. of these Annals the name is printed "Fiachra Aon." The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 478 erroneously call him son of Laegaire, as he was really son of Caelbad. See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, pp. 330, 339.

⁵ *Dal-Araidhe*. — A large district, including the southern half of the county of Antrim, and the northern half of Down. In O'Conor's ed. of these Annals, the name is inaccurately printed Dalriada. For a full account of Dal-Araidhe, see Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, pp. 334-348.

Ict. 1anair. (p., l.) Annno domini cccc.^o lxxx.^o iii.^o inicium regni Lugdech mic Laegaire hoc anno.

Ict. 1anair. (p., l.) Annno domini cccc.^o lxxx.^o ii.^o bellum primum Graeirach; Coirpri mac Neill .ix. giallairg uictor erat, in quo cecidit Bincat. Uel filius Ercus uictor ut alii dicunt. Uel hic ginn Cremchaito mic Enna Cheinrealaig.

Ict. 1anair. (5 p., l. 21.) Annno domini cccc.^o lxxx.^o iii.^o Uel hoc anno primum bellum Graeirach in quo Muircheartaich mac Ercus uictor erat.

.b. **Ict. 1anair.** (6 p., l. 2.) Annno domini cccc.^o lxxx.^o iii.^o (iii. dc. xcii.) Quieser sancti Meil episcopi in Arrodo acut.

Ict. 1anair. (i. p., l. 13.) Annno domini cccc.^o lxxx.^o viii.^o (iii. dc. xciii.) Quieser sancti Ciannaini cui sanctus patricius euangelium lapgitur erat.

Ict. 1anair. (2 p., l. 24.^o) Annno domini cccc.^o lxxx.^o ix.^o (iii. dc. xciii.) Quieser Mic Caile episcopi. Bellum Cinn Lornado (no Ceall lornairg i manig fœa), ubi cecidit Oengus filius Naithraic ri Muscam, ut Cuana reguprit.

Fol. 18th. **Ict. 1anair.** (3 p., l. 5.) Annno domini cccc.^o xc.^o (iii. dc. xcii.) Zeno Muzuritus vita deceperit tam pri-

¹ Commencement.—This entry is written in pale ink in A., in the hand of the person who has made most of the additional entries in that MS.

² Granard.—The name of this place is differently written in some Chronicles. The Four Masters give the name (in the genit. form) *Granaire*, which in the nom. would be 'Granard,' and would be somewhat like the form above given. But under the very next year (486) the name is written 'Graine,' as in the *Chron. Scotorum* (484). *Annals of Clonmacnoise* at 497, and in Keating. The version of these Annals in Char.

49 has 'Granard.' At 494 (*infra*) these Annals further vary the orthography by giving 'Granairet.' The place is now called Graney, and is situated in the south of the county of Kildare.

³ Or, in this year.—Uel hic, B. Not in A.

⁴ Graine.—The entry of this event is not fully given in B., which does not refer to the victory of Maicheratach Mac Erc.

⁵ Mc.—First bishop of Ardagh, in the county of Longford: said to have been Patrick's nephew. Some call him a Briton. His foreign extraction

Kal. Jan. A.D. 484. The commencement¹ of the reign [484.] of Lugaidd son of Laeghaire, in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 485. The first battle of Granaerad.² [485.] Coirpre, son of Niall-Noighiallach, was victor. In it fell Fincath. Or Mac Erca was victor, as others say. Or, in this year,³ the killing of Crimthann son of Enna Ceinnselach.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 21.) A.D. 486. Or, in this [486.] year, the first battle of Graine,⁴ wherein Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 487 (4692). Rest of [487.] Saint Mel,⁵ the bishop, in Ardagh.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 13.) A.D. 488 (4693). Rest of [488.] Saint Cianan,⁶ to whom Saint Patrick presented the Gospel.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 24.) A.D. 489 (4694). Rest of [489.] Mac Caille,⁷ the bishop. Battle of Cenn-losnado (or Cell-losnaih,⁸ in Magh-Fea), in which fell Aengus son of Nadfraech, King of Munster, as Cuana has written.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 5.) A.D. 490 (4695). Zeno⁹ [490.] Augustus departed this life, in the 17th year and 6th

might account for the absence of his pedigree from the ancient lists.

¹ *Cianan.* — The founder of the church in East Meath which was called, *par excellence*, ‘Daim-liag,’ or the ‘Stone-church.’ Saint Cianan was tenth in descent from Cian, son of Oiliill Oluim, King of Munster (ob. 284, *Four Mast.*), who gave name to the various tribes of *Cianacha*.

² *Mac Caille.* — After the name Mac Caille in B., and Clar. 49, the word “Mannensis” has been added. But this is an idle gloss, as it confounds two persons who were quite distinct. St. Patrick is stated to have converted an unbeliever in Magh-inis (or Lecale, co. Down), called Macal

dus, Mac Cuil, or Mac Fail, who afterwards became bishop of Man. (See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 16; and *Book of Armagh*, fol. 6.) The Mac Caille whose obit. is above given was a totally different individual, being the saint commemorated in the Calendar, at April 25th, as the bishop who placed the veil on the head of St. Brigid, and whose church was at Cruachan-Brig-Eile, in Ui-Failge (i.e. near the well-known Hill of Croghan).

³ *Or Cell-Loenaih, &c.* — The alias reading is not in B. See note under A.D. 491.

⁴ *Zeno.* — This entry is taken from Marcellinus; but a clause necessary to the sense is omitted here. The

imperii anno computatis anno xiiii.^o mons regis. hic rex mons regis et rex mons regis Marcianus auctoritate annum quem non numerant cronica. Cnigratius imperator creatus est. (uel hic casus bellum oritur, secundum aliorum. Mac Esarae uictor, rex Caipli uictus).

b. **[Ct. Ianair. (4^a p., l. 16.)** Canno domini cccc.^o xc.^o ii.^o (iii. dc. xcii). Vicunt regis hic patricium archiepiscopum defunctum (popi).

[Ct. Ianair. (6^a p., l. 27.) Canno domini cccc.^o xc.^o ii.^o (iii. dc. xcii). bellum procta. Romane ecclias alienam Galarius episcopus ortodinatus anno uixit iii. bellum secundum Hispaniarum. Patricius archipropolitus (uel archiepiscopus et aportulus) regorum quiescit c.^{mo} xx.^o anno statim regis, 16 Ct. Apparilis, lx.^o autem quo uenit ad Hiberniam anno ad baptizandorum Scotorum. Ob inicio mundi secundum .lxx. interpres ter u. dcccc. xlvi. Iuxta autem Hebreos iii. dc. xcii. Ob incarnatione iuxta Hebreos iii. dc. xlvi. Ob incarnatione secundum Dionysium cccc [xcii].

[Ct. Ianair. (7^a p., l. 9.) Canno domini cccc.^o xc.^o iii. Cath Taillten popi Iaighniu mac Cairenni mac Neill.

[Ct. Ianair. (1. p., l. 20.) Canno domini cccc.^o xc.^o iii.^o bellum secundum Hispaniarum in quo cecidit

original is "tam sui imperii annis quam Basilisci tyrannidis computatis, anno xvii., mense vi." He reigned from Feb., 474, to 9th April, 491. This includes the period of Basiliscus' usurpation, who, in the third year of Zeno, by Verina's instrumentality, drove the Emperor into Isauria, and took possession of the throne, creating his son Marcus Cæsar. But he was dethroned by Zeno in August, 477, after a 20 months' usurpation.

¹ *Anastasius*.—Crowned April 11, 491. These Annals are, therefore, only a year behind the common reckoning at this period.

² *Cell-osenaid*.—This is also the form of the name in Tigernach and Keating. The Annal. Inisfall., at 484, have Cend-losnai. In the entry above for last year (489) the place is called 'Cenn-losnada,' or 'Cell-losnaigh,' and is stated to have been in Magh-Fea. Keating says that Cell-osenaid was situated in the county of Carlow, four miles to the east of Leighlin. It is now called Kellistown, and gives name to a parish chiefly comprised in the barony of Carlow. Dr. O'Donovan states that 50 years ago the remains of an ancient church and Round Tower were

month, the years as well of his reign [as of the tyrant Basiliscus] being computed. These 6 months, and 6 months of Marcian, add a year which the chronicles do not count. Anastasius¹ is created Emperor. (Or, in this year, the battle of Cell-osnайдh,² according to others; Mac Erca was victor; the King of Cashel vanquished.)

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 16.) A.D. 491 (4696). The [491.] Scoti say that Patrick, the Archbishop, died this year.³

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 27.) A.D. 492 (4697). Battle of Sruth.⁴ Gelasius having been ordained 47th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived 3 years. Second battle of Granairet.⁵ Patrick, the arch-apostle⁶ (or archbishop and apostle) of the Scoti, rested on the 16th of the Kalends of April, in the 120th year of his age, and also the 60th year after he had come to Ireland to baptize the Scoti. From⁷ the beginning of the World, according to the LXX. Interpreters, 5946, but according to the Hebrews, 4697. From the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 746. From the Incarnation, according to Dionysius, cccc [xcii].

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 9.) A.D. 493. The battle of Tailtiu [493.] was gained over the Leinstermen, by Cairpri, son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 20.) A.D. 494. The second [494.] battle of Granairet,⁸ in which fell⁹ Fraech, the son of

still existing, which are now all effaced. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 489, note). The site of the Round Tower, however, is marked on Sheet 8, Ordnance Survey Maps, co. Carlow. The entry is added in a very coarse hand in A.

¹ This year.—This entry seems to be antedated by two years.

² Sruth.—Srutha, in the gen. case. Tigernach calls it "Srath;" but the *Annal. Inisfall* (485) have the entry more fully, thus:—"The battle of Srath-Conaill, in which fell Fiacha, son of Finchad, King of Leinster, and Eochu, son of Cairpre, was victor."

⁵ Granairet.—See note under A.D. 485, respecting this place.

⁶ Arch-apostle.—Ορχιερτοληφ. The altered reading υελ αρχιεριφ· copur et αρχιεριφ is interlined in the old hand in A. Ορχιεριφ· copur in B., without the αρχιεριφ.

⁷ From.—The remaining entries for this year are not in B.

⁸ Granairet.—See above, under 485, note². B. commences the entry with a "Vel hic."

⁹ Fell.—Cecrotic, B. Cecrotic, A.

Bræst mac Finnchæda (mic Þarachon mic Fóðraig mic Eachach Læmboit mic Theirreancorib) ri Lægen. Eochu filius Corbri (i. Eochu mac Cairebri mic Oilella mic Dunluing mic Enna níad) uictori fuit.

- b. Jct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 1.) Annno dominicccc.º xcº. iiº. Solis defectus apparuit. Quiescens Mic Cuilinn Episcopi Lurgan. Expugnatio Duvin lethglaisi. Uel hic cat Talten.

Jct. 1anair. (4º p., l. 12º.) Annno dominicccc.º xcº. iiiº. Romane ecclesie xl. annus regni Annae pontifices ordinatus uicit annis duobus. Mochoe n-Oenorum aquisiuat. Cormac episcopus Ardmacha hegreditur Rathmuiri quiescens. Uel hic bellum recundum Granae, in quo cecidit Bræst mac Finnchæda ri Lægean derigatam Eochu mac Cairebri uictori fuit.

- Fol. 18ab Jct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 23). Annno dominicccc.º xcº. iiiiiº. Uel hic expugnatio Duvin lethglaisi. Bellum inni moerit etiis oceano transiret. Muircearta i. filius Epice uictori erat. Hoc anno ingens terremotus ponticam concurrevit prouinciam. Quiescens Chuinneoga mic Cathnoega, i. Mac Cuilinn episcop Lurgus.

Jct. 1anair. (6º p., l. 4.) Annno dominicccc.º xcº. viiiiiº. Romane ecclesie xl. ixiº simascut episcoporum factus, uicit annis xii. Bellum in quo mac Epice uictori erat. Bellum Gleannna Mirea ria Cairebre mac Neill regi Lægen. Uel hic Mochoe n-Oenorum recundum librum alium.

¹ *Som.*—This parenthetic addn. is in an old hand in A. Om. in B.

from this to the end of the entries for this year is wanting in B.

² *Eochu.*—The orig. of the parenthesis here is om. in B.

³ *Or, in this year.*—Uel hic, in B. only.

⁴ *Cormac.*—In the margin in A. he is called Episcop Cormac Crich in Ernaidhe." See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 496, note k.

⁵ *Dun-lethglaisi.* — Downpatrick. See under 496.

⁶ *Grana.*—Granairet, in B. See above, under 485, note 2. The text

⁷ *Crich-u nGabla*—O'Conor's ed. has Crich Congabla. But the version in Clar. 49 has "O'Gawla's Country" It was the name of a territory in the south of the present

Finchad (son¹ of Garchu, son of Fothadh, son of Eochu Lamhdoid, son of Messincorb), King of Leinster. Eochu, son of Cairpri (*i.e.*, Eochu,² son of Cairpri, son of Ailill, son of Dunlang, son of Enna Niadh) was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 1.) A.D. 495. An eclipse of [495.] the sun appeared. Rest of Mac Cuilinn, bishop of Lusk. The storming of Dun-lethglaissi. Or, in this year, the battle of Tailltiu.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 12.) A.D. 496. Anastasius [496.] having been ordained 48th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived two years. Mochoe of Aendruim rested. The rest of Cormac,³ bishop of Armagh, successor of Patrick. Or, in this year, the second battle of Grane,⁴ in which fell Fraech, son of Finnchad, King of Laighen-desgabhair. Eochu, son of Cairpri, was victor.

Kal. Jan. Thursd., m. 23.) A.D. 497. Or, in this [497.] year,⁵ the storming of Dun-lethglaissi.⁶ The battle of Inne-mor in Crich-ua-nGabla⁷ was gained over the Leinstermen. Muirchertach, *i.e.*, Mac Erca, was victor. In this year a great earthquake shook⁸ the province of Pontus. The rest of Cuinnidh (son of Cathmugh, *i.e.*, Mac Cuilinn),⁹ bishop of Lusk.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 4.) A.D. 498. Simacus,¹⁰ ordained [498.] 49th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived 15 years. A battle¹¹ in which the son of Erc was victor. The battle of Slemhain¹² of Meath was gained by Cairbre, son of Niall, over the Leinstermen. Or, in this year,¹³ Mochoe of Aendruim [rested], according to another book.

county of Kildare. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 497, note *l.*

¹ *Shook*.—Concluīt (for con-cupīt), A. B.

² *Mac Cuilinn*.—The origl. of this parenthesis is not in B.

³ *Simacus*.—Symmachus, a Sardian, was ordained Pope on Sunday, Nov. 22, 498. He sat till July 19, 514, that is, for 15 years, 7 months, and

27 days. The length of his Pontificate is given as 12 years in B.

⁴ *Battle*.—This entry is not in B. Neither is there any indication in A as to where the battle was fought.

⁵ *Slemhain*.—Now divided into Slanebeg and Slanemore, two townlands in the parish of Dysart, co. Westmeath.

⁶ *This year*.—This entry is not in

- .b. [ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 15.) Cennno dominicccc.^o xc.^o
ix.^o Bellum. Quieser 1bair epirocopi .ix. [ct. Mai.
[ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 26^a.) Cennno domini ccccc.m^o.
Muircearta^c uictor^r fuat, et mor^r epirocopi 1bair .ix.
[ct. Mai. An 801rgel no^c do regis Mat^cta^r fuat^rrgel
da laitair fein, 7 tair^r Barnabair, o'raegdail hoc anno.
Cae^c éin^r aile^r pop^r Lai^rnu ria Cairbri mac Neill.
[ct. 1anair. (3^a p., l. 7^a.) Cennno domini ccccc.m^o i.^o
Bellum regairre in quo cecidit Daui (no Duac) tinga
uictor .i. ri Connacht. Muircearta^c mac Tharca uictor
fuat.
[ct. 1anair. (4^a p., l. 18.) Cennno domini ccccc.^o ii.^o
Cae^c Óromha Lochmhuire ria Lai^rnu pop^r huib Neill.
.b. [ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 29^a.) Cennno domini ccccc.m^o iii.^o
Seirfan morua^r eft, epirocopus o' ferte Cheirfan os
Tenuir. Bellum manann la hAilean. Uel hic mor^r
epirocopi 1bair.
[ct. 1anair. Cennno domini ccccc.m^o iiiii.^o [Mor^r
Druisi mic Mai^rcon.
[ct. 1anair. Cennno domini ccccc.m^o u.^o Quieser Efruis
mic Cairthinn clochair.

B. The death of Mochoe of Aen-druim (or Nendrum: Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough, co. Down), is entered before under the year 496, at which date his obit is also given by the Four Masters. See Reeves's *Antiq. of Down and Connor*, 187, sq.

¹ *Battle*.—This entry is left unfinished in A. and B.

² *Victor*.—It is to be feared that there is some confusion here, and that the battle mentioned in the last entry, the site of which is not there specified, was the one in which the victory was obtained, here credited to Muircher-tach. But Clar. 49 says M. was victor “toto anno.”

³ *Found this year*.—Bede's Chroni-

con says:—“Corpus Barnabae apostoli, et Evangelium Matthei ejus stylo scriptum ipse revelante, reperitur.” The entries for this year in B., though substantially the same as in A., differ slightly in arrangement.

⁴ *Cend-Ailbe*.—O'Conor's ed. of *An. Ul.* incorrectly has *Cnoc-Ailbe*. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, 494, note g) conjectures that Cenn-Ailbe was probably the name of a hill in Magh-Ailbe, in the south of the co. Kildare.

⁵ *Segais*.—Pronounced like *shayish*. It was the old name of the Curieu Hills, near Boyle, county Roscommon.

⁶ *Or Duach*.—Daui (or Dui seems to be the nomin. form of the name, gen., Duach. The epithet *tenga-umla*

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 15.) A.D. 499. Battle.¹ Rest [499.] of Bishop Ibar on the 9th of the Kalends of May.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 26.) A.D. 500. Muirchertach was [500.] victor,² and death of Bishop Ibar on the 9th of the Kalends of May. The Gospel which St. Matthew Evangelist wrote with his own hands, and the relics of Barnabas, were found this year.³ The battle of Cend-Ailbhe⁴ was gained over the Leinstermen by Cairbre, son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 7.) A.D. 501. The battle of [501.] Segais,⁵ in which fell Daui (or Duach)⁶ tenga-umha, i.e., King of Connaught. Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 18.) A.D. 502. The battle of [502.] Druim-Lochmuidhe was gained by the Leinstermen⁷ over the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd. m. 29.) A.D. 503. Cerpan died— [503.] a bishop from Fert-Cherpain⁸ at Tara. The battle of Manann by Aedhan.⁹ Or, in this year the death of Bishop Ibar.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 504. Death of Bruide, son of Maelchon,¹⁰ [504.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 505. Rest of Bishop Mac Cairthinn, of Clochar.

signifies "of the brazen tongue." O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 494, note p) says that he was otherwise called Duach Galach, i.e., the Valorous, and was the son of Brian, who was brother of Niall Nine-hostager. But this is an error. Duach Galach succeeded Aillill Molt as King of Connaught about A.D. 463; and two Kings (Eogan Bél and his son Aillill Inbanda) intervened between Duach Galach and Duach Tenga-umai. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 1.

¹ By the Leinstermen.—The transl. in Clar. 49 wrongly says, "against Leinstermen by O'Nealea."

⁸ *Fert-Cherpain*.—Or "Grave of Cerpan." In the Book of Armagh, Tirechan writes (fol. 10, b. a.), "Fundavit [Patricius] aecclesiam i Carric Dagri, et alteram aecclesiam immrui Thuaithe, et scripsit elimenta Cerpano." The site of Fert-Cherpain is marked on Petrie's plan of Tara (*Essay*, plan facing p. 129).

⁹ *Aedhan*.—He was not yet born. This entry belongs to 581 or 582, as does the next to 583. This is a remarkable prolepsis, and the error must have existed in very ancient authorities, for it occurs in Tigernach at 504, 505, in anticipation of 582, 583.

¹⁰ *Maelchon*.—See under 583.

- Fol. 18a. **[C. Ianair.]** Annno domini ccccc.^o vii.^o bellum Aerda copann, et mori^r Lusdoac filii Loegaire, et ut alii dicunt, Domangart mac Nisse peti recerfrit anno xxxii.^o Quiescet Mic Nisse Condeaire episcopri.
- .b. **[C. Ianair.]** Annno domini ccccc.^o viii.^o Uel hic mori^r Lusdoac filii Laegaire, et cat Aerda coppano.
- [C. Ianair.]** Annno domini ccccc.^o viii.^o
- [C. Ianair.]** (6^a p., l. 5.) Annno domini ccccc.^o ix.^o bellum Bremoni pop. Riachan^t mac Neill. Faelgi ber-patire uictori fuit.
- [C. Ianair.]** (7^a p., l. 16.) Annno domini ccccc.^o x.^o bellum pecunorum Aerda coppano, ut alii dicunt.
- b. **[C. Ianair.]** (i. p., l. 27^a.) Annno domini ccccc.^o x.^o i.^o Quiescet Oronni episcopri. Defectus poli^r contigit. Natiuitas sancti Ciapani filii apificis. Uel hic bar Lusdoac mic Laegaire pecunorum librum monachorum.
- [C. Ianair.]** (3 p., l. 9^a.) Annno domini ccccc.^o x.^o ii.^o Quiescet Thrci episcopri Slane. Dubha^c (a Thruim thear^t), erpus airo Mac Aca, obiit. Muircheartach mac Ercus regnare incipit.

¹ Ard-Corann.—See under the year 464, *supra*.

² *Reti secessit.*—This expression is very obscure, and may be a blunder for 'vita secessit,' or for 'requiescit,' according as the transcriber took Domangart for a king or an ecclesiastic. This entry and the one which follows are fused into one in B., which has Domangart mac Nisse episcopus^r Connere hic quiescit. There was no Domangart bishop of Connor. But Mac Nisse, i.e., Oengus, whose death is recorded under the year 513, *infra*, was the first bishop, and founder of Connor. The subject is further complicated by the marginal entry, Domangart episcopus^r, which

occurs in A., in a very old hand. In the entry of his death in *Tigernach* (A.D. 506), Domangart is called "King of Alba." At A.D. 559 *infra*, the death of Gabran, son of Domangart, is given. This Domangart was the son of Fergus Mor Mac Nisse, and 3rd King of the Dalriadic Scots. Five years was the length of his reign, according to the best authorities. It was in the year 502, according to *Tigernach*, that the colony went over to Scotland; and, allowing three years for the joint reign of Lorn and Fergus, the date of Domangart's accession would be 505, and his obit (after a reign of five years) A.D. 510. It is worthy of observation that 35 years is

Kal. Jan. A.D. 506. The battle of Ard-Corann,¹ and [506.] the death of Lugaid son of Laegaire, and as others state, Domhangart Mac Nisse *reti secessit*² in the 35th year. Rest of Mac Nisse,³ bishop of Connor.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 507. Or, in this year,⁴ the death of [507.] Lugaid son of Laegaire, and the battle of Ard-Corann.⁵

Kal. Jan. A.D. 508. [508.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 5.) A.D. 509. The battle of Fremhonn was gained over Fiacha son of Niall. Failghi Berraide was victor. [509.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 16.) A.D. 510. The second battle [510.] of Ard-Corann, as others say.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 27.) A.D. 511. The rest of [511.] Bishop Bron.⁶ An eclipse of the sun happened. Birth of Saint Ciaran⁷ son of the Carpenter. Or, in this year, the death of Lugaid son of Laegaire, according to the Book of the Monks.⁸

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 9.) A.D. 512. The rest of Erc, [512.] bishop of Slane. Dubthach from Druim-dearbh,⁹ bishop of Armagh, died. Muirchertach Mac Erca begins to reign.

the length assigned to his son Comgall's reign by these Annals (*infra*, 537), from which date, if 35 years be deducted, we get the year of the migration. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 433-436.

¹ *Mac Nisse*.—See under A.D. 513.

² *Or, in this year*.—*Uel hic*, B. 7 (or et), A.

³ *Ard-Corann*.—See under the year 464, *supra*.

⁴ *Bishop Bron*.—Bishop of Cashel Irra, now called Killaspugbrone ('church of Bishop Bron'), a little to the west of Sligo.

⁵ *Ciaran*.—Founder of Clonmacnoise. His obit, in the 84th year of his age, is given *infra*, at 548, which would refer his birth to the year 514,

the true year, and the year at which Tigernach has it.

⁶ *Book of the Monks*.—*Secundum librum monachorum*, A. Not in B., nor in Clar. 49. The word *monachorum* is written in an abbrev. form in A.; but there can be no doubt as to the way in which it should be represented in full. There is no other reference to a "liber monachorum"; and the name here may possibly be a mistake for "liber Mochod," or "Book of Mochod," referred to *infra*, at 527.

⁷ *From Druim-dearbh*.—Not in B., though Clar. 49 has "de Druimderb." The addition also occurs in the Ann. Four Mast. at this year.

Ict. 1anair. (4^a f., l. 20.) Annno dominicccc.^o x.^o 111.^o Caippri daimarfragit (mac Eatac mic Crimtoinio mic feig mic Deargha òuirinn mic Reochara mic Colla da epich) ri Ailpiall. Mac Niri .i. Oengus epricop Connideire quiescit.

Ict. 1anair. (5 f.) Annno dominicccc.^o x.^o 111.^o Romanæ ecclæsiæ Iur' Normirta eripicopur ordinatus, uixit annis .ix.

Fol. 18bb. Ict. 1anair. (6 f., l.) Annno dominicccc.^o x.^o u.^o bellum romata derige pop. Failghi. Fiachra uictori erat. Deinde campus Miðe a Lageni rublatut erit. Natiuitas Comgaill Beannċair.

Ict. 1anair. (1. f., l. 23.) Annno dominicccc.^o x.^o ui.^o Quiesit Deargcaes Cille pleibe Cuilinn .111. nonas iulii. Uel recundum alium librum nativitas Ciaraein hoc anno. Cat' Deargatib' ria Fiachra mac Neill pop. Failghi m-beirgatib'. Inde magis Miðe a Lageni rublatut erit, ut Cennfaelat cecinit.

Digal dia reacht m-bliadain,
Ba ri digde a cŕidib';
Cat' inn dromatis derigatis;
Ba de dochean magis Miðe.

On ri aisle agmbeirib',
Fiachra mac Neill ni celair,
Ba rai' tar clemia cil'
Cat' Freamon [Miðe] memair.

Ict. 1anair. (2 f., l. 4.^a) Annno dominicccc.^o x.^o 111.^o Anartarius imperator rubita morte perirentur erit, maior octogenario periret. Regnauit annos .xx. ui., menibus quoibus, diebus .xx. ix.

¹ *Eocha*.—The original of the parenthesis is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

² *Mac Nisi*.—See under the year

506, *supra*.

³ *Failghi*, i.e., Failghi Berraide,

whose victory over Fiacha son of Niall, in the battle of Fremont (Frewin, co.

Westmeath), is recorded at 509, *supra*.

This battle is entered in the Ann.

Four Mast. under 507. See O'Dono-

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 20.) A.D. 513. Cairpri Daim-[513.]
argit (son of Eocha,¹ son of Crimthand, son of Fiag, son
of Deaga-duirn, son of Reochaid, son of Colla Dacrich),
king of Airghialla, [died]. Mac Nisi,² i.e. Aengus, bishop
of Connor, rested.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., . . .) A.D. 514. Hormisda, having[514.]
been ordained 50th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived
nine years.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. . .) A.D. 515. The battle of[515.]
Druim-derge was gained over Failghi.³ Fiacha was
victor. Thereupon the plain of Meath was taken from
the Leinstermen. Birth of Comgall of Bangor.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 23.) A.D. 516. The rest of[516.]
Darerca of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuilinn, on the 5th of July. Or,
according to another book, the birth of Ciaran in this
year. The battle of Druim-dergaide was gained by
Fiacha son of Niall, over Failghi Berraide; after which
the plain of Meath was taken from the Leinstermen, as
Cennfaelad sang :—

His seven years' vengeance
Was the wish of his heart.
The battle in Druim-dergaide—
By it the plain of Meath was lost.

The⁴ other king they mention—
Fiacha son of Niall—hide it not—
Over him, contrary to a false promise,
The battle of Fremhon [of Meath] was won.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 4.) A.D. 517. The Emperor[517.]
Anastasius was overtaken by a sudden death. He died
over eighty years old. He reigned 27 years, 2 months,
and 29 days.⁵

van's notes under that year, respecting
the extent of the lands lost to the
Leinstermen, as the result of their
defeat.

⁴ This stanza, which is not in B.,

is added in the lower margin of fol.
183 in A.

⁵ Days. — The numbers of the
months and days are added in an old
hand in A.

Ict. Ianair. (3 p., l. 15.) Annno domini ccccc.º x.º
uiii.º Natiuitas Colum Cille eodem die quo hunc
mac Upronaig dormivit. Quis est Daresca que Moninna
nominata est.

- .b. Ict. Ianair. (4 p., luna 26.) Annno domini ccccc.º
x.º ix.º Conlaed episcop Cille dabo mortuam est.
Bellum Detnae i n-Drumbait Ureig, in quo cecidit
Aengus filius Conaill filii Neill. Colga moo
Cluachthi rex Orientalium, occur Muircearta mac
Ercia uictoriam erant. Comgall Benncuri natum est
recunrum [alior].

Ict. Ianair. (6 p., l. 7.) Annno domini ccccc.º xx.º
Cainneach Ochaidh bo natum est recunrum quoymam.

Ict. Ianair. (7^a p., l. 18.) Annno domini ccccc.º xx.º i.º
Ict. Ianair. (1. p., l. 29.) Annno domini ccccc.º xx.º ii.º
Cath Detna i n-Drummait Ureig in quo cecidit
Aengus mac Conaill crechtainne mic Neill recunrum
alior. Uist mac Upronaig obiit. Colum cille natum
est.

- .b. Ict. Ianair. (2 p., l. x.) Annno domini ccccc.º xx.º
iii.º (aliam uiii.º) Bellum Cainpri filii Neill, 7 Deoig
(Episcop) Aengus capta. Quis est sancte Urigitae anno
.lxx aetatis sue.

Fol. 19aa. Ict. Ianair. (4 p.) Annno domini ccccc.º xx.º uiii.º
Iohannus Romanus ecclie papae l.º^{ur} duobus annis in
rete Petri uixit, Constantinopolim uenit, qui dum

¹ *Colum Cille*.—The birth of Colum
Cille is also entered *infra*, at 522,
which is the date adopted by Ussher.
(*Index Chron. ad an.*) Tigernach
gives it at 520.

² *Darerca*.—The “rest” of Darerca
is entered before, at 516.

³ *Son of Cluachthi*.—In A. and B. the
words “son of Cluachthi” are repre-
sented by moo cluachthi, which seems
corrupt. The name in the corres-
ponding entry in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

is mac Loiti, “son of Loit.” But the
Chron. Scot. (518), has Moelonte,
altered by Rod. O’Flaherty to *Mac
Cloithe*, or son of *Cloth*. See *Chron.
Scot.*, p. 39, note ¹⁰.

⁴ *Others*.—The corresponding Latin
is not in A. or B. In fact, even the
word *recunrum* is neither in B., nor
in Clar. 49. See 601 *infra*.

⁵ *According to some*.—*Secunrum
quoymam*. Not in B. St. Cainnech’s
birth is again entered under 526.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 15.) A.D. 518. The birth of [518.] Colum Cille,¹ on the same day in which Buite, son of Bronach, slept. The rest of Darerca,² who was called Moninne.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 26). A.D. 519. Conlaedh, bishop [519.] of Cill-dara, died. The battle of Detna, in Droma-Bregh, in which fell Ardgal, son of Conall, son of Niall. Colgu, son of Cluaeth,³ King of Airthera, and Muirchertach Mac Erca, were victors. Comgall of Bangor was born, according to [others⁴].

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 7.) A.D. 520. Cainnech of [520.] Achadh-bó was born, according to some.⁵

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 18.) A.D. 521. [521.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 29.) A.D. 522. The battle of [522.] Detna,⁶ in Droma-Bregh, in which fell Ardgal, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall, according to others.⁷ Buiti, son of Bronach, died. Colum Cille was born.⁸

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 10.) A.D. 523 (alias⁹ 524). The [523.] battle of Cainri,¹⁰ son of Niall, and [the rest] of Beoid, bishop of Ard-carna. Rest of Saint Brigit, in the 70th¹¹ year of her age.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn. .) A.D. 524. John,¹² the 51st [524.] Pope of the Church of Rome, having lived two years in the See of Peter, came to Constantinople; and when, on

¹ Of Detna.—Not in B.

² Others.—The orig. of this clause, which is not in B., is added in the marg. in A.

³ Born.—The entry in B. is *uel hic nativitatē Colum Cille*, "or here, the birth of Colum Cille." See under 518.

⁴ Alias.—The suggested correction is in a very old hand in A. Not in B.

¹⁰ Battle of Cainri.—There is some error in this entry, which it is very hard, if not impossible, to rectify.

Niall had no son named Cainri. The name might have been so written, by mistake, for Cairbre.

¹¹ In the 70th.—The death of St. Brigit is recorded in these Annals, from different authorities, at 523, 525, and 527. Tigernach has it at 526. Early authorities state that she survived St. Patrick 30 years, in which case the year of her death would be 523. See *Chronicon Scotorum*, A.D. 523.

¹² John.—Inohannif, A.

πεντηενη̄ Ραιεννατ̄ υενιρρετ̄, Τεοξορικυρ̄ πεχ Αρριανη̄
ευη̄ cum comitibus̄ εαρσενη̄ αδρίλιctioηe ρερεμιτ̄,
ευη̄ σορρῡ τε Ραιεννα τρανγ̄latum in βαριλια
θεατ̄ βετρῑ τερπυltum εγ̄t̄, πορ̄t̄ ουορ̄ annoρ̄ 7 .ix.
μενη̄ 7 διερ̄ xii.

Ict. Ianaij. (5 f.) Anno dominicccc.º xxx.º u.
Dominicatio sancte Brigite anno .lxx. etatis sue.
Ailill episcop Ciro Mača quieuit.

¶¹ct. 1αναιρ. (6 f.) Ο²nno τομίνι ccccc.º xx.º ui.º
Νατιυιταρ Καινη³ς Αχαιο⁴ς bo. Μορρ 11αιντο⁵ mic
Τυνλαινγε⁶ mic Εννα nιαδ⁷ mic θρεαγαι⁸ λελαι⁹. Ο²nno
ρεγια¹⁰ αρθι¹¹ .1. Constantinopolim conditae, c.xx.uii.,
ιαρτινι¹² υπερεπατορ¹³ ιαρτινισινο¹⁴ εκ τοποφε¹⁵ γνα¹⁶ nepo-
tem, ιαπονι¹⁷ α γε nobilissimum¹⁸ θεριγνατο¹⁹ quoque
ρεγη²⁰ γνι²¹ γυνα²² γραμμα²³ γε σπεσωιτ, ¶¹ct. Αρριλι²⁴ 1ηρε
υερο²⁵ ρυαρτο²⁶ ab hoc μενη²⁷ υιτα decερριτ, anno υπερεπι²⁸
ix.º μενη²⁹ 11.º Paupratio sancti Αιλι³⁰.

.d. **Ict. 1αναιρ.** (7 p., l. 24.) Ούπο δομίνι ccccc° xx°
υιιι.º **Felix Romane ecclēsīe ep̄iſcopūſ ſεδίt annīr. .iiii.**
menrībusū i. x. τιεbusū .xiiii. Iohannīr et τιερ. xiii. et
menrībusū .ii. et τιεbusū .xi. **Felix ep̄iciunt quāptūm**
annūm, et ſepulctař eſt in bāſilica Petri bēati
apōſtoli. **Bellum Cīneič et bellum Οčča rīghe pop**
lāz̄xiu. Muirceſtač mac ḥr̄cas uictor̄ fuīt. Uel hic
domitacio Brigide recundum librum Mochod.

Ct. 1anair. (2p., l. 5.) Annno dominicccc.º xx.º u111.º
Natiuitas Coemant bpicc. Benedictus monachus
clamavit.

¹ *St. Brigit.*—See under 523.

Aillil.—A mutilated note in the marg. in A. suggests that he was of the Ui-Bressail. In the List of the Successors of St. Patrick, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), this Aillil, who is there called "primus," as well as his successor, Aillil "secundus," is stated to have been from Druimchád in Ui-Bressail. The

death of Ailill "the second" is entered under 535 infra.

³ Cainnech.—St. Canice, Patron St. of Ossory. His birth is also entered *supra*, at 520. Tigernach places his birth at 517, which seems the true date, as his obit is given at 599 *infra* (=600), in his 84th year, according to Tigern.

**Saint Alphege*.—Founder and Patron.

his return, he had arrived at Ravenna, Theodoric, the Arian king, put him and his companions to death under the rigour of imprisonment. His body, removed from Ravenna, was buried in the church of St. Peter, after two years, and nine months, and seventeen days.

Kal. Jan. (Thursday.) A.D. 525. The repose of [525.] St. Brigit,¹ in the 70th year of her age. Ailill,² bishop of Armagh, rested.

Kal. Jan. (Friday.) A.D. 526. The birth of Cainnech,³ [526.] of Achadh-bo. Death of Illand, son of Dunlaing, son of Enna Niadh, son of Bresal Belach. In the 197th year after the foundation of the regal city (*i.e.*, Constantinople), on the Kalends of April, the Emperor Justin appointed as his successor on the throne Justinian, his nephew by his sister, who had, long before, been designated "*Nobilissimus*" by him. He died in the fourth month following, in the 9th year and 2nd month of his reign. Rest of Saint Ailbhe.⁴

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 24.) A.D. 527. Felix, bishop of the [527.] Church of Rome, sat 4 years, and 9 months,⁵ and 14 days (and the 17 days⁶ of John, and the two months and 13 days of Felix, make the fourth year); and he was buried in the church of Saint Peter the Apostle. The battle of Cenn-eich, and the battle of Ath-sighe, *gained* over the Leinstermen. Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor. Or, in this year, the repose of Brigid,⁷ according to the Book of Mochod.⁸

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 5.) A.D. 528. Birth of Coeman [528.] Brecc. Benedict, the monk, attained celebrity.

of Imlech-Ibhair (Emly, county Tipperary). His death is also entered under 533 and 541, *infra*.

¹ *Months.* — *menþibur*, B.; *menþ*, A.

² *Days.* — The original of the parenthesis here, which in A. seems very corrupt, is not represented in the text of B.

³ *Repose of Brigid.* — See note under 523, *supra*.

⁴ *Book of Mochod.* — See note on the "Book of the Monks," under 511 *supra*. The clause *recunum librum* Mochod is only found in A. (*ad man.*) and Clar. 49.

Fol. 19ab.

Ict. 1anair. (3 p.) Anno domini ccccc. xx.^o ix.^o

Ict. 1anair. (4 p.) Anno domini ccccc. xxx.^o Corpus
sancti Antonii monachi tuiusma ruelatione peremptum
Claxanoriam perducitur, et in ecclisia sancti Johannis
barbitas humatur.

.b.

Ict. 1anair. (5 p., l. 9.) Anno domini ccccc. xxx.^o i.^o
In hoc anno Dionysius patriarcha regnabit circa, incipiens
ab anno dominicae incarnationis d.^o xx.^o qui erit
Diocletianus cc.^o vii xl. ii.^o.

Ict. 1anair. (7 p., l. 20.) Anno domini ccccc. xxx.^o ii.^o
iii. bellum in hoc anno gesta uno, et possito ergense ecclesiam lias, Felix repulitur erit in basilica beati Petri apostoli. Bellum Eblienne pia Mauritius et mac Exigeus, et cat. mungo Olibus regnus, et cat. Ciriaco regnus Conachta, et cat. Almuine, et cat. Cinneic regnus Langnus, et organum na Cliaec in uno anno. Cat. Oca regis. Mauritius et mac Exigeus victor erat.

Ict. 1anair (i. p., l. 1.) Anno domini ccccc. xxx.^o
iii. Demerrio Mauritius filii Exigeus, .i. Mauritius et mac Mauritius filii Neill. ix. gial-
lais, in bello pleno uno, in apice Cletis regnum bovinum. Quiescit Olibus imlecha ibi. Bonifacius romanus
episcopus redit annis .ii. diebus xx.vi., repuliturque
erit in basilica beati Petri apostoli.

¹ Year 520.—This should be the year 532.

² The 246th.—Should be “248th,” Dioclesian having been proclaimed Emperor in A.D. 284. The old hand adds “Dion. Exiguus,” in the margin in A.

³ Three battles.—In orig. (A.) .iii. bellum. The entry seems quite unintelligible, being, as it stands “tria bellum (sic) in hoc anno gesta uno et possito (corrected from possite, by old hand) ergense ecclesiam lias.” For .iii. bellum, we might perhaps read vi. bella (“six battles”—this being

the number mentioned in the latter part of the entry.) But the Editor cannot attempt to explain the meaning of *possito ergense ecclesiam lias*. The introduction also of the name of Pope Felix (ob. 530), whose death and burial are referred to at the year 527, seems to indicate that some great confusion has occurred in the transcription of the text. The entry, unfortunately, is not found in B., and is only represented in Clar. 49, by “3^a Bella hoc anno.” The so-called “translator” who composed that version of these Annals must have had the full

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd.) A.D. 529.

[529.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn.) A.D. 530. The body of St. Anthony, the monk, having been recovered by Divine revelation, is conveyed to Alexandria, and buried in the church of St. John the Baptist.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 9.) A.D. 531. In this year Dionysius wrote his Paschal Cycle, commencing from the year 520¹ of the Incarnation of our Lord, which is the 246th² of Dioclesian.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 20.) A.D. 532. Three³ battles were fought in this one year, et possito ergense ecc lecam lias, Felix was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. The battle of Eblinne, gained by Muirchertach Mac Erca, and the battle of Magh-Ailbhe, gained over the Leinstermen, and the battle of Aidhne over the Connaughtmen, and the battle of Almhu, and the battle of Cenn-eich, over the Leinstermen, and the plunder of the Clius, in one year.⁴ The battle of Athsighé. Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1.) A.D. 533. The drowning of Muirchertach Mac Erca, i.e., Muirchertach, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, in a vat full of wine, in the fort⁵ of Cletech, over the Boyne. The rest of Ailbhe⁶ of Imlech-Ibhair. Boniface, bishop of Rome, having sat 2 years and 26 days, was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle.

entry before him, in some ancient copy, but was probably unable to understand it, and therefore passed it by.

¹ In one year.—In uno anno. Not in B.

² In the fort.—In axe, A. and B. But, of course, by mistake for a pce. In an ancient account of the death of Muirchertach Mac Erca, contained in the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, it is stated that his destruction was contrived by a fairy woman named *Sin* (pron. Sheen), for whose society he had dis-

carded his queen. But his relative St. Cairnech of Dulane (in Meath), having persuaded him to take back h's queen, and dismiss his fairy favourite, the latter, through her fairy machinations, successfully plotted the destruction of King Muirchertach. The tale is wild and imaginative, but contains much historical information. See the Ann. Four Mast., under A.D. 527, and *Chron. Scot.*, at 531.

³ Rest of Ailbhe.—His "rest" is also entered under 526 and 541.

Ict. 1anair. (2 p. L. 12.) Anno domini ccccc.^o xxx.^o iii.^o Dormitatio Mučti dicipuli patricii xiii. Ict. septembriꝝ; sic ipse resipixit in epistola sua, Maučteus peccator resipixit in epistola sua, Maučteus peccator resipixit in epistola sua, sancti patricii dicipulorum, in Domino salutem. bellum Lóčara móre eisir da inber pia Tuatál maelgarb mac Cormaic chaeic mic Cairbre mic Neill .ix. gallairg pop Cianacht. Cat Aiblinne pia Muircheartach mac Eapca pop Laišnu ut alii uolunt.

.b. **Ict. 1anair.** (3 p. L. 23.) Anno domini ccccc.^o xxx.^o
Fol. 19ba. u.^o Huc uisque Marcellinus perduxit episcopon suum. Mercurius qui et Iohannus natione romanus romane ecclesias episcopos fecit annis .ii. mensibus .iii. diebus .ii., repulsa est in basilica beati Petri apostoli. Perditio sancti. Ailill episcop Airo maca obiit. Uel hic batardus Muircheartais mic Eapca, secundum aliorū.

Ict. 1anair. (5 p. L. 4). Anno domini ccccc.^o xxx.^o vi.^o bellum Eiblinne montis. Tuatál maelgarb regnauit annis .xi. Uel hic dormitatio sancti Močta dicipuli patricii.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.^o xxx.^o viii.^o Agapitus natione romanus, Romane ecclesie episcopos fecit mensibus .xi. diebus .viii., et in basilica beati Petri apostoli repulsa est: xxii diei Bonifacii, et .viii. mensis et .xi. diei Mercurii, et .xi. mensis et diei .viii. Agapiti, efficiunt annum et .viii. mensis

¹ *Mochta*.—(Mauchteus) A. The clause here quoted is not in B., but is in Clar. 49.

² *Luachair-mór*.—The Four Masters, who have the entry of this battle under A.D. 528, state that it was called the “battle of Ailbhe in Brega,” and was gained over the “Cianacha of Meath.” The place is now supposed to be represented by Clonalvy, bar.

of Upper Duleek, co. Meath. It is entered again, under 538.

³ *As some say*.—ut alii uolunt. Not in B.

⁴ *Ailill*.—A marg. note in A. has *do ibi bresail beor* (“of the Uí-Bressail still.”) See note under 525 *supra*, regarding another bishop of Armagh of the name.

⁵ *Sliabh-Eiblinne*.—Aiblinne, at

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 12.) A.D. 534. The repose of [534.] Mochta, disciple of Patrick, on the 13th of the Kalends of September. Thus he wrote in his epistle: "Mochta,¹ a sinner, presbyter, disciple of Saint Patrick, sends greeting in the Lord." The battle of Luachair-mór² between two 'invers,' was gained by Tuathal Maelgarbh, son of Cormac Caech, son of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager, over Cianachta. The battle of Aibhlinne was gained by Muirchertach Mac Erca over the Leinstermen, as some say.³

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 23.) A.D. 535. Thus far Marcelinus brought down his Chronicle. Mercurius, who was also called John, a Roman by birth, bishop of the Church of Rome, sat 2 years, 4 months, and 6 days; and was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. Failure of bread. Aillid,⁴ bishop of Armagh, died. Or, in this year, the drowning of Muirchertach Mac Erca, according to others.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 4.) A.D. 536. Battle of [536.] Sliabh-Eibhlinne.⁵ Tuathal Maelgarbh reigned eleven⁶ years. Or, in this year, the repose of Saint Mochta,⁷ disciple of Patrick.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 537. Agapitus, a Roman by birth, bishop of the Church of Rome, sat 11 months and 8 days. He was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. Twenty-six days of Boniface, and 4 months and 6 days of Mercurius, and 11 months and 8 days of Agapitus, make up a year, and 4 months, and 10 days. The battle

A.D. 534. Now known as the Sliabh-Phelim Mountains, on the confines of Tipperary and Limerick.

¹Eleven years.--A. and B. have "annis xi". But Clar. 49 has ii (for 'two' years), which is probably a mistake for 11. The murder of Tuathal Maelgarbh is recorded *infra*, at 548, and as the length of his reign was

eleven years, the date of his accession must have been 532. Tuathal *Maelgarbh* was grandson of Cairbre, son of Niall, and the only sovereign of Ireland in this line. His surname is interpreted *calvo-asper* by O'Flaherty.

²Mochta.—His "dormitatio" is entered above, under the year 534.

et .x. tisier. bellum Cloenloča ubi cecidit Mane mac Cerbaill. Mór Comgall mic Domangairt, xxx^o u.^o anno regni.

Ict. 1anair. Annō domini ccccc.^o xxx^o uiii^o. Pēr dīcio rānir. bellum ločar. Tuatāl maelgarb (mac Cormaic cat̄ mic Caibhri mic Neill .ix. ḥiallaig) uictor erat, ut alii dicunt. Silvērius natiōne Rōmanūr fēdit anno .i. mērībus .ii. tisier .xi., confessor obiit.

.b. Ict. 1anair. Annō domini ccccc.^o xxx^o ix^o. Natiuitār Grīgorii Rōme. Uigilis natiōne romānūr erit copur romāne ecclēsiae fēdit anno .xii. mērībus .ii. tisier .xxii. Saracūfīr defunctus erit; Uia ralariā repulitus erit.

Ict. 1anair. Annō domini ccccc.^o xl^o.

Fol. 198b. Ict. 1anair. Annō domini ccccc.^o xl^o i^o. Mór Comgall mic Domangairt. Albeur rānir.

Ict. 1anair. Annō domini cccc[c].^o xl^o ii^o. bellum Tóften .i. ria Lāgnib, ubi cecidit mac Ercē filiūr Cilella molt. bellum 8liciōe ubi cecidit Eugen bel rex Connacht. Fērīdūr 7 Domnall, duo filii mic Ercē, uictorēr erant, 7 Cinnimire mac Seana 7 Niinnib mac Seana.

.b. Ict. 1anair. Annō domini ccccc.^o xl^o iii^o. Tuatāl maelgarb iugulatus erit .i. a n-Gréallaiġ allta, la Maelemorða, cui ruccerīt Óiarlmait mac Cerbaill.

Ict. 1anair. (i. p., l. 2.) Annō domini ccccc.^o xl^o iiiii^o. Mōrtalitār p̄imā que dicitur blefed, in qua

¹ Cloenlock.—The Four Mast., at 581, place it in Cinel-Aodha (or Kinalea), a district well known as O'Shaughnessy's country, and lying round the town of Gort, in the co. Galway.

² Mane son of Cerball.—He was of the “Ui-Maine” of Connacht, who derived their tribe-name from

Maine, fifth in descent from Collada-crích.

³ Comgall.—See note under A.D. 506, supra.

⁴ Luachair.—See this battle entered above, at 534.

⁵ Son.—The parenthetic matter is not in B.

⁶ Confessor.—Cf. A. ᬁ, B.

of Cloenloch,¹ in which fell Mane² son of Cerbhall. Death of Comgall³ son of Domangart, in the 35th year of his reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 538. Failure of bread. The battle of [538.] Luachair.⁴ Tuathal Maelgarbh, (son⁵ of Cormac Caech, son of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager), was victor, as some say. Silverius, a Roman by birth, sat 1 year, 5 months, 11 days, and died a confessor.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 539. Birth of Gregory⁷ at Rome. [539.] Vigilius, a Roman by birth, bishop of the Church of Rome, sat 17 years, 6 months, and 22 days. He died at Syracuse, and was buried in the Via Salaria.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 540. [540.]
Kal. Jan. A.D. 541. Death of Comgall,⁸ son of Domangart. Ailbhe⁹ rested. [541.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 542. The battle of Torten¹⁰ was gained [542.] by the Leinstermen, in which fell Mac Erca,¹¹ son of Aillill Molt. The battle of Sligech, in which fell Eogan Bel, King of Connaught. Fergus and Domnall, two sons of Mac Erca, were victors, and Ainmire son of Setna, and Ninnidh son of Setna.¹²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 543. Tuathal Maelgarbh was slain by [543.] Maelmordha, i.e. at Greallach-allta, to whom Diarmait Mac Cerbhail succeeded.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 2.) A.D. 544. The first mortality, which is called 'blefed,'¹³ in which Mobi Clarainech

¹ *Gregory*.—See under A.D. 544.

² *Comgall*.—His death is entered before under 537, which seems the proper date. See a note on the subject at 506, *supra*.

³ *Ailbhe*.—The "quies" of Ailbhe is recorded above under the year 533.

⁴ *Torten*.—So called from the Uí Tortain, a small branch of the Airghialla, who settled near Ardbraccan in Meath. They derived their name from Tortan, fifth in descent from Colla-da-crich.

⁵ *Mac Erca*.—Tigernach states

that the "men of Cera" (or tribes inhabiting the barony of Carraroe, co. Mayo), descended from him. This battle is entered again under 547.

¹² *Setna*.—This should be "Duach," as in Tigernach and the Ann. Four Mast.

¹³ *Blefed*.—See several references to this plague in the *Census of Ireland* for 1851, part V., vol. I., p. 46, where some curious information on the subject of this and other plagues is collected.

Mobi cláiríocach obhuit. Moig Comgaill mic Domnáigairt ut alii dicunt. Diarmait mac Fergur Céiribheoil mic Conaill cónairtachainne mic Neill .ix. gallairg neognares incipit, secundum librum Cuánach. Uel hic Natiuitas Hugonis secundum alios.

[C. 1anair. (2 p., l. 13.) Anno dominicccc.º xl.º vi.º Daire Coluim cille fundata est.

[C. 1anair. (3 p., l. 24.) Anno dominicccc.º xl.º vi.º (alias 47.) bellum Sligib[us] in quo cecidit Eugen bel (i.e. rex Connacht), et Domnall et Fergur duo filii Murchertairg mic Emerica, et Cinmire mac Seana mic Fergur mic Conaill gulban mic Neill .ix. gallairg, uictor[us] erant.

[C. 1anair. (4 p., l. 5.) Anno dominicccc.º xl.º vii.º Dubtae (no Duac, do fil Cholla uair) ab Aethio macta quonuit. Cluan mic Noi[us] fundata est. Cat Tótpán pi[er] Lai[us]mu, in quo cecidit mac Emerica mic Cilella mult. Uel hic cat Sligib[us].

Fol. 20a.

[C. 1anair. (6^a p., l. 16.) Anno dominicccc.º xl.º viii.º Dermatatio filii aptipicis i.e. Ciapaini, anno xxx. iii. aetatis suo (uel anno 7^o postquam Cluan mic Noi[us] confruens cepit). Tigernac Cluana eoir. Mortalitas magna in qua iusti pauperant, pinnio macc u Teltrib. Colam nepop Cianachain, Mac tan Cille cuiuslibet. Simeall mac Cenannain abbas Cille achard d'rumm[a] poto, et Columbae innatas Celptae. Uel hoc anno Tuatail maelgarb pi Teampach in-

¹ Gregory.—Afterwards styled the "Great." See also under 539.

² Alias 47.—Added in old hand in A.

³ Sligib[us].—The river which gives name to the town of Sligo. This battle is entered above at the year 542.

⁴ Domnall.—The remainder of this entry is not in B.

⁵ Dom. L.—This is the name in B, and also in the list of the Comarchs (or successors) of St. Patrick, in the Book of Leinster, p. 42, col. 3. The

original of the parenthesis appears as a gloss in the original hand in A., and also in B.

⁶ Tótpán.—This battle is entered above at the year 542, where see note. The text of this and the entry which follows in A. is represented in B. by vel hic bellum tótpán et bellum Sligib[us].

⁷ Cianachain.—This clause is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

⁸ Cianachain.—Clones, co. Monaghan.

died. The death of Comgall, son of Domangart, as some say. Diarmait, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Crimthainne, son of Niall Nine-hostager, begins to reign, according to the Book of Cuanu. Or, in this year, the birth of Gregory,¹ according to some.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 13.) A.D. 545. Daire-Coluim-[545.] Cille was founded.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 24.) A.D. 546 (alias 47).² The battle of Sligech,³ in which fell Eugen Bel (*i.e.*, King of Connaught), and Domnall⁴ and Fergus, the two sons of Muirchertach Mac Erca, and Ainnire son of Setna (son of Fergus, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager), were victors.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 5.) A.D. 547. Dubtach (or Duach,⁵ of the race of Colla Uais), abbot of Armagh, rested. Cluain-mic-Nois was founded. The battle of Tortan⁶ was gained by the Leinstermen, in which fell Mac Erca, son of Ailill Molt. Or, in this year, the battle of Sligech.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 16.) A.D. 548. The falling asleep [548.] of the son of the Carpenter, *i.e.*, Ciaran, in the 34th year of his age, (or in the 7th year after he had commenced to build Clonmacnoise.) Tigernach of Cluain-eois⁷ [died.] Great mortality, in which these persons rested: Finnio Macc-U-Telduibh;⁸ Colam descendant of Craumthan;⁹ Mac-Tail of Cill-Cuilind; Sinchell son of Cenandan, abbot of Cill-achaith of Druim-fota, and Colum of Inis-Celtra. Or, in this year,¹¹ Tuathal Maelgarbh, King of

¹ *Macc U Telduibh.* — Corruptly written *maccuc ouib* in A. Not in B. The name is *Mac Creduib* in Clar. 49. But this is more corrupt still. Tigernach, at the parallel place, gives the name as printed above.

¹⁰ *Descendant of Craumhanan.* — The Four Masters (A.D. 548) call him Colum son of Crimthann. But he was really the son of Ninnidh, who

was the fifth in descent from Crimthann.

¹¹ *This year.* — This entry is added at foot of fol. 196b. in A., in an old hand. It is represented in B., in the text, after the name of *Columba of Inis-Celtra*, merely by *uel hoc anno Tuatal maedguitu ingulatur puit.* The entry in Clar. 49 is nearly the same as in A.

teoruit i n-greallais eilte, usgulatus o Maelsechnor hu mic h1, qui et ipse rstatim occipitur erit. Unde dicuntur echt mæsilhnoir.

[ct. 1anair. (7 f., l. 27.) Cennno domini ccccc.º xl.º ix.º bellum cuile Conaire i Céru, ubi ceciderunt Cillibell inbanna (i. ri Connacht), 7 Aedh fortobol i. a bratair. Ferugur 7 Domnall (i. da mac Muireartaig mic Erce) victorper erant. Uel hoc anno quieser Tigernaci.

[ct. 1anair. (1 f., l. 9.) Cennno domini ccccc.º l.º Quieser Dauidis filii Guaire i Farannain, episcopi Cepro macha et legati totius hibernie.

[ct. 1anair. (2 f.) Cennno domini ccccc.º l.º i.º bellum Cuilne in quo ceciderunt copi Oche Muman operationibus itae Cluano. Morr Foatach filii Conail.

[ct. 1anair. (4 f.) Cennno domini ccccc.º l.º ii.º Morr Eucaic mic Conleit i. ri Ulao, a quo hu Ecaic Ulao natu sunt, 7 morr bic mic Daici. Morr Cramhntain mic Bruiuin. Sic in Libro Cuanae inueni i. Reilci Patraic do tabairt i regin i cinn tri xxv bliautan iap n-estrecht Patraic la Colum cille. Tri minna uairle do pagbail ipin abnucal i. a coac 7 foircela in d aingili, 7 clocc in ardecta. 18 amlaio po po pagail

¹ Feat.—echt.—Translated “great act” in Clar. 49.

² Aedh Fortobol.—More correctly called Aedh Fortamhail (“Aedh the Strong”) by the Four Mast., at the year 544.

* Tigernach.—His death is among the entries for the previous year.

* Son of.—The parenthetic clause is added as a gloss in A., in a very old hand. There is no entry for this year in B., but Clar. 49 has the notice of David in exactly the same words as A. The name of David does not occur in any of the Lists of the Bishops of Armagh ac-

cessible to the Editor. See Ware’s *Works* (Harris’s ed.), vol. 1, p. 38, where reasons are adduced in disproof of the statement above given regarding David, and Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 293, col. 2, where it is stated that this David was the same person who was called Fiacher [or Fiachra] in the “Psalter of Cashel.” The name “Fiachra,” occurs in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 8), and in other ancient lists, as the successor of Duach, bishop of Armagh, whose obit is given above under the year 547. The entry is written in a coarse hand in A.

Tara, perished in Grellach-eilte, being slain by Maelmor Ua-Mic-Hi, who himself was slain immediately after. Hence is said the 'feat'¹ of Maelmor.'

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 27.) A.D. 549. The battle of Cul-Conaire in Cera, in which fell Ailill Inbanna (*i.e.*, King of Connaught), and Aedh Fortobol,² *i.e.*, his brother. Fergus and Domnall (*i.e.*, the two sons of Muirchertach Mac Erca) were victors. Or, in this year, the rest of Tigernach.³ [549.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 9.) A.D. 550. The rest of David, descendant of Farannan, (son⁴ of Guaire, descendant of Farannan), Bishop of Armagh, and Legate of all Ireland. [550.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond.) A.D. 551. The battle of Cuilen,⁵ in which the Corco-Oche of Munster were slain, through the prayers of Ita of Cluain.⁶ Death of Fothad, son of Conall. [551.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed.) A.D. 552. Death of Eacha, son of Conled, *i.e.*, King of Ulad, from whom the Ui-Echach of Ulad are descended; and death of Bec Mac Deiche.⁷ Death of Craumthan, son of Brian. Thus I find in the Book of Cuanu, viz.:—The relics of Patrick were placed in a shrine, at the end of three score years after Patrick's death, by Colum-cille. Three splendid *minna*⁸ were found in the tomb, to wit, his goblet, and the Angel's

¹ *Cuilen*.—Written Cuilne in Irish text. But Cuilne is the genit. form, the nom. of which may be Cuilen. (Compare *colinn*, "caro;" gen., *colno*, Ebel's Zuess, p. 41.) As the Corco-Oche of Munster were certainly located in what is the present county of Limerick, if this suggestion is correct, the site of the battle was probably the present village of Cullen, near the Limerick Junction, but situated within the limits of the county Tipperary. Keating (at reign of Diarmait mac Cerbhaill) calls the event the battle of *Cill-Cuile*.

² *Ita of Cluain*.—St. Ita of Cluain.

The site of St. Ita's church, anciently called Cluain-Credail, is now known as Killeedy, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

³ *Bec Mac Deiche*.—His death is entered at 557 *infra*, where the name is written *Bec Mac De*, the more usual form.

⁴ *Minna*, plur. of *minn*, or *mind*, which signifies a crown, diadem, or precious thing. The term was also generally applied to reliquaries, on which oaths were sworn; and thus came to signify, in a secondary sense, an oath.

int aingel to Colum cille innar minna .i. in coac̄ do ūn
7 cloe in ardechta do Aib̄t māca 7 roiscela inn aingel
to Colum cille fein. 18 aipe do gáraí roiscela in
aingil de, ar n̄ a laim in aingil appoet̄ Colum cille
he. Uel hic quiesc̄ David episcop̄ Aib̄t macha et
legati.

¶ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º Lº iii.º Natiuitas
Lugdus mic u Ochae. Perit̄ (i. Leppa) que vocata
erit in pat̄thros.

Fol. 20ab. ¶ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º Lº iii.º Cathub
mac Perseura eppcop Cēc̄tō cinn obis. Colman mar
mac Diarmata deip̄s mic Perseura seppbeoil mic
Conaill Crem̄tainne mic Neill .ix. gallair, quem
Dub̄lōit iugulauit. Ecclesia Benniciū fundata erit.
.b. ¶ct. 1anair. (7 p., L. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.º Lº ii.º
Peragius natione romanus redit annis .xi. diebus
.xiii. repulitus erit in basilica beati Petri apostoli.
Mortalitas magna hoc anno .i. in éron Conaill .i. in
burðe conaill.

¶ct. 1anair. (2 p., L. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.º Lº ii.º
Morr̄ Perse (uel Piac̄a) nepot̄ 1b̄t̄ig, regis Ulath.

¶ct. 1anair. (3 p., L. 26.) Anno domini ccccc.º Lº iii.º
Iugulatio Colmani mori mic Diarmata quem Dub̄lōit
iugulauit. Ceana Tempa la Diarmat mac Cēb̄aill,
et fusa ante filium Maelcon, et mori Gabrain mic
Domangairt. Opereonur eccliam cluam perita fundauit.
Morr̄ Eatac̄ mic Conlaic̄ riſ Ulath. Morr̄ Bīg
mic ðe propetae.

¹ *The rest of David.*—Added in coarse hand in A. See the note under the year 550 in reference to the person called David, Bishop of Armagh and Legate of all Ireland. The foregoing entry is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

² *Samthrose.*—In the Cambridge Cod. Canon. Hibern. (p. 134) *trusci* is glossed by “scabiem;” which would prove, without the gloss *lepra* in the

entry, that the “samthrose” was a cutaneous disease.

³ *Colman.*—This entry is faultily constructed. The death of Colman is again entered under 557, in more accurate terms. See under A.D. 599.

⁴ *Founded.*—The foundation of the church of Bangor is again entered at the year 558.

⁵ *Cron-Conaill.*—This is further ex-

Gospel, and the Bell of the Testament. This is how the Angel distributed the treasures for Colum-cille, viz.:—the goblet to Down, and the Bell of the Testament to Armagh, and the Angel's Gospel to Colum-cille himself. The reason it is called the Angel's Gospel is, because it is from the Angel's hand Colum-cille received it. Or, in this year, the rest of David,¹ Bishop of Armagh, and Legate.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 553. The birth of Lugaid Mac Ui [553.] Ochae. The distemper (*i.e.*, leprosy), which is called the Samthros.²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 554. Cathub, son of Fergus, bishop of Achad-cinn, died. Colman³ the Great, son of Diarmait Derg, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall Nine-hostager, whom Dubsloit killed. The church of Bangor was founded.⁴ [554.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 4.) A.D. 555. Pelagius, by birth a Roman, sat 11 years and 18 days. He was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. A great mortality in this year, *i.e.*, the *cron-conaill*,⁵ *i.e.*, the *buidhe-conaill*. [555.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 15.) A.D. 556. Death of Fergna [556.] (or Fiacha), descendant of Ibdach, King of Ulad.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 26.) A.D. 557. The slaying of Colman⁶ the Great, son of Diarmait, whom Dubsloit slew. The Feast of Tara by Diarmait Mac Cerbháill; and the flight before the son of Maelchon, and the death of Gabran, son of Domangart. Brendan founded a church in Cluain-ferta. The death of Eacha,⁷ son of Conlaedh, King of Ulad. The death of Bec Mac De, the prophet.⁸ [557.]

plained by *buidhe-conaill*. Crón means 'saffron-colour,' and *buidhe* 'yellow.' The term is usually written *crom-conaill*. (See *Census of Ireland*, 1851, part 5, vol. 1, pp. 46–7.) But the form *cron-conaill* seems the more correct. The second member of the name, 'conall,' is evidently the same as the word *connall* (gl. *stipulam*: *Reliq. Celt.* 88). The disease was of

the nature of jaundice. It seems to have been the same kind of disease as that which proved so fatal in 548. It was variously Latinized *flava pestis*, *flava icteritia*, and *icteritia*.

¹ *Colman*.—See under the year 554.

² *Eacha*.—The death of this person is also entered under the year 552 *supra*.

³ *Prophet*.—The epithet *prophetæ* (or 'propetae,' as in A.), is not in B.

Ict. 1anair. Cennno domini ccccc.º L.º uiii.º Ecclegra Benncair finntata eft.

- b. Ict. 1anair. Cennno domini ccccc.º L.º ix.º Feirff Temhra la Diarmait mac Cerball 7 morr Gabhrain mic Domangairt secundum alior. Immirge ne mac Maelcon (i. brenide rex). Cat Cuile trémne.

Ict. 1anair. Cennno domini ccccc.º ix.º Bellum Cuile trémne fof Diarmait mac Cerball, ubi .iii. milia ceciderunt. Ferdegur 7 Domnall da mac mic Erce (i. da mac Muircheartaig mic Muirtheadraig mic Eogain mic Neill), 7 Cinnire mac Seini, 7 Nainnid mac Duac (ri Connacht) uictorier erant, 7 Aed mac Echach tigrimcharna ri Connacht. per operationer Coluim cille uicerunt. Fraechan mac Temnan ipe do rugne in n-erbe n-erua do Diarmait. Tuathan mac Dímain mic Barain mic Cormaic mic Eogain ipe pola in erbe n-erua tar cenn. Maglaine po sing tarre qui rulin occirup eft. Bellum Cuile uinper.

Ict. 1anair. Cennno domini ccccc.º ix.º uel hic bellum cuile uinper i Tebhai fof Diarmait mac Cerball ne n-Aed mac Brenain. Diarmait fugit.

Fol. 20ba. Bellum Mona tarpe.

The death of Bec Mac De is entered above at the year 552, where the name is differently written.

¹ Founded.—See under 554, where the foundation of the Church of Bangor is also recorded. In Clar. 49, in the passage parallel to the present, the word 'finita' is used instead of 'fundata.' But Clar. 49 is a very poor authority.

² According to others. —Secundum alior. In B. only.

³ Expedition.—This entry is not in B., nor in Clar. 49. The Irish word immirge means a hosting, expedition, or assembly. Skene (*Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, p. 344) under-

stands immirge (or as he writes it *Inmirge*) to mean "expulsion." But this is wrong.

⁴ Battle of Cul-dreimne.—The ostensible cause of this battle was the execution, by King Diarmait Mac Cerball, of Curnan, son to the King of Connacht, who was forced from St. Columba's protection, to which he had fled, and the desire on the part of the Northern Hy-Neill to revenge the insult offered to their kinsman. The real cause would seem to have been the rivalry of the two great families. In the account of the battle in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at 555, however, an additional cause is assigned, namely

Kal. Jan. A.D. 558. The church of Bangor was founded.¹ [558.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 559. The Feast of Tara by Diarmait [559.]

Mac Cerbhaill; and the death of Gabran, son of Domangart, (according to others²). An expedition³ by the son of Maelchon (*i.e.*, King Bruide). The battle of Cul-dreimne.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 560. The battle of Cul-dreimne,⁴ gained over Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill, in which 3,000 fell. Fergus and Domnall, two sons of Mac Erca (*i.e.*, two sons⁵ of Muirchertach, son of Muiredach, son of Eogan, son of Niall), and Ainmire, son of Setna, and Nainnid, son of Duach, King of Connaught,⁶ were victors, and Aedh, son of Echa Tirmcharna,⁷ King of Connaught. Through the prayers of Colum-Cille they conquered. Fraechan, son of Temnan,⁸ it was that made the Druids' *erbe*⁹ for Diarmait. Tuatan, son of Diman, son of Saran, son of Cormac, son of Eogan, it was that threw over head the Druids' *erbe*.¹⁰ Maglaine that passed over it, who alone was slain. The battle of Cul-Uinsen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 561. Or, in this year, the battle of Cul-Uinsen, in Tebhtha, was gained over Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill, by Aedh son of Brenan. Diarmait fled. The battle of Moin-Daire. [561.]

a decision given by King Diarmait in a dispute between Colum Cille and St. Finnen. See O'Donovan's notes on the subject, *Four Mast.*, A.D. 555. That it was considered an era in the life of St. Colum Cille appears from Adamnan's words, who dates the arrival of St. Colum Cille in Britain as occurring in the 'second year after the battle of Cule-Drebene.' The name Cooledrevny is now obsolete, but Colgan states that the place was in the territory of Carbury, near Sligo, on the north. (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 462.) It must therefore have been in the neighbourhood of Drumcliff.

¹ Two sons.—The clause within brackets is interlined in original hand in A. It is not in B. The notice of this battle is more briefly given, under the year 559, in Clar. 49.

² King of Connaught.—Not represented in B.

³ Tirmcharna.—Not in B.
⁴ Temnan.—'Tenusan,' in the *Four Mast.*, *Chron. Scot.*, and other authorities. These particulars are not in B.

⁵ Druids' erbe.—*erþe nōquro*—The meaning of this 'Druids' *erbe*', some kind of charmed invention, or obstacle, has not been yet explained.

Íct. 1anair. (2 f., l. 21.) Ceanno domhnuí ccccc.º lx.º ii.º
Bellum Mona dairie locháir róri Cruitenniu re n-uisé
Neill in tuairceárt. Baetan mac Cinn co n-dib Cruitenniu
nóthiach ríri Cruitenniu. Denur Eogain 7 Connall
mearcdeon conducti inna lée 7 airtse Eolarga.

Sinrit faebhra ríri
1 moir moir Óairie locháir,
Abhar comroma do ceart,
Secht rík Cruitenniu im Ceath m-brec.

Bíllret da mac [mic] Ercá
Cummaí in chétnai;
Bíllif in ri Cinnmheire
Le rílbaib Sétnai.

Ríctir cat Cruitenniu n-uisle,
[Ocar] rórlorcrer Eilne;
Ríctir cat n-Gábhra Lípe
Ocar cat Cuile díreimme.

Deirtear giallo iar congaíl
[Aifr riap] im chnaír nauch,
Fórgasúr Domnall Cinnmheire
Ocar Naoisí mac Duach.

18 alosmo peirat allsat,
Gábair Baetan róri in ríusag.
Ro la Baetan fuilte bürde;
Deirtear a efen fáiri.

¹The account of this battle in Clar. 49 is as follows:—"The battle of Moindoire Lothair upon the Cruhens, by the Nells of the North. Baedan mac Cin with two of Cruhens fought it against the rest of the Cruhens. The cattle and booty of the Eolarga were given to them of Tirconnell, and Tirowen, conductors, for their leading as wages."

²Sharp weapons.—These four stanzas are written in the lower margin, fol. 20ab, in A. They are not in B. A note in the top marg., fol. 20b in A., states that the stanzas above printed should be inserted where they are here introduced.

³Seven.—VII., A.

⁴They bear.—Deirtear (lit. "are borne"). Deirtear, Four Mast., at

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 562. The battle of [562.] Moin-daire-lothair was gained over the Cruithni, by the Ui-Neill of the North. Baetan, son of Cenn, with two of the Cruithni, fought against the Cruithni. The Lee and Arda-Eolaig were given to the Cinel-Eogain and Cinel-Conaill, as a reward.¹

Sharp weapons² stretch, men stretch,
In the great bog of Daire-lothair—
The cause of a contention for right—
Seven³ Cruithnian Kings, including Aedh Brec.

The two sons [of Mac] Erca return
In the same manner.
The King Ainmire returns
With the possessions of Setna.

The battle of all the Cruithni is fought,
[And] they burn Eilne.
The battle of Gabhair-Life is fought,
And the battle of Cul-dreimne.

They bear⁴ pledges after valour,
[Thence westwards] about ,
Fergus, Domnall, Ainmire,
And Nandidh, son of Duach.

Splendidly⁵ he bears his course—
Baetan's steed—upon the host.
Pleasing to Baetan of the yellow hair.
'Twill bear his burden upon it.

A.D. 557. Depravat, *Chron. Scot.*, at
A.D. 563.

¹ *Splendidly.*—This stanza is written on the top margin of fol. 206, in A. It is not in B. Although printed by O'Donovan in connexion with the

battle of Cul-dreimne, *Four Mast.*, at 555, it seems to belong to the poem of which the foregoing is a fragment, relating to the battle of Moin-daire-lothair, in which the name of Baetan occurs.

Æadan mac Fiachrae mortuus est. Nauigatio Coluim Cille ad insulam Iae, anno statim post annos xl. et xli. Inugulacio Colmairis monasterii de Thiarmonda.

b. *[ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 2.)] Annno dominicccc.º lx.º xii.º*
Ventus magnus factus est. Mortuus Lazarus o Thairmonda. Usque hoc anno brevem auctoritatem fundavit ecclesiam cluana regata.

[ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 13.)] Annno dominicccc.º lx.º xiiii.º
Occidit Thiarmonda monasterium Cerbuiell .i. la hOeib n-dub mac Suibne, cui succederunt duo filii eius Ercus, Ferguson et Domnall. Qui eis brevem auctoritatem habuerunt ut alii dicunt. Bellum Gabras Lirhi et mortuus Thairmonda regis.

[ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 24.)] Annno dominicccc.º lx.º u.º
Bellum Gabras Lirhi. Ferguson et Domnall auctores erant. Mortuus quoque Domnall filius Muriherthaig mic Ercus, cui succedit Annus mac Setni. Insuper minor annis .xi. ut beata dicit regnauit.

[ct. 1anair. (7 p.)] Annno dominicccc.º lx.º xi.º
Iohannes natione romanus fudit annis .xii. mensibus .x. diesibus .xxii., et in basilica beati Petri apostoli repulitus est. Fecht in Iarroman.

b. *[ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 16.)] Annno dominicccc.º lx.º xii.º*
Fecht in Iarroman la Colman m-bec mac n-Thiarmonda et Conall mac Comgall.

¹ Island of Ia.—Iona. B. has merely de hibernia, and does not refer to the age of Colum Cille at the time of leaving Ireland.

² Laisre.—There were three famous saints of this name, who generally appear in Irish hagiology, with the devotional prefix *Mo* ("my"), in the form *Molaisi*, namely, Molaisi, son of Cairill, abbot of Leithglinn; Molaisi, son of Declan, abbot of Inishmurray, and Molaisi, son of Nadfraech, abbot of Daimhinis, the one in question. He founded the church of Daimh-inis,

"Bovis insula," in Loch-Erne, now called Devenish, near Enniskillen. The death of Molasse (above called Laisre) is entered again at the year 570.

³ Cluin-ferta.—Omitted from the entry in B. The foundation of the church of Cluin-ferta (or Clonfert, co. Galway), by St. Brendan, is entered before under the year 557.

⁴ Diarmait MacCerbaill.—Properly, Diarmait son of Fergus Cerbhaill (or Cerbheoil). In the Ann. Four Masters, the Chron. Scotorum and other Chronicles, it is stated that

Aedan, son of Fiachra, dies. Voyage of Colum-Cille to the Island of Ia¹, in the 42nd year of his age. The slaying of Colman the Great, son of Diarmait.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 2.) A.D. 563. A great storm [563.] occurred. The death of Laisre² of Daimhinis. Or, in this year, Brenaind founded the church of Cluain-ferta.³

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 13.) A.D. 564. The murder of Diarmait MacCerbhail,⁴ i.e., by Aedh Dubh⁵ son of Suibhne, to whom succeeded the two sons of Mac Erca, Fergus and Domnall. The repose of Brendan of Birr, as others say. The battle of Gabair-Liphe; and the death of Daimin Daimairgit.

Kal. Jan. (Frid.) A.D. 565. The battle of Gabair-Liphe. Fergus and Domnall were victors. Also the death of Domnall, son Muirchertach Mac Erca, to whom succeeded Ainmire son of Setna. Justin the younger reigned, as Bede says, eleven years. [565.]

Kal. Jan. (Saturd.) A.D. 566. John, a Roman by birth, sat twelve years, eleven months, and twenty-six days, and was buried in the church of St. Peter⁶ the apostle. An expedition into Iardoman.⁷ [566.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 16.) A.D. 567. An expedition [567.] into Iardoman,⁸ by Colman Beg, son of Diarmait, and Conall son of Comgall.

King Diarmait's head was buried in Clonmacnois, and his body in Connor.

¹ *Aedh Dubh*.—“Black Hugh.” He was King of Dalaradia, whose father Suibhne Araide had been put to death by King Diarmait, and he had in early life been taken in fosterage by Diarmait. But Diarmait having been warned against Aedh, the latter was banished into Alba (Scotland), whence he returned to perpetrate the deed recorded in the above entry. Aedh afterwards fled back to Scotland, and took the clerical habit in one of the Columban Monasteries. But he

returned to Ireland, and became King of Ulad in 581; and was himself slain in 587. Adamnan gives a very bad account of him. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiq.* p. 279.

² *Peter*.—peitcp, A.

³ *An expedition into Iardoman*.—This entry is not in B. See the next entry.

⁴ *Iardoman*.—“The Western region.” In the Ann. Four Mast., at A.D. 565, it is stated that Colman Beg, son of Fergus, son of Diarmait, and Conall son of Comgall, King of Dal-Riada, brought a sea fleet

Ict. 1 Ianair. (3 f., l. 27.) Cennno domini ccccc.º lx.º umi.º Occirrio Clannmireach mic Setna la Bérgur mac Nelleni.

Fol. 208v. Ict. 1 Ianair. (4 f., l. 9.) Cennno domini ccccc.º lx.º ix.º lugulatio Bérgura mic Nelleni. Oena, abh cluana mic Nois, 7 itas cluana cneadail, doirmiepunkt. Gillar obiit. Ceannan .h. Siacrae obiit.

Ict. 1 Ianair. (5 f., l. 20.) Cennno domini ccccc.º lxx.º C morte Patriarchi c. anni. Uel hoc anno quies Molarré taiminore.

.b. Ict. 1 Ianair. (6 f., l. 1.) Cennno domini ccccc.º lxx.º 1.º Occirrio da aeu Muiredach.1. Boetán mac Muircertai, 7 Echard mac Domnaill .1. mic Muircertai mic Erca, tertio anno regni sui. Cronan mac Tigernait ri Ciannachtae gleanna gáimín occirior eorum erat. Moenu erjcor cluana renta Ópenairt quiescit. Mórr Domain mic Carbill. Uel hoc anno occirrio Diarmoda mic Ceapbuill. In hoc anno capta est in murxeilt. Quies Óhpenuinn Óirpa ut alii dicunt.

(muirbhéilach) to *Sol* and *Ile*, and carried away spoils therefrom. Here we have the *Sol* and *Ile* of the Four Mast. corresponding to the Iardoman of these Annals. In the Book of Leinster (p. 243) the expedition to *Iardoman* is stated to have been i róil 7 in Rí ("to Sol and Ile"), agreeing with the Four Masters. The latter is Islay; and the former is either Seil or Colonsay—not Coll, which is too far off, although O'Denovan thought so (note ad an. 565, F. M.). Islay was at this time in the possession of the Scots, as appears from Adamnan's life of St. Columba (ii. 23), having been occupied by Muiredach, son of Aengus, who was first cousin of Conall's grandfather Domangart. Conall's territory lay in Cowall, and this expedition was probably against the rival house

of Gabhran. But it is strange that Colman Beg, whose territory lay very near the centre of Ireland, was adventurous enough to engage in maritime warfare.

¹ *Ainmire*.—Called “Ainmorius filius Setni” by Adamnan. *Vit. Columb.* i. 7. See again under A.D. 575.

² *Fergus*.—Slain in the following year by Aedh son of Ainmire, in revenge of his father.

³ *Fergus*.—The Four Mast. say (568) that Fergus was slain by Aedh, son of Ainmire, in revenge of his father. The entry is repeated under 576.

⁴ *Ita of Cluain-creadail*.—See note on *Cuilen*, under 551, *supra*. The death of St. Ita is repeated under the year 576, where the repose of Oena of Cluain-mic-Nois, and of Gildas, is also repeated.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 27.) A.D. 568. Murder of Ain-mire,¹ son of Setna, by Fergus² son of Nellen. [568.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 9.) A.D. 569. The slaying of Fergus³ son of Nellen. Oena, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Ita of Cluain-credail,⁴ fell asleep. Gildas died. Aedhan Ua Fiachrach⁵ died. [569.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 20.) A.D. 570. From the death of Patrick one hundred years.⁶ Or, in this year, the repose of Molasse of Daiminis.⁷ [570.]

Kal. Janair. (Frid., m. 1.) A.D. 571. The assassination of two grandsons of Muiredach, viz.:—Baetáin son of Muirchertach, and Eochaid son of Domnall (*i.e.*, son of Muirchertach Mac Erca) in the third year of their reign. Cronan, son of Tigernach, King of Cianachta of Glenn-geimin, was their slayer. Moenu, bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind, rested. The death of Deman son of Cairill. Or, in this year, the killing of Diarmait Mac Cerbhail. In this year the ‘muirgeilt’ was captured. The repose of Brendan⁸ of Birr, as others say. [571.]

¹ *Aedhan Ua Fiachrach*.—This may be the Aedan ‘son’ of Fiachra, whose obit is given above at the year 562.

² *One hundred years*.—The entry at 552 would refer the death of St. Patrick to the year 492, but this to 470. Tigernach indicates 571 as a hundred years after that event. Again, in these Annals, the year 663 (and in Tigernach 664) is set down as 203 years from the death of St. Patrick. See at the years 999, 1018, *infra*. According to these computations 471 is the latest date. The death of *Sen Patrick* is entered above under the year 461, which partly explains the confusion of dates.

³ *Molasse of Daiminis*.—Called “Laisre,” under A.D. 563, where see note.

⁴ *Muirgeilt*.—“Sea Wanderer.” Sometimes called *Murgein*, “sea-

born,” and *liban*, “sea-woman.” The entry is fuller in Tigernach. “In this year was caught the *Muirgeilt* on the shore of Ollarba, in the net of Beoan, son of Innli, fisherman of Comgall of Bangor;” to which the Four Mast. add “that is, Liban, daughter of Eochaid, son of Mairid.” The legend concerning her (see *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 39, sq.) is, that she was daughter of Eochaid, King of the tract now covered by Lough Neagh, who was drowned by its eruption about the time of the Christian Era; that she was changed into a salmon, and traversed the sea until she allowed herself to be captured on this occasion. Under the names *Muirgen* and *Liban*, she appears mentioned in the Calendar at Jan. 27, and Dec. 18.

⁵ *Brendan*.—See under A.D. 564. The death of St. Brendan, of Birr, is

¶ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 12.) anno domini ccccc. lxx.^o
ii.^o bellum Beirinn in quo uictus est Colman modicur
filius Diarmato, et ipse euasit. Uel hic bellum
Gabrain Lipi popl. Larigniu. Uel hoc anno bar. Dom-
nall mic Muircheartaig mic Earrca, cui successit
Cinmire mac Setna. Uel sic bellum tola 7 portola
. nomen camporum eti. Ele 7 Ophraige, 7
eti. Cluain regta Molua 7 Gabrain. Piacra mac
Baetain uictor erat.

¶ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 23^a.) anno domini ccccc.^o lxx.^o
iii.^o bellum tola 7 portola in regionibus Cruthne.
Morr Conall mic Comgall anno regni xii. pui,
qui obtulit in foliam iae Columbe cille.

¶ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 4.) anno domini ccccc.^o lxx.^o
iiii.^o Magna conuentio Oromma ceata in qua erant
Colum cille ocus Ceb mac Cinmirec.

.b. ¶ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 15.) anno domini ccccc.^o lxx.^o u.^o

recorded in *Tigernach* under the year 573, which is probably the true date, although the *Mart. Donegal* and the *Four Mast.* have his obit under A.D. 571.

¹*Femhin*.—Commonly called Magh-Feimhin, a plain comprised in the barony of Iffa and Offa, East, county Tipperary. The *Annals of Inisfallen*, which have the entry of this battle under 565, state that Colman Bec was slain therein by the men of Munster. But *Tigernach* (at 573) and the *Four Masters* (at 571) agree with this chronicle in recording the escape of Colman Bec, whose death is mentioned, *infra*, at A.D. 586, and again at 592.

²*Gabair-Liphe*.—‘Gabair of the Liffey.’ The situation of this place has not yet been fixed; but Father Shearman, a very good authority,

states that it was the name of a district comprising “the hilly country bounded by the Dublin Mountains on the north; on the east by the River Liffey, from its source in Kippure to Ballymore-Eustace;” its western boundary including “the hills from Tipperkevin, by Rathmore, to Athgoe, towards Tallaght, and the hill of Lyons.” *Loca Patriciana*, p. 28, note².

³*Tola and Fortola*.—This entry is in the margin in B, and also in A. (in which it is partly obliterated). The *Four Masters* (at 571) have but the name of Tola, which O’Donovan (*Loc. cit.*, note i,) identifies with Tulla, in the parish of Kinnitty, barony of Ballybritt, King’s County.

⁴*Ele and Ossory*.—Ele, called from its occupants Ele-O’Carroll, comprised the present baronies of Ballybritt and

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 12.) A.D. 572. The battle of Femhin,¹ in which Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, was vanquished; but he escaped. Or, in this year, the battle of Gabair-Liphe² over the Leinstermen. Or, in this year, the death of Domnall, son of Muirchertach Mac Erca, to whom succeeded Ainmire, son of Setna. Or thus, the battle of Tola and Fortola,³ viz., the names of plains between Ele and Ossory,⁴ and between Cluain-ferta-Molua and Saighir.⁵ Fiachra, son of Baetan,⁶ was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 23.) A.D. 573. The battle of Tola and Fortola, in the territory of the Cruithne.⁷ The death of Conall, son of Comgall,⁸ in the 16th year of his reign, who granted the island of Ia to Colum-Cille.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 4.) A.D. 574. The great Convention of Druim-Ceta,⁹ at which were Colum-Cille, and Aedh son of Ainmire.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 15.) A.D. 575. A spark of leprosy,¹⁰

Clonlisk, in the south of the King's County; from which the territory of Ossory, now partly represented by the baronies of Upperwoods and Clandonagh, in the Queen's County, is divided by the Slieve-Bloom Mountains.

⁵ *Cluain-ferta-Molua and Saighir.*—The former, commonly called Clonfertmulloe, is now known as Kyle, a parish in the barony of Clandonagh, Queen's County. Saighir, or Seirkieran, is a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

⁶ *Fiachra, son of Baetan.*—Otherwise called Fiachra Lurgan, afterwards King of Ulidia. His death is recorded under the year 625, *infra*, where the name is Fiachna.

⁷ *The Cruithne.*—The Picts. In the entry of the battle of Tola and Fortola under the preceding year (572) the site of the battle is fixed in the

south of the present King's County, which was hardly Pictish territory; though Fiachra, son of Baetan, the victor, was an Ulster chieftain.

⁸ *Conall, son of Comgall.*—See under A.D. 567, *supra*, where Conall is mentioned as leagued with Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, in a maritime expedition.

⁹ *Great Convention of Druim-Ceta.*—*Magnā contio*, for *M. conuentio*, A., B., and Clar. 49. The word *mōrcont*, 'great assembly,' is added as a gloss over *contio* in B., and in the margin in A. On the date and place of this famous Convention, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, page 37, note b.

¹⁰ *Leprosy.*—This entry is misplaced in the MSS., being introduced into the middle of the record of the battle of Teloch, which should probably follow it, as in the printed text in the next page (66).

Scintilla leppae et habundantia nucum inau-
ditæ. Bellum Telocho i ciunn tige, in quo cecidit
Tuncat mac Conaill mic Comgaill et alii multi de
focisq; piliorum Gabhran ceciderunt. Morit Órennain
mic Óriuin. Uel hic occiprio Cinnmirec mic Íteana, de
quo dictum est:—

Femen an tan nobis ri,
Nír bo mennot naic dertat;
Inóis i f fomðerig a li
La hCinnmire mac Setna.

[C. Ianair. (6 p., l. 26.) Canno dominicccc.º lxx.
Fol. 21aa. u.º Bellum Telocho. Initium regni Tiburii Constantini
qui regnauit annis. u.º. Quiescens Órennain Clona regta.
Iugulatio Cetna mic Echach Tírimcapna (aliam Tírimim,
mic Óengusra mic Muirendairg mael mic Eoghan rreiis
mic Óuaic ghalairg mic Óriuin mic Eathach misgmeboin)
la hui Óriuin. Primum periculum Uloth in Eumana.
Uel hic Iugulatio Óengusra mic Neilline, et Oena abb
Cluana mic Noir, et Itae Cluana crediscait, et Silla.

[C. Ianair. (7 p., l. 7.) Canno dominicccc.º lxx.
u.º. Quiescens erexit Eischen Cluana pota Óeotan
Reueratio Uloth de Eumana. Perdilmið pinn abb Cetna
maca quiescit.

[C. Ianair. (1 p., l. 18.) Canno dominicccc.º lxx.

¹ Of Teloch.—Óelocho, A.; telocho, B. Cenn-tire, in which Teloch was situated, and which signifies 'Head of the region,' was the territory of the Cinel-Gabrain.

² Brendan, son of Brian.—Chief of Tessia. He was brother of Cremthann, mentioned at the year 552, and father of Aedi, whose death is recorded at 588.

³ Femen.—See under the year 572. This rann, which is written in alman. in A., and in original hand in B., seems taken from a poem in praise of some king of Munster, after whose death Magh-Femhin was wasted by

Ainmire, son of Setna. The death of Ainmire is recorded above under 568.

⁴ Teloch.—Óelocho (gen. of Teloch), A. See under 575.

⁵ Brendan.—He died, according to his Acts and the Four Masters, on the 16th of May, in the 94th year of his age, at Enach-duin, in the nunnery of his sister Briga, and was buried at Clonfert. Enach-duin, now Annadown, county Galway, had been granted to him by the King of Connacht; and it is probable that the nunnery there was founded by him, and placed under his sister's superintendence. See under the year 582

and an unheard of abundance of nuts. The battle of Teloch,¹ in Cenn-tire, in which fell Duncath, son of Conall, son of Comgall, and many others of the allies of the sons of Gabran. The death of Brendan, son of Brian.² Or, in this year, the killing of Ainmire, son of Setna, of whom was said :—

Femen,³ when there was a King,
Was not a place without valour.
To-day, crimson is its aspect
By Ainmire, son of Setna.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 26.) A.D. 576. The battle of [576.] Teloch.⁴ The beginning of the reign of Tiberius Constantinus, who reigned seven years. The repose of Brendan,⁵ of Cluain-ferta. Murder of Aedh, son of Eocha Tirmcarna (alias⁶ Timrim, son of Fergus, son of Muiredach Mael, son of Eoghan Sreh, son of Duach Galach, son of Brian, son of Eocha Muighmedhoin), by the Ui-Briuin. The first adventure of the Ulidians in Eufania.⁷ Or, in this year, the murder of Fergus, son of Nellin,⁸ and [the repose of] Oena, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and of Ita,⁹ of Cluain-credail, and of Gildas.¹⁰

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 7.) A.D. 577. The rest of Bishop [577.] Etchen,¹¹ of Cluain-fota-Baetain.¹² The return of the Ulidians from Eumania.¹³ Feidilmidh Finn, abbot of Armagh, rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 18.) A.D. 578. The repose of [578.]

infra, where the entry of St. Brendan's death is repeated.

¹ *Alias*.—The clause within brackets, which is not in B., is interlined in A. in a very old hand.

² *Eufania*.—Under next year the name is written 'Eumania.' *Tigernach* has 'Eamania.'

³ *Fergus, son of Nellin*.—See under A.D. 569.

⁴ *Ita, Gildas*.—The obits of these two persons are not in B. under this

year; but they occur therein, as in A., at 569.

⁵ *Bishop Etchen*.—He is best known as the bishop at whose hands St. Columba received holy orders. See the curious legend concerning him in Colgan's AA. SS., p. 306, b., n. 17, and the Introduction to the Obits of Christ Church, p. liv. See under 583.

⁶ *Cluain-fota-Baetain*.—Clonfad, par. of Killucan, county Westmeath.

⁷ *Eumania*.—See note¹.

111.^o Quieser Uinnianus episcopi, mac nepotis regis Riatae. Benedictus natione romanus fuit anno 111. mortuus 1. diebus xx. ix. repulitus erat in barilica beatu Petri apostoli. Occidit Cædha mic Geno, et mors Regis nepotum Failgi.

.b. **[C.] Ianair.** (2 p., l. 29.) Anno dominicccc. Lxx. ix. bellum romanum mic Erce, ubi Colgu filius Domnall filii Muirchertach mic Muirchertach mic Eochaid cecidit. Cædha mac Cinnirec uictor expletus. Fecht Orc la h-Cædhan mac Gabrain. Connalat rex pictorum moritur.

[C.] Ianair. 4 p., l. .) Anno dominicccc. Lxxx. Uel hic bellum Romanae mic Ercaes. Mors Baetan mic Cairell. Fecht Orc.

[C.] Ianair. (5 p.) Anno dominicccc. Lxxx. i. bellum Manon in quo uictor erat Cædhan mac Gabrain mic Domangairt. Mors Regna mic Cairelline.

Fol. 21ab. **[C.] Ianair.** (6 p., l. 2.) Anno dominicccc. Lxxx. 11. Mors Regnai mic Duac regis Offraig. Relagius natione romanus fuit anno x. mortibus 11. diebus x. bellum manando filii Cædhan. Mors Regna mic Cairelline. Uel hoc anno quieser Bhrénainn cluana regta secundum alio.

¹ Finnian.—Erroneously printed Umania in by O'Conor. This was St. Finnian, of Magh-bile, or Movilla, the patron saint of the Ulidians.

² Leath, son of Geno.—This entry is not found in any of the other Annals. At 587, *infra*, the entry 'Mors nepotum Geno' occurs.

³ Brudig.—In the list of kings of Ul-Failgi, or Offaly, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 3,) the name of a 'Bruidgin, son of Cathair,' occurs immediately before that of Aedh Roin, whose death is entered within at the year 603. And in the

Pedigree of the Ui-Failgi, in the same authority (p. 314, col. 2), a Bruidgi is set down as fourth in descent from Ros Failgi, the ancestor of the Ui-Failgi.

⁴ Druim-mic-Erca.—This place has not been identified. Colgu's father, Muirchertach, bore the matronymic of Mac-Erca, and from him this place may perhaps have derived its name. See under 580 and 585.

⁵ Or, in this year.—Uel hic, in B. only.

⁶ Baetan, son of Cairell.—Entered again at 586, with a 'vel hic.'

Vinnian,¹ the bishop, son of Ua Fiatach. Benedict, a Roman by birth, sat four years, one month, twenty-nine days; and was buried in the church of Saint Peter the Apostle. The killing of Aedh, son of Geno,² and the death of Brudig,³ King of the Ui-Failgi.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 29.) A.D. 579. The battle of [579.] Druim-mic-Erca,⁴ in which fell Colgu, son of Domnall, son of Muirchertach, son of Muiredhach, son of Eogan. Aedh, son of Ainmire, remained victor. An expedition to the Orkneys by Aedhan, son of Gabran. Cennalath, King of the Picts, dies.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. .) A.D. 580. Or, in this year,⁵ [580.] the battle of Druim-mic-Erca. The death of Baetan, son of Cairill.⁶ The expedition to the Orkneys.⁷

Kal. Jan. (Thursd.) A.D. 581. The battle of Manonn,⁸ [581.] in which Aedhan, son of Gabran, son of Domangart,⁹ was victor. The death of Fergna, son of Caiblein.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 582. The death of [582.] Feradach, son of Duach, King of Ossory. Pelagius, a Roman by birth, sat ten years, two months, and ten days. The battle of Manand against¹⁰ Aedhan. The death of Fergna,¹¹ son of Caiblein. Or, in this year, the repose of Brenaind, of Cluain-ferta, according to others.¹²

¹ *Orkneys*.—This is, of course, a repetition of the entry under the year 579. The Orkneys are also noticed at the years 681 and 1013, *infra*.

² *Battle of Manonn*.—Dean Reeves thinks that this was the name of “the debateable ground on the confines of the Scots, Picts, Britons, and Saxons, now represented in part by the parish of Slamannan (*Sliabh Manann*, ‘Moor of Manann’), on the south-east of Stirlingshire, where it and the counties of Dumbarton, Lanark, and Linlithgow meet.” *Adamnan*, p. 371, n. d.

O'Donovan was surely wrong in thinking Manann the Isle of Man. (Frag. of Annals, 581.)

³ *Son of Domangart*.—In A. only.

⁴ *Against*.—பு, A., probably a mistake for பு, “by” (i.e., “won by”); in which case the entry would seem a repetition of that under 581. Not in B. Clar. 49 has ‘per.’

⁵ *Fergna*.—A repetition of the entry at 581.

⁶ *According to others*.—பெகுநூம் அலோப், in B. only. The death of St. Brendan is entered above at the year 576.

b. **[C.] 1anair.** (7 p., l. 13.) Anno domini ccccc.^o Lxxx.^o
 iii.^o Quieser Fergurro episcopi Duna lethglaise qui
 fundauit Cill biein. Mauciusur annis xxi. regnauit
 ut betha et 1riodorum dicunt. Morr Óruide mic
 Maelcon regis pictorum, et morr Feraðaik mic
 Duac regis Orrige. Uel hoc anno quieser Etchen.

[C.] 1anair. (2 p., l. 24.) Anno domini ccccc.^o Lxxx.^o 1111.^o
 (alias 85.) Quieser mic Níffe abb cluana mic u Noir, xii.^o
 anno. Morr Aedha [mic] Suibne, regis Moenmairgi.

[C.] 1anair. (3 p., l. 5.) Anno domini ccccc.^o Lxxx.^o
 ii.^o Occidit Óaetain mic Ninnetho filii Duac (alias
 mic Fergura ceannfata) filii Conaill gulban regis
 Tempio, qui uno anno regnauit. Cummaene mac
 Colmain Óig mic Óiarpmata, et Cummaene mac Libraen
 filii Illannon mic Cérbail occidunt eum confilio
 Colmain i. oc leim ino eič. Uel hoc anno cat Oroma
 mic Erc.

[C.] 1anair. (4 p., l. 16.) Anno domini ccccc.^o Lxxx.^o
 vii.^o Bellum Óaetæ in quo cecidit Colman bec mac

¹ Of Dun-lethglaise.—The name was originally written (in the genit. form) Óma lethglaise (of Druim-lethglaise) in A., as in B., but a rude attempt has been made in the former MS. to alter ḡromma (óma) to Duna, to make the name Dún lethglaise (Dun-lethglaise), the usual form. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antq.*, pp. 41, 144, 224. At the year 589 *infra*, however, the name of the place is as originally written in the present entry.

² Bruide, son of Maelcon.—Tigernach, too, has the obit of Bruide at 583. But, by a strange prolepsis, the death of Bruide is entered above at 504, and in Tigernach at 505. For the *mors* of Bruide at 504, in his edition of the Ann. Ult., Dr. O'Conor proposes *nativitas*, an emendation which, as Dean Reeves observes

(Adamnan, 148, note 1), "harmonizes very well with the true date of his death, as it allows a period of 78 years for the term of his life, but is open to the objection that in both authorities the 'Battle of Manann by Aedhan,' is entered under the preceding year (503), although Aedhan was not yet born, and the true date of that battle is 582: which creates a suspicion that these entries were taken from an earlier record whose chronological system was different, or that they were displaced through carelessness in the scribe."

³ Feradach.—The death of Feradach is also recorded under the preceding year. The *Four Mast.* at 582, and *Tigernach* at 583, state that he was slain by his own people.

⁴ Bishop Etchen.—See under 577,

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 13.) A.D. 583. The repose of Fergus, bishop of Dun-lethglaise,¹ who founded Cill-Bien. Mauricius reigned twenty-one years, as Bede and Isidore state. The death of Bruide, son of Maelcon,² King of the Picts; and the death of Feradach,³ son of Duach, King of the Osraighe. Or, in this year, the repose of Etchen.⁴

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 24.) A.D. 584 (alias 85). The repose of Mac Nisse, abbot of Cluain-mic-u-Nois, in the 17th year.⁵ Death of Aedh [son of] Suibhne, King of Moenmagh.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 5.) A.D. 585. The assassination of Baetan, son of Ninnidh, son of Duach (alias, son of Fergus Cennfada⁶), son of Conall Gulban, King of Tara, who reigned one year. Cummaene, son of Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, and Cummaene, son of Libraen, son of Illannan, son of Cerbhall, killed him, at the instance of Colman—namely, at Leim-ind-eich. Or, in this year, the battle of Druim-mic-Erce.⁷

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 16.) A.D. 586. The battle of Daethe,⁸ in which fell Colman Bec, son of Diarmait;

where the death of this prelate is entered also.

⁵ The 17th year, i.e., of Mac Nisse's abbacy.—The death of his predecessor, Oenu, is entered above under the year 569, and again at 576. Mac Nisse's death is entered also under 590 *infra*.

⁶ Fergus Cennfada.—The orig. of this clause is interlined in an old hand in A., and in the orig. hand in B. The death of Baetan is given by the *Four Masters* at the year 567; but *Tigernach* has it at 586, agreeing with these Annals. Fergus Cennfada was otherwise called Duach. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, Geneal. Table at p. 342.

⁷ Battle of Druim-mic-Erce.—This

battle is also referred to at the years 579 and 580.

⁸ Battle of Daethe.—The name of this place is written *daeth* in A. and B., although O'Conor prints *Dromaethe*. O'Donovan, under an extraordinary misconception, states (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 572, note) that Cod. Clar. 49 has 'Bellum Droma-Ethe,' whereas it really reads 'Bellum Dooth.' See under 592, *infra*. The record of this battle under this year, in A., B., and Clar. 49, is somewhat confused, the notice of the death of Daigh, son of Cairill, being introduced into the middle of it. The Editor has taken the liberty of putting it in its proper place in the text.

Τιαρματο. Οεδ̄ mac Αινημιρε̄ς νικτορ̄ ερατ; γιν quo
cecidit Λιβραιν mac Ιλλαννον μις Σεαρδαιλ. Ταιξ
mac Καιριλ οβιντ. Ήελ hic μορ̄ θαεταιν μις Καιριλ
ηιξ̄ Ηιλᾱ.

- .b. **[Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 27.)** Οννο δομινο̄ ccccc.º lxxx.º
υιι.º Κιερ̄ Καιριλαιν εργεοιρ̄ Ορ̄ο τᾱσα. Κιερ̄
Σεναις εργεοιρ̄ Κλουᾱ Ηιραιρ̄. Μορ̄ νεροτυμ̄ Γενο. Κονυερριο̄ Κονγκαντινι απ̄ Το̄μινυμ, γινητᾱ μαγνα, γι
ινγκουλατιο̄ Οεδ̄α ηιγρι μις Σαιζην, i λινη̄ς.

- [Ct. 1anair. (7^a p., l. 9.)** Οννο δομινο̄ ccccc.º
Fol. 21ba lxxx.º υιι.º Κιερ̄ εργηνις Οεδ̄α ριλι Ηριε. Οεδ̄
mac Ηρενταιν ηεξ Τεέβα μορτυση̄ ερ̄τ, (i. αρ̄ε πο
εθεωρ̄ Θερη̄σαιξ do ςολυμ cille.) Εοδεμηγε τεμπορε
αερτᾱ τορηνιᾱ et ρισσᾱ contigis.

- [Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 20.)** Οννο δομινο̄ ccccc.º
lxxx.º ix.º Μορ̄ Ρεινελμε̄τιε μις Τιγερηαιγ̄ ηεσιρ̄
Μυμᾱ. Βελλυμ Λειτηρειο̄ ιᾱ Οεδ̄αν μᾱς Σαρραιν.
Βελλυμ Μαιξ̄ οε̄ταιρ̄ πε̄ ιηθραννυδ̄ μᾱς Εχαχ
ρο̄ πι Νειλ. Ήελ hoc anno κιερ̄ Ρεργυρ̄ ερι-
κο̄ Τρομᾱ Λεᾱτσλαιρ̄ qui ρυνθαυτ̄ Cill m-διαιν.

- [Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 1.)** Οννο δομινο̄ ccccc.º xc.º

¹ *Baelan*.—See under 580.

² *Carlaen*.—A marg. note in A. gives his name as “Ciarlaech,” and states that he was from *Crich ua Niallain*, “the territory of Ui-Niallain,” now Oneilland West, in the county of Armagh. His day in the Calendar is the 24th of March. In the list of the *comarbs* of St. Patrick in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), his name is written ‘Caurlan’; and he is stated to have ruled 4 years, and to have been from *Domnach mic U Garba*, and of the Ui-Niallain. See Colgan’s *Acta SS.*, p. 744.

³ *Grandsons of Geno*—nepotum Geno.—Clar. 49 has “nephewes of Geno.” This Geno is not noticed in

the other Annals. The assassination of his son Aedh is recorded under the year 578, *supra*.

⁴ *Constantine*.—He had been King of Cornwall; but abandoned the throne, and became a monk under St. Carthach (otherwise called Mochuda), at Rahin, in the present King’s county, whence he passed over to Scotland, and founded the church of Govan on the Clyde. He suffered martyrdom in Cantyre, where there is a church, Kilchoustand, called after his name. His festival, in the Calendars of both Scotland and Ireland, is March 11. See Reeves’s *Adamnan*, p. 371, note e.

⁵ *Aedh Dubh*.—“Black Hugh.”

Aedh, son of Ainmire, being victor. And in which fell Libraen, son of Illannon, son of Cerbhall. Daigh, son of Cairill, died. Or, in this year, the death of Baetan,¹ son of Cairill, King of Uladh.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 27.) A.D. 587. The repose of [587.] Carlaen,² bishop of Armagh. The repose of Senach, bishop of Cluain-Iraird. The death of the grandsons of Geno.³ The conversion of Constantine⁴ to the Lord; and great snow; and the murder of Aedh Dubh,⁵ son of Suibhne, in a ship.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 9.) A.D. 588. The repose of [588.] Bishop Aedh, son of Brecc.⁶ Aedh, son of Brendan, King of Tethba, died. (It was he that presented Dermhagh⁷ to Colum-Cille.) And, in the same time, there was a scorching and droughty summer.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 20.) A.D. 589. The death of [589.] Fedelmith, son of Tigernach, King of Munster. The battle of Lethreid was gained by Aedhan, son of Gabran. The battle of Magh-ochtair was gained by Brandubh, son of Echa, over the Ui-Neill. Or, in this year, the repose of Fergus, bishop of Druim-lethglaise,⁸ who founded Cill-Bian.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 1.) A.D. 590. An eclipse of the [590.]

Lord of Dalaradia, and afterwards King of Ulster. The murder by him of Dermot MacCerbaill, King of Ireland, is recorded above under the year 564. Adamnan gives a bad character of him (*Vit. Columbae*, i. 36).

¹ *Aedh, son of Brec.*—Better known as Aedh Mac Bric. Founder of Kil-lare, in Westmeath. Also venerated at Sliabh Liag (Slieveleague), in the Co. Donegal. He was also the founder and patron of Rathhugh, near Kilbeggan, in the Co. of Westmeath. His life has been published by Colgan

(AA., SS.), at Feb. 28th. See under 594 *infra*.

² *Dermhagh.*—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County. Added as a gloss in A. Not in B. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 585, Brenainn, the father of Aedh, is represented as the person who presented Durrow to St. Columba. But this is an error. The death of Aedh son of Brendan (or Brenann) is entered again under 594 *infra*.

³ *Druim-lethglaise.*—See the entry under 588, where the name has been altered, so as to read Dun-lethglaise.

Dirpectio polir .i. mane tenetorum. Uel hic quiescerat Nisi abbatis Cluanus mic Nois.

v. **[C. 1anair. (3 f., l. 12.)** Cenno domini ccccc.º xc.º 1.º Obitus lugende Lir moer. Natumtaur Cummeni longi. Matutina tenetorum. Initium regni Aerda mic Annimireach.

[C. 1anair. (5 f., l. 23.) Cenno domini ccccc.º xc.º 11.º Mophr Aengura mic Amalnagado. Gregorius natione romanus, ex patre Gordiano, redit annis xiii. menibus vii. diebus x. Ruit tempore imperatoris Mauricii et Phocatus; regundo anno regni eiusdem Foccatius seu Phoce repulsius erit in basilica beati Petri apertoli ante recratarium. Uel hoc anno cathe dralair dante in quo cecidit Colman beatus mac Diarmoda a quo clann Cholmain .i. h. Maeleachlainn et ceteri. Aerda mac Annimireach uictor erat.

[C. 1anair. (6 f., l. 4.) Cenno domini ccccc.º xc.º 111.º bellum Geirtide in Cianachtae; oc eudonii morbo mebant. Piacna mac Baetain uictor erat (.i. Piacna mac Baetain mic Caipill mic Muireadair muinnterreg.)

[C. 1anair. (7 f., l. 15.) Cenno domini ccccc.º xc.º 1111.º Quiescerat Coluim cille .i. iusup tunui, anno aetatis

¹ Mac Nissi.—See under the year 584. This entry is added in a coarse hand in A. In text, in B.

² Lismore.—This is the Lismore of Scotland, whose founder, Molua (or Moluag, as the Scotch call him), was in after times the patron saint of the diocese of Argyle. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 871, note g.

³ Gregory.—St. Gregory the Great. Styled beloir, "of the golden mouth," by the Four Mast. (A.D. 590); a name given to him by the Irish so early as 634; for Cummian writes in his Paschal Epistle of that year—“Ad Gregorii papae, urbis Romæ epis-

copi (a nobis in commune suscepti, et oris aurei appellations donati) verba me converti.” (Ussher, *Syllog.* xi; Wks. vol. iv., p. 439). Gregory the Great was consecrated on Sunday, the 3rd of Sept., 590, in the 9th year of the Emperor Mauricius. He was buried on the 12th of March, 604, in the 3rd year of the Emperor Phocas, having governed the See of Rome for 18 years, six months, and ten days. Gregory was son of Gordian, a wealthy senator, and Sylvia, a lady of rank and piety. O'Conor adds “Sed secundum Bedam, Gregorius quievit xiv. anno ab hoc loco infra.” (Rer. Hib.

sun, that is, a dark morning. Or, in this year, the repose of Mac Nissi,¹ abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 12.) A.D. 591. The death of [591.] Lugaid of Lismore.² The birth of Cummen the Tall. A dark morning. The beginning of the reign of Aedh, son of Ainmire.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 23.) A.D. 592. The death of [592.] Aengus, son of Amalgaid. Gregory,³ a Roman by birth, son of Gordian, sat 13 years, 6 months, and 10 days. He was [Pontiff] in the time of the Emperors Mauricius and Focas. In the second year of the reign of the same Focas, or Foca, he was buried in the church of Saint Peter the Apostle, in front of the sacristy. Or, in this year, the battle of Bealach-Dhaithé,⁴ in which fell Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, from whom [are descended] the Clann-Colmain,⁵ viz., the Ui-Maelechláinn and others. Aedh, son of Ainmire, was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 4.) A.D. 593. A battle [against] Geirtide, King of Cianachta.⁶ At Eudon-mor it was won. Fiachna, son of Baetan (*i.e.*, Fiachna,⁷ son of Baetan, son of Cairill, son of Muiredhach Muinderg), was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 15.) A.D. 594. The repose of [594.] Colum-Cille,⁸ on the 5th of the Ides of June, in the 76th

Script., vol. 4, p. 82). But this is not in any of the texts. See under 605 *infra*, and O'Donovan's note *z*, *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 590.

⁴ *Bealach-Dhaithé*. — O'Donovan states (*Four Mast.*, 572, note *n*) that the site of this battle was Ballaghanea, par. of Lurgan, co. Cavan. The name of the place is written (in the genitive case) *Daethe* (or *Doethe*) under 586 *supra*, where see note.

⁵ *Clann-Colmain*. — This sept were really descended from Colman Mór (brother of Colman Bec), whose death is entered *supra*, at 554 and 557.

⁶ *Cianachta*. — The Cianachta of

Brega; a tribe occupying the S.E. portion of the county Meath, probably the barony of Duleek.

⁷ *Fiachna*. — The parenthetic clause, which is in the marg. in A, occurs by way of gloss in B. Fiachna was lord of Dalaradia, king of Ulidia. The death of his father, Baetan, is entered at 580 *supra*, and his own death at 625 *infra*. See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Ant.*, pp. 202, 340, 353.

⁸ *Repose of Colum-Cille*. — Regarding the date of St. Colum-Cille's death, see the learned note of Dean Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 309, sq.

ruo lxx. vi. Morf Eusganus mic Gabranus. Uel hoc anno quiescens episcopum Aedanum mic Brennannum.

b. *Ict. 1anair.* (1 p., l. 26.) Annno dominicccc.º xc.º
Fol. 21bb. u.º Bellum Raeth in Thuaeth. Bellum Cipri sentiam. Iugulatio filiorum Aedanum i. Druain et Domangart. Bellum Corainn.

Ict. 1anair. (3 p., l. 7.) Annno dominicccc.º xc.º vi.º Occidio Cumargcaig mic Aedo la Brannus mac n-Ecaig i n-Dun Duicat. Bellum montis Cuiae in regionibus Mumen, ubi Slacna mac Baetain uscitans erat. Morf Tibraitti filii Calgach.

Ict. 1anair. (4 p., l. 18.) Annno dominicccc.º xc.º vii.º Quiescens abbatum 1ae. Occidio (alias bellum) Dun bolg ubi cecidit Aed mac Cinmirech la Brannus mac Ecaig, et Beacc mac Cuanaig rex nepotum mic Uair. Eocco abb Cipri maestusque. Auguratio uenit in Angliam. Inicium regni Colmaine regnum 7 Aedha plaine primul.

Ict. 1anair. (5 p., l. 29.) Annno dominicccc.º xc.º

¹ *Eugan.*—In the valuable “Genealogical Table of the Dalriadic Kings,” compiled by Dean Reeves, facing p. 488, in his splendid edition of Adamnan’s Life of St. Columba, the name is ‘Eoghanan.’ The Dean identifies him with ‘Iogenanus,’ the brother of Aedan (son of Gabran), whom St. Columba wished to inaugurate as King of the Scotch Dalriada, in the place of his brother Aedan (lib. iii., cap. v.).

² *Bishop Aedh.*—His obit is entered above, under 588.

³ *Aedh, son of Brenan (or Brendan).*—See above, under 588.

⁴ *Rath-in-druadh.*—*Aed-Sendaim.*—The sites of these battles have not been satisfactorily identified.

⁵ *Aedan.*—A marginal note in A.

adds that he was the son of Gabran, son of Domangart.

⁶ *Dun-Buchat.*—Dunboyke, par. of Hollywood, co. Wicklow. See O’Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 593, note d, and Shearman’s *Loca Patriciana*, p. 29

⁷ *Sliebh-Cua.*—The ancient name of the range of mountains now known by the name of Knockmealdown, in the N.W. of the co. Waterford. This battle is again entered at 602.

⁸ *Calggach.*—First written “Galgaig” (genit. of “Galggach”) in A. But the copyist has written a C over the first G, by way of suggesting that the name should be “Calgach” (nom. “Calgach.”) This name has been rendered classical by Tacitus’ account of the battle fought between

year of his age. The death of Eugan,¹ son of Gabran. Or, in this year, the repose of Bishop Aedh,² son of Brecc, and of Aedh, son of Brenann.³

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 26.) A.D. 595. The battle of [595.] Rath-in-druadh.⁴ The battle of Ard-Sendaim. Murder of the sons of Aedan,⁵ viz.:—Bran and Domangart. The battle of Corann.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 7.) A.D. 596. The slaying of [596.] Cumascach, son of Aedh, by Brandubh, son of Eocha, in Dun-Buchat.⁶ The battle of Sliabh-Cua,⁷ in the regions of Munster; in which Fiachna, son of Baetan, was victor. The death of Tibraitte, son of Calggach.⁸

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 18.) A.D. 597. The repose of [597.] Baitheni,⁹ abbot of Ia. The slaughter (or battle¹⁰) of Dun-bolg,¹¹ in which fell Aedh, son of Ainmire, by Brandubh, son of Echa, and Bec, son of Cuanu, King of Uimic-Uais.¹² Eocho,¹³ abbot of Armagh, rested. Augustin came to England. The beginning of the joint reign of Colman Righmidh and Aedh Slaine.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 29.) A.D. 598. Ailither, abbot [598.]

Galgacus and Agricola, at the Gram-pian Hills. The ancient name of Derry was *Daire Calgaich*, which is Latinized by Adamnan *Roboretum Calgachi* (lib. i., cap. II.)

⁹ *Baitheni*. — See, regarding this person, Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 372.

¹⁰ *Or battle*.—Added as a gloss in A. For 'occisio,' B. reads 'bellum.'

¹¹ *Dun-bolg*.—'Fort of Sacks.' For the situation of this place, and the causes which led to the battle, see O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 594, note h., where a full summary is given from the account of the battle of Dun-bolg contained in the *Bórama Tract*, *Book of Leinster*, p. 294, b., sq.

¹² *Ui-mic-Uais*.—A name borne by

a powerful sept of the Airghialla, who were settled in or near the present county of Armagh, a branch of which emigrated southwards, and gave name to the district now corruptly called the barony of *Moygoish*, county Westmeath. See Reeves's *Ecccl. Ant.*, p. 387.

¹³ *Eocho*.—In the List of the *Comarbs* of St. Patrick, *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 3, he is called Eochaid son of Diarmait, and the length of his abbacy is limited to three years, which differs considerably from the period assigned in other ancient Lists published by Dr. Todd. (*St. Patrick*, pp. 177, 179).

um.¹ Cilleb² ab Clono mic Noir paufat. Quier Cainnech³ in Alcait bō ut Cuana vocet.

b. Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 10.) Annō domini ccccc.º xc.º ix.º Quier Cainnech ranci, 7 bellum Saxonum in quo uictus erit Alvan. Iugulatio Suibne mic Colmaen moer (mic Diarmoda deirg mic Ferchurta cephbeoil mic Conall cephainne mic Neill .ix. gallair), la hAedh plane, i m-Drí tam pop Suaniu .i. riualur.

Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 21.) Annō domini ccccc.º Terremotus i m-Bairchiu. Mory Órendain mic Coirpri [mic] Feichen. Sic inueni in Libro Cuanae. Bellum Sleme, 7 bellum Cule coil, 7 pauca Comgaill, 7 mory Odda⁴ mic Aeda in ipso anno perfecta erit. Uel hoc anno quier Choluim cille in nocte dominica.

Ct. 1anair. (2. p., l. 2.) Annō domini dc.º i.º Quier Comgaill Benncair. Bellum Sleme in quo Colman primus rex genorum Eugain uictor erat, 7 Conall cuu mac Aedo mic Cinmirec fugitus uarit. Bellum Cule coil in quo Piacna mac Demain fugit. Piacna mac Baetani uictor erat. Mory hUatac mic Aedo. Bellum Echroir.

¹ Repose of Cainnech.—See under 526 *supra*, note 3.

² Battle of the Saxons.—This seems to be the battle recorded in the Saxon Chronicle at A.D. 603, as fought between Aegthan, King of the Scots, against [recte with] the Dalroods, against Ethelferth, King of the Northumbrians, at Dregsanstan (Dawston in Cumberland), where all his (Aegthan's, or Aedian's) army is said to have been slain. Bede also refers this battle to the year 603. (*Hist. Eccl.* i, 34.)

³ Son.—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B. in very old writing.

⁴ Suaniu.—Supposed to be the an-

cient name of a river near Geshill, in the King's County. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, under 596, note o.

⁵ Coirpre [son of] Feichen.—The name is Coirpri Feicheni in A., but 'Coirpri mic Feicheni' ('C. son of Feichen') in B., and in the *Four Mast.* Clar. 49 has 'Cairbre St. Feichin,' which is a blunder. In the Geneal. Table of the Hy-Maine, given by O'Donovan (facing p. 97, *Tribes &c. of Hy-Many*) Cairpri Mac Fechine is set down as the son of a Feradach, and 5th in the line of descent from Maine Mor, from whom the Hy-Many sept was named. See also the Work referred to, at p. 15.

⁶ Slemain, Cuil-coil, Comgall, Odda.

of Cuain-mic-Nois, rested. The repose of Cainnech¹ in Achadh-bó, as Cuana states.

Kal Jan. (Frid, m. 10.) A.D. 539. The repose of [539.] Saint Cainnech²; and the battle of the Saxons,³ in which Aedan was vanquished. The killing of Suibhne, son of Colman Mor (son⁴ of Diarmaid Derg, son of Fergus Cerr-beoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall Nine-hostager), by Aedh Slane, in Bri-dam on the Suaniu,⁵ i.e. a stream.

Kal Jan. (Sund, m. 21.) A.D. 600. An earthquake [600.] in Bairche. The death of Brendan, son of Coirpre [son of] Feichen.⁶ Thus I have found in the Book of Cuanu: the battle of Slemain,⁷ and the battle of Cuil-coil,⁸ and the rest of Comgall,⁹ and the death of Odda¹⁰, son of Aedh, took place in this year. Or, in this year, the repose of Colum-cille, on Sunday night.

Kal Jan. (Mond, m. 2.) A.D. 601. The repose of [601.] Comgall¹¹ of Bangor. The battle of Slemain,¹² in which Colman Rimidh, King of Cinel-Eogain,¹³ was victor, and Conall Cu, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, escaped by flight.¹⁴ The battle of Cul-coel, in which Fiachna, son of Deman, fled. Fiachna, son of Baetan, was victor. The death of Uata,¹⁵ son of Aedh. The battle of Echros.¹⁶

—These entries are recorded under the next year, which is the correct date according to the enumeration of these Annals.

¹ *Comgall*.—His birth is entered at 515, and again at 519, *supra*.

² *Of Slemain*.—Slenne, for Sleinne, A. B. Supposed to be now represented by Slanemore and Slanebeg, in the parish of Dysart, near Mullingar, county Westmeath.

³ *King of Cinel-Eogain*.—But also joint-monarch of Ireland. See above under 597.

⁴ *Escaped by flight*. — *Fugitius* euafit, A. *Fugitivus* euaffit, B.

The death of Conall Cu is recorded *infra*, under 603.

¹¹ *Uata*.—Written Ovvač, gen. of Ovva, under last year. In the Chrou. Scot., at A.D. 592, where he is called King of Connaught, the name is written *Uadu*; but *Uata* by the *Four Mast.*, 597. From him was derived the name *Clans-Uadach*, “descendants of Uadu,” the tribe-name of the O’Fallons of Roscommon, whose patronymic was also derived from Fallomhan, the great-grandson of Uadu.

¹² *Echros*.—See under next year.

Ict. 1anair. (3 p., l. 13.) Annō domini dicitur 11.^o
Qui est Rinnatāin filii nepotis eius Eochaid. Bellum vero
im Thuiris iuxta inter genū Caisrī et nepotem Riacrae
Thuirisce. Maelcothair rex nepotum Riacrae in
rugam euerus est. Omnia que regnata sunt in
anno subsequenti inueni in Libro Cuanae in iugto effe
perfecta. Sinell episcop campi bili [quiescit.] Cat
fleibh Cuia im Thuiris.

b. Ict. 1anair. (4 p., l. 24.) Annō domini dicitur 111.^o
Insurgatio Colmain rimeado (mic Baedain brigi mic
Thuirisceptair mic Eapca) et uirio de genere suo qui
uocatur est Locan Diolmana:—

Ceudu riȝe ceudu necht,
Ceudu necht foru riȝtada,
Inis Colman rimeado nu
Rombi Locan dithnada.

Insurgatio Ceado rlane (mic Diapmoda deirig mic
Feaingura Cerribheoil mic Conall Cremthainne mic
Neill noisiallach) o Chonall mac Suibne, qui regnauerunt Temoriām aequali potestate rimal.
Insurgatio Ceado roin rex nepotum Rialgi et raeȝi
mic Meccnaen foru brui locha Seimhdiȝe, eodem die
quo insurgatur est Ceado rlane. (Ceado gairtan comalta

¹ Battle of Echros.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Aughris, a townland in the parish of Templeboy, bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo. *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 138.

² Muirisc, i.e., the "Sea Plain."—A district in the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo. For its exact situation, see O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 257, note b, and the Map prefixed to the same Work.

³ Magh-Bile.—Now Movilla, near Newtownards, in the co. Down. See O'Donovan's important note on *Magh-Bile*, *Four Mast.*, 602, note t.

⁴ Slabh-Cua.—Already entered under 596.

⁵ In Munster.—im Thuiris, A.
More correctly im Thuiris, B.

⁶ Son of Baetan, &c.—This clause is interlined in A. and B. by later hands.

⁷ Who was called.—The equivalent of this clause, "qui dictus est Locan Diolmana," is interlined in al. man. in A.

⁸ Dithnada.—A variation of the epithet Dilmana. These lines, which are not in B., are written in the lower margin of fol. 21b in A., with a mark

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 13.) A.D. 602. The repose of Finntan son of Ua-Echdach. The battle of Echros¹ in Muirisc,² between the Cinel-Coirpri and the Ui-Fiachrach of Muirisc.³ Maelcothaig, King of the Ui-Fiachrach, was put to flight. All things which are written in the following year, I find in the Book of Cuanu to have taken place in this. Sinell, bishop of Magh-Bile,⁴ [rested]. The battle of Sliabh-Cua⁵ in Munster.⁵

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 24.) A.D. 603. Assassination of Colman Rimidh (son of Baetan Brigi, son of Muirchertach Mac Erca), by a man of his kindred (who was called⁷ Locan Dilmana).

Notwithstanding kingship, notwithstanding law,
Notwithstanding power over chieftains ;
Behold ! Colman Rimid, a king—
Locan Dithnada⁸ slew him !

Assassination of Aedh Slane (son of Diarmaid⁹ Derg, son of Fergus Cerrbheoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall Nine-hostager), by Conall, son of Suibne. They [*i.e.* Colman Rimidh and Aedh Slaine] reigned¹⁰ together at Tara with equal power. The assassination of Aedh Roin, King of the Ui-Failgi, in Faethgi-mic-Meccnaen¹¹ (on the brink of Loch-Semdidhe), on the same day in which

of reference to their proper place in the text.

¹ Son of Diarmaid, &c.—This clause is interlined in A. and B. O'Conor has created some confusion in his edition of these Annals, by making this clause a continuation of that above given (see note 6) in connexion with the name of Colman Rimidh; thus giving both kings the same pedigree, which is wrong.

¹⁰ Reigned.—This entry is very loosely constructed in both A. and B. The events are recorded by the *Four Mast.*, under A.D. 600, in a much more simple and intelligible way.

¹¹ *Faethgi-mic-Meccnaen*. — “The Fair-green of Mac Meccnaen.” *Faithche-mic-Meccnaen*, Chron. Scot. (604); *F. mic Mencnain*, *Four M.* (600). The so-called Translator of Clar. 49 renders it by “the field of Macnaen.” The parenthesis which follows (interlined in A. and B.) fixes the *faithche* as on the brink of Loch-Semdidhe, or Lough-Sewdy. The name is now obsolete, but there can be little doubt that the “green” occupied the site of the present village of Ballymore-Lough-Sewdy, barony of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath.

Conall, 7 Dæstal bile, ronȝonrutan), atoe dictum
eit:—

Ul' bo arwintz nro arple
Dona h-ogus tsois tumpne;
Conall ro bi Cled flane;
Cled flane ro bi Senbne.

Cled bñrni ri cenial Maeni [occirat eit]. Mory
Chonall Chuu mic Cleda mic Cinntire. Cuu cen
matanr moratu rants.

Ict. Iancair. Cynno domini xc. iii.¹ bellum
Blaebre in quo uictus eit Órpanus mac Eathach.
Nepotus Nelli uictorius erant, .i. Cled Uareras, in
quo tempore regnauit. Insulatio Órpanus' regis
Lagen a genere suo per volum (mac Eathach mic
Muireasdaig mic Cleda mic Ferblim mic Enna Ceinn-
realais mic Labrasa mic Óreagran belas mic
Briaca bancceda mic Catcar mior.) Treginta annis
regnauit in Lagenia, 7 a cat na Tamcluana ro
marbd. No gomad e Saran raeboeris .i. oirchinneach
Seandoirche rime rofriambeard, ut poeta dicit. p.

Saran raeboeris reol co re,
Oirchinneach Seandoirche rime;
E ni daib gan bratbal brat,
Ro mairb Órpanus mac Eathach.

Foccait annis .iii. regnauit. Obitus Laipten abbatis
iae.

¹ Aedh.—This clause is added in al. man. in A. Interlined in B.

² Of which was said.—Unde dictum est, A. Not in B. The verses which follow (and which also are not in B.) are in the top marg. of A., fol. 22a; another, but more corrupt, copy being written in the lower margin, fol. 21b.

³ Tuath-Tuirmhe. — O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, 600, note g) says that

this was a Bardic name for Bregia, 'from Turbhe, or Turvey, near Swords, in the county of Dublin.'

⁴ Aedh Buidhe.—He was king, or chieftain, of the Cinel-Maine (or descendants of Maine, son of Niall Nine-hostager), whose territory was in later times known as Tethbha, or Teffia, a district comprising the western part of the present county of

Aedh Slane was assassinated, (Aedh¹ Gustan, Conall's foster-brother, and Baethal Bile, that killed him); of which was said :—

Not wise was the counsel
For the heroes of Tuath-Tuirmhe;²
Conall that slew Aedh Slánè ;
Aedh Slánè that slew Suibne.

Aed Buidhe,³ King of Cinel-Maini, [slain]. Death of Conall Cuu,⁴ son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Cu-cen-mathair⁵ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 604. The battle of Slaebhre, in which Brandubh, son of Eacha, was vanquished. The Ui-Neill were victors, (*i.e.*, Aedh Uaridnach, who then reigned). The killing of Brandubh, King of Leinster, by his own tribe, through treachery : (son of Eacha, son of Muiredach, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Enna Cennselach, son of Labraiddh, son of Bresal Belach, son of Fiacha Baicceda, son of Cathair Mor). He reigned thirty years in Leinster, and in the battle of Damcluain he was slain. Or it may have been Saran 'Saebhderg,' *i.e.*, the 'Herenagh' of Senboth-sine, that killed him, as the poet said :—

False-eyed Saran, a guide hitherto,
'Herenagh' of Senboth-sine,
Was he, no falsehood, without bright judgment,
That killed Brandubh son of Eacha.

Foccas⁶ reigned seven years. Death of Laisren abbot of Ia.

Westmeath, with adjacent parts of Longford and King's cos. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1207, note 2, and Ir. Topog. Poems, note 85. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 600) and the *Chron. Scot.* (604) state that Aedh was slain by Conall son of Suibhne, on the same day on which Aedh Slane was killed.

¹ *Conall Cuu*.—Said to have been defeated in the battle of Slemain, *supra*, 601. O'Conor thinks the name

signifies 'Conallus placidus,' and not 'Conallus canis,' as O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.* 600, note 2).

² *Cu-cen-mathair*, *i.e.*, "Canis sine matre." The record of his obit here is decidedly wrong, and for "mortui sunt," we should probably read "natus est," as his death is recorded *infra*, at 664.

³ *Foccas*.—The Emperor Phocas. This and the following entry are not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

Ict. 1anair. Annno domini dc.^o ii.^o Quies Deugnai abbatir Bennchoir. Morf Cedaín mic Gabhrain (mic Domangairt, riξ Alba). Iugulatio filiorum Baetain i. mic Caipill. Secundo anno Phocas imperatoris, Gregorius papa secundum Venam misericordia ad dominum. Bonifacius rogante statuit fedem romanae et apostolicæ ecclesiæ caput esse omnium ecclesiærum, quia ecclesia Constantiopolitana primum re omnium ecclesiærum precepit.

Ict. 1anair. Annno domini dc.^o vii.^o Uel ut alii dicunt hic misericordia Gregorius ad Christum, scilicet hoc anno.

Fol 22ab Ict. 1anair. (2 f., l. 9.) Annno domini dc.^o viii.^o Morf .b. Úiacraic caic mic Baetain la Cruthnu, 7 quies Cedaic mic Daill. Sabunianus natione Turcus fedem Petri tenuit anno i. mehiribus .i., diebus .ix., et repulitus est in basilica Petri.

Ict. 1anair. (4 f., l. 20.) Annno domini dc.^o viiiii.^o Occipio Bechnraig mic Gabhrain, 7 morf Conall mic Daemen, 7 quies Iugdaic mic U Ochae.

¹ *Eogna*.—Written Deugnai (the gen. case) in A. and B. O'Conor has erroneously printed the name 'Bengna,' and Latinized it *Benignus*, in his ed. of these Annals. His festival is given as 22 Aug., in the *Martyro. of Donegal*, where the name is Beoghma.

² *Aedhan*.—The *Chron. Scotorum*, in giving his obit at the year 606, adds that this was the 37th year of Aedhan's reign, and the 88th, or 86th, of his age. But Aedhan died in the 74th year of his age, according to Tigernach.

³ *Sons of Baetan*.—The death of this Baetan is entered, *supra*, under the years 580 and 586. The *Chron. Scot.*, which records the murder of

Baetan's sons at the year 606, adds that they were slain in 'Dun-Mogna,' *a filio matris sua*. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 330. col. 4), the slayer of the sons of Baetan is stated to have been his brother, Maelduin, and the place where they were slain is called *Dún-Mugnae*.

⁴ According to Bede.—See Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, Book II., chap. 1.

⁵ *He*, i.e., the Emperor Phocas. Vid. Paul. Diacon., *de Gest. Reg. Longobard.*, lib. 4, cap. 37.

⁶ *Fiachra Caech*, i.e., 'Fiachra the one-eyed.' *Craic* (gen. of *craic*), A. Written Úiacraic craic in B., and printed *Fiachrait* by O'Conor, who has fused the name and the epithet into one. Skene prints the

Kal. Jan. A.D. 605. The repose of Beogna,¹ abbot of [605.] Bangor. The death of Aedhan,² son of Gabran, son of Domangart, King of Alba. Assassination of the sons of Bactan,³ son of Cairill. In the second year of the Emperor Phocas, Pope Gregory migrated to the Lord, according to Bede.⁴ At the request of Boniface, he⁵ had decreed the See of Rome and of the Apostolic Church to be the head of all Churches, for the Constantinopolitan Church used to describe itself the first of all Churches.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 606. Or, as others say, in this place [606.] Gregory migrated to Christ; to wit, in this year.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 9.) A.D. 607. The death of [607.] Fiachra Caech,⁶ son of Baetan, by Cruithni;⁷ and the repose of Aedh, son of Dall.⁸ Sabinian, by birth a Tuscan, held⁹ the See of Peter one year, five months, and ten days, and was buried in the Church of Peter.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 20.) A.D. 608. The killing of [608.] Sechnasach,¹⁰ son of Garban, and the death of Conall, son of Daimin, and the repose of Lugaid Mac-Ui-Oche.¹¹

entry of Fiachra Caech's death (*Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, p. 346,) as if he regarded Fiachra as a Scottish personage; but Fiachra was evidently the son of the Baetan above mentioned (580, 586).

⁷ Son of Dall.—Ó Cuill (gen. of val) A. and B. O'Conor prints Domhnall ('of Domhnall'); and Clar. 49 has 'Donill.' The word quier would imply that the person referred to was an ecclesiastic. There is no corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

⁸ Held.—The words petu tenuit, in the original text, omitted in A., are supplied from B.

⁹ Sechnasach.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (605), and *Chron. Scot.* (609), Sechnasach is stated to have been

King of Cinel-Boghaine, a tribe located in the district corresponding to the present barony of Banagh, co. Donegal.

¹⁰ *Lugaid Mac-Ui-Oche*, i.e., 'Lugaid, son of the descendant of Oche.' His birth is entered under the year 553, *supra*. He is better known by his alias name Molua, which is the form used in *Tigernach*. His father was one Carthach, of the Munster tribe Corco-Oche, mentioned *supra*, at 551. Hence the description Mac-Ui-Oche. Lugaid, or Molua, founded the church of Cluain-ferta-Molua, or Clonfert-Mulloe, now known as Kyle, in the barony of Clandonagh, Queen's co. O'Conor erroneously prints the name *L. mac Cuochae*.

[Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 1.)] Annō domini cc. ix.^o Mōrī Cēdō mic Colgēn rēgīr nā n-Clirēr. Mōrī Billan mic Cumminn abbatīr Benncoir, 7 mōrī Cēdāin anconītae Benncoir, 7 mōrī Maelshumai mic Úaetain. Senač (o ēluairi uCcinegruči), abb Clirīd māča, quiemuit. Rīnīr cronici 1urēbi.

[Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 12.)] Annō domini cc. x.^o Rūlmīnatur erit exērcitūr Uloč im m̄bairečiu rūlmīne tērribili. Mōrī Maelleduīn mic Cēlēi rēgīr Mogdorīnae, 7 mōrī Thugān mic Úacā Laiš. Quier Colmāni Elo. Sic erit in libro Cuanači, Cēd̄ rōin 7 Cēd̄ Laižen.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 23.)] Annō domini cc. xi.^o Mōrī Cēdō alvōdāin rīlii Domnall rēgīr Tempō Bellum Ovbae nē n-Oengus mac Colmāni, in quo cecidit Conall laegbreh⁹ rīlius Cēdō rīlāne. Maelcoða rēgnare incipit hoc anno.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 4.)] Annō domini cc. xii.^o Quier Rīntāin Oengraib abbatīr Benncoir. Mōrī Colmāni uat̄[aig]. Bellum Caip̄e Legion ubi rāncti occiri rūnt, 7 cecidit Solon mac Conaen rex Britanorum. Óracliuſ annir .xxvi. rēgnat.

¹ Aedā.—This entry, which is not in B., is in Clar. 49.

² Cluain-U-Aingrighti.—In the List of Successors of St. Patrick, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, cols. 3-4), Senach, who is called *garbh* ('rough') is stated to have been from *Cluain h. mic Gricci* ('Plain of the descendant of Gricci's son'), and of the *Ui-Niallain*; and it is further added that Senach was 'a blacksmith in Orders, from Kilmore.' The Kilmore here referred to is probably Kilmore, in the bar. of O'Neilland West, co. Armagh. See Todd's *St.*

Patrick, p. 180. The clause is not in B.

³ Chronicle of Eusebius.—This cannot refer to the genuine chronicle of Eusebius, who died A.D. 340, but may possibly allude to some copy thereof, with additions, known to old Irish Annalists.

⁴ Ecka Laibk.—The *Echodus Laib* of Adamnan (*Vit. Columb.*, i., 7). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 83, note *h*.

⁵ Aed̄ Rois—Aed̄ Laighen.—The preceding statement, "Thus it is in the Book of Cuana," seems to refer to the imperfect conclusion of the

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 1.) A.D. 609. Death of [609.] Aedh, son of Colgu, King of the Airthera. Death of Sillan, son of Cummin, abbot of Bangor; and death of Aedian,¹ anchorite of Bangor; and death of Maeluma, son of Baetan. Senach (from Cluain-U-Aingrigh¹), abbot of Armagh, rested. End of the Chronicle of Eusebius.²

Kal. Jan. (Frid. m. 12.) A.D. 610. The army of [610.] Uladh was struck by terrible thunder in Bairche. The death of Maelduin son of Alen, King of Mogdorna; and the death of Eugan, son of Echa Laibh.⁴ The repose of Colman Elo. Thus it is in the Book of Cuanu. Aedh Roin⁵ and Aedh Laighen.⁶

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 23.) A.D. 611. Death of Aedh Aldan,⁶ son of Domnall, King of Tara. The battle of Odba was gained by Oengus, son of Colman, in which fell Conall Laegh-bregh, son of Aedh Slánè. Maelcobha begins to reign in this year. [611.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 4.) A.D. 612. The repose of [612.] Finntan of Oentraibh,⁷ abbot of Bangor. The death of Colman Uath[ach]⁸. The battle of Caer-legion,⁹ in which holy men¹⁰ were slain, and Solon son of Conaen, King of the Britons, fell. Heraclius reigns 26 years.

entry that follows, and not to the "quies" of Colman Elo (St. Colman of Lainn-Elo, or Lynally, in the King's Co.), the date of whose death is given in the Irish Annals generally as 610. Of Aedh Roin and Aedh Laighen, nothing is known, at least to the Editor.

⁶ *Aedh Aldan*.—An alias name for Aedh Uaridnach, King of Tara. See under the year 604 *supra*. The accession to the throne of the real Aedh Aldan (or Aedh Allan) is entered at the year 788 *infra*.

⁷ *Oentraibh*.—The Irish form of the name of Antrim.

⁸ *Uathach*.—“The hateful.” Written *uath*. in A. and B.; but *uathach* (genit. of *uathach*) in Chron. Scot. (613).

⁹ *Caer-legion*.—Chester. The Anglo-Saxon Chron. records this battle under the year 606. See Thorpe's ed., London, 1861. See also Bede's account of it, *Eccles. Hist.*, Book 2, Chap. 2.

¹⁰ *Holy men*.—*ī*, for *sancti*, A., B.

Fol. 22ba. **[Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 15.) Cennno domini dc.º xiiii.º Tolpa rata abb Cluanæ mic u Noir pauperat. Stella uiræ erit hóra uiiiia diei.]**

[Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 26.) Cennno domini dc.º xiiii.º Insurgulatio Maelicoba mic Cædo in bello montis (bealgadain) Tueth (uel cat Sleibhe truim). Suibni menn uictori erat et regnauit post eum. Quiescens Diarmato tereti abbatij Cluanæ iugiter. Bellum Britonias ei legg in riachasai. Coeman brecc quiescit.]

.b. **[Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 7.) Cennno domini dc.º xu.º Morf Suibne mic Cræscen regis Cianacætas glinne gaislin, 7 morf Cædai mic Mongain regis Dalriata (no araid), 7 morf Rethrain erigcoip Lufcan. Eo [anno] Cæd 7 Crisan aréni obiebunt. Comburgio Denvcoip.]**

[Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 18.) Cennno domini dc.º x.º u.º i.º Comburgio martirum Ega. Comburgio Donnain Ega hi xu. Cal. Mai cum .cl. martiribus, 7 occirio Topchæ, 7 Lorcaib Condipi. Uisque hunc annum regnabit iugendorum Cronicon suum, ita dicent, Epactius dehinc quintum annum agit imperium, hoc erit anno quinto

¹ *Tolua*.—*Tolpa*, A., B., and Clar. 49. But “Tolua” in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, which have his obit under the year 609.

² *Sliabh-Tueth*.—Originally written moñ tueth in A., over which a second hand has added tis bealgadain, as if to correct the name to *montis Bealgadhai*, or Sliabh-Belgadain (as in MS. B.) The alias reading which would fix the site of the battle at Sliabh-Truim (now known as “Bessy Bell” Mountain, in the bar. of Strabane) is added in the margin in A. and B. Clar. 49 has simply “in bello Montis Belgadhai.” But the *Four Masters* write the name Sliabh-Toadh; and the Chron. Scot.

has “in bello montis Toath (or Taeth)”; whilst in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25a) Maelcobha is stated to have been slain in the battle of Sliabh-Toad. Keating writes “Sliabh-Bealgadain.”

³ *At.*—ei (for ec, or ic) A., B. O’Conor prints ic (“at.”) Clar. 49 has “at Legg-in-Riada.” The name signifies “the stone of punishment.” The place has not been identified.

⁴ *Coeman Brec*.—His birth is recorded *supra*, at the year 528; so that he lived to the age of 86.

⁵ *Dalriata or [Dal]araide*.—Over the name *dalriata*, in A., the copyist has written t araid (or *araide*) rightly correcting the name to *Dala-*

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 15.) A.D. 613. Tolua¹ the Tall, [613.] abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, rests. A star was seen the eighth hour of the day.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 26.) A.D. 614. The killing of [614.] Macleobha son of Aedh, in the battle of Sliabh-Tueth² (Sliabh-Belgadain; otherwise, the battle of Sliabh-truim.) Suibne Menn was victor, and reigned after him. The repose of Diarmait, third abbot of Cluain-Iraird. The battle of Fidnacha, at³ Legg-in-riaddai. Coeman Brec⁴ rested.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 7.) A.D. 615. The death of [615.] Suibne, son of Crachen, King of the Cianachta of Glenn-gaimhin, and the death of Aedhan son of Mongan, King of Dalriata or [Dal]araide⁵; and the death of Petran, bishop of Lusca. In the same year⁶ Aedh, and Critan Areni, died. Burning of Bangor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 18.) A.D. 616. The burning of [616.] the martyrs of Egg. The burning of Donnan⁷ of Egg, on the 15th of the Kalends of May, with 150 martyrs; and the devastation of Torach,⁸ and the burning of Condere. Isidore wrote his Chronicle down to this year, thus saying:—Heraclius completed the fifth year of his reign from this time,⁹ which is in the fifth year of the

raide, of which Aedhan was King. See Reeves' *Ecclesi. Antiqu.*, p. 840.

see Reeves' *Adomnana*, Additional Note K., p. 240, where much valuable information on the subject is given.

² In the same year.—*Co* in A. and B., the word *anno* being omitted in both MSS. Clar. 49 has *eo an.* O'Conor, in his ed. of these Annals, has joined *Co* to the following name *Oeb*, and formed from the conjunction the unusual form of name “Eac-haedh.”

³ *Devastation of Torach.*—*Torach*

is the word used for “devastation,” in A., B., and Clar. 49. The *Chron. Scot.* has *infractio*. *Torach* is tiny Island, off the N.W. coast of Donegal. The devastation of *Torach* is mentioned under the year 612 by the *Four Maist.*, who have no notice of the massacre of Donnan's people above recorded.

⁴ *Donnan.*—The original of this entry is added over that of the preceding entry in A., and partly in B. Regarding St. Donnan of Egg (or Donnan Ega, as he is generally called),

⁵ From this time.—*rahine*, A., B., and Clar. 49.

imperiorum Thraclii et quarto religiōrū p̄ principiis
Sesibutus; fuit ab exordio mundi anno usque ad Thraclium
annum p̄fuentem, hoc est quinque, n. dccc. xiii.

¶ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.º x.º iii.º
Int immatricc in Thiluin in die patris. Tugulatio
Colggen mic Suibni 7 mōr Fiacraic mic Conaill, 7
tugulatio Fergus filii Colmain magni i. o Annarach
hui Mescain do misericordia Blatine:—

Mai dom iudicata com tech,
hui Mescain Annarach,
Uigque doibach tombeair do,
Fobit gono Fergus.

IN tan doibegat buidne
Centail Colmain tech cuiusne,
Iarumisiorat diriuidiu
Siu Mescain im Blatiniu.

Coemgin glinne da locha 7 Comgall episcop, 7 episcop
Eogan Ratha rithe, quiueuerunt. Intraeoth Mača, et
terramotus in Gallia.

¶ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 10.) Anno domini dc.º x.º viii.º
Liben abbas Achard bo Caenig. Mōr Sillani
abbatis campi bili. Mōr Aedh Bennain 7 Finn
mic Fiacraic.

¹ Of the most religious.—Religioſum, A. Sesibutus was King of the West Goths in Spain, A.D. 612–620.

² Eilim.—Eilim, in B., which O'Conor inaccurately prints *Eili un*, and he then translates the entry “*Disceptatio in Eili hoc anno in Die Pasche*,” which is worse. The place alluded to was not any of the territories called Eile. Elphin, in the co. Roscommon, may possibly have been intended.

³ Colgyu.—The killing of this person, whose name is written *Colgyen*

in the genit. case in A. and B., is entered in *An. Four Mast.*, under the year 618.

⁴ Anjortach Ua Mescain.—This name is written *Anfartech h. Mescill* in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), where it stated that he slew Fergus “in the battle of Blatene.”

⁵ Blatini.—See last note.

⁶ Coemgin of Glenn-da-locha.—St. Kevin of Glendalough. The *Chron. Scot.*, and the *Martyr of Donegal* (at June 8), give his age as 120 years. This and the remaining entries for

reign of Heraclius, and the fourth of the most religious¹ prince Sesibutus. From the beginning of the World to the present year, that is the fifth, of Heraclius, there are 5814 years.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 29.) A.D. 617. The conflict in [617.] Eiluin² on Easter Day. The killing of Colgu,³ son of Suibne; and the death of Fiachra, son of Conall; and the killing of Fergus, son of Colman Mór, by Anfartach Ua Mescain,⁴ of Muintir-Blatini.

If to me, to my house, should come
Mescain's descendant, Anfartach,
Poisonous water I would give him,
Because of the slaying of Fergus.

When bands of the Cinel-Colman
Shall go past Cuilne,
They will question, therefor,
The Sil-Mescain in Blatini.⁵

Coemgin of Glenn-da-locha,⁶ and Bishop Comghall,⁷ and Bishop Eogan, of Rath-sithe,⁸ rested. The devastation of Macha;⁹ and an earthquake in Gallia.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 10.) A.D. 618. Liber,¹⁰ abbot [618.] of Achad-bo-Cainnigh [rested]. The death of Sillan, abbot of Magh-bile. The death of Aedh Bennain,¹¹ and of Fingin son of Fiachra.

this year, added in the margin in A., are partly illegible. The text is therefore taken from MS. B. See under the year 621.

⁷ *Comghall*.—In Clar. 49, Comghall is called Bishop of Daire (Derry). But this must be an error.

⁸ *Rath-sithe*.—Now Rashee, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim. O'Conor, in his ed. of these Annals, prints this entry very inaccurately, and translates "Comgall Episcopus et Episcopus Eogan Ecclesiae Sancti collis spiritum, seu lemurum, quieverunt in *Raedmacha*." He seems to have taken

the *in̄paeo maca* ("devastation of Macha") of the following entry for the name of a place. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqu.*, p. 68, note p.

⁹ *Devastation of Macha*. *in̄paeo maca*.—See last note. Possibly Macha may be for *Ard-Macha* (Armagh).

¹⁰ *Liber*.—Printed "Libren," with characteristic inaccuracy, by O'Conor.

¹¹ *Aedh Bennain*.—King of West Munster. His death is entered in *An. Four Mast.*, under the year 614, as is also that of Fingin son of Fiachra.

Fol. 22b.
b. **[C]**t. 1anair. (3 p., l. 21.) Cūno domini dc.^o x^o ix^o
Occirio (.i. immairg plecht i crich Conacht) genepir
baetain .i. Cilealla mic baetain, 7 Maeleduin mic
Fergha mic baetain, 7 morr Fiachrae mic Ciapain
pilii Cimerec mic Setni.

[C]t. 1anair. (5 p., l. 2.) Cūno domini dc.^o xx^o
Senac garb abbar Cluana fearta moritaur. lugulatio
Cengura mic Colmain magnti .i. regis neapotum Neill.
Duncat mac Eusain, Nechtan mac Canon, 7 Ceth
obiebunt.

[C]t. 1anair. (6 p., l. 13.) Cūno domini dc.^o xx^o 1.^o
Bellum Cind deilgden. Conall mac Suibne uictor
erat. Duo pilii Librain mic Illandon mic Cerbaill
ceciderunt. Conaing mac Ceathain vimpergur erit:—

Tonna mora mogalna,
Grian rovatoisgretar,
Riu ciprac plerc fann
Ror Conaing coirretar.

Morr Mailembraeo mic Rimeod mic Colmain pilii
Cobcaig 7 Cilello mic Cellai. Bellum Lindair.
Quier Coemgin glinne da locha. Bellum Cenbuig in
quo cecidit Colman mac Cobcaig. lugulatio Cilello
mic Cellai. Morr Colgen mic Ceallai.

[C]t. 1anair. (7 p., l. 24.) Cūno domini dc.^o xx^o 11.^o
Obitur Regnai abbatir lae. Quier mic Larre abba-

¹ Magh-slecht.—The ancient name of a plain in the present bar. of Tully-haw, co. Cavan. This clause is added by way of gloss in A., over the word occirio.

² Ui-Neill.—The southern Ui-Neill. In the list of the Kings of Uisnech, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), Aengus is stated to have reigned 7 years, and to have been slain by one Domnall son of Mur-[chadh.]

³ Eugan.—Apparently the Eugan (or Euganan), son of Gabran (King

of Dalriada), whose death is entered at the year 594 *supra*.

⁴ Nechtan.—A Pictish king.

⁵ Conaing son of Aedhan, i.e., son of Aedhan Mac Gabhrain, King of Alba, whose death is entered above at the year 605. The verses that follow, referring to the drowning of Conaing, and which are not in B., are so corrupt that they could scarcely be set right without the expenditure of more time and trouble than the subject is worth. They are much more correctly given in the *Chron.*

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 21.) A.D. 619. The murder [619.] in the territory of Connaught) of the family of Baetan, viz., of Ailill, son of Baetan, and of Maelduin, son of Fergus, son of Baetan; and the death of Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Ainmire, son of Setna.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 2.) A.D. 620. Senach Garbh abbot of Cluain-ferta, dies. The killing of Aengus, son of Colman Mór, i.e., King of the Ui-Neill.² Duncath son of Eugan,³ Nechtan⁴ son of Canon, and Aedh, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 13.) A.D. 621. The battle of Cenn-delgden. Conall, son of Suibne, was victor. Two sons of Libran, son of Illandan, son of Cerball, were slain. Conaing, son of Aedhan,⁵ was drowned:—

Great bright sea waves,
[And] the sun, that killed him,
At his weak wicker skiff,
Arrayed themselves against Conaing.

The death of Maelbracha, son of Rimidh, son of Colman, son of Cobthach, and of Ailill, son of Cellach. Battle of Lindair.⁶ The rest of Coemgin,⁷ of Glenn-da-locha. Battle of Cenbuigh,⁸ in which Colman, son of Cobthach, was slain. Murder of Ailill, son of Cellach. Death of Colggu, son of Cellach.

Kal. Jan. (Sat. m. 24.) A.D. 622. The death of Fergna,⁹ abbot of Ia. The rest of Mac Laisre,¹⁰ abbot of

Scot., under the year 622. Skene has published them as they appear in *Tigernach*, with a translation; and both text and translation are very inaccurate. (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 69.)

⁶ *Lindair*.—Not identified.

⁷ *Rest of Coemgin*.—A marginal note in *al. man.*, in A. adds “secundum alias.” St. Kevin’s death is entered before under the year 617.

⁸ *Battle of Cenbuigh*.—The *Four Mast.*, who record this battle under the year 617, write the name of the

place *Cenn-guba* (or *Cenn-bughba*), which O’Donovan identifies with Cambo, in the co. Roscommon.

⁹ *Fergna*.—Or, as he is sometimes called Fergna Brit, fourth Abbot of Ia. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 372.

¹⁰ *Mac Laisre*.—Some old annotator wrote the alias name of MacLaisre in the margin in A.; but only the letters epr . . . i. vobr . . . (Bishop i. Daba . . .) can be read. Ware complains that his “proper name is nowhere mentioned.” (Harris’s *Ware*, Vol. i., p. 89.)

τιρ Ορο ταέσαι, γε Λίνει αββατιρ πειρ. *Expugnatio Rath Guali la Fiachna mac Daetain.*

Rogab tene Rath n-gusaini,
Taircet biuscatan uaroi,
I f diaim aorlondat ino uile
Tenid iurrait Aeda biusc.

.b. *Ict. Ianair.* (1 p., l. 5.) Cennno domini dc.^o xx.^o 111.^o
Mopř Ronain mic Colmanī, γ Colman ſtellaen obis,
γ iugulatio ðoir mic Ceðo Cluðdai. Natiuitas Cethom-
nanī abbatir lae.

Ict. Ianair. (3 p., l. 16.) Cennno domini dc.^o xx.^o 1111.^o
Cennur tenebropur. Ceðan mac Cumurcais, γ Colman
mac Comgellain at Dominum misranc, γ Ronan mac
Tuatail, rex na n-Clirþer, γ Mongan mac Fiach[n]ae
Lurigan moriuntur:—

Lann Cluana aigéir inois,
Aimra ceitriar forgriaidat,
Cormac [caem] fpi imocair
Ocir illann mac Fiachach.

11 diaf aisle
Fergnac mor vi tuathair,
Mongan mac Fiachna Lurigan,
Ocir Ronan mac Tuatail.

Maedhoicc feapna quieuit.

Fol. 28a. *Ict. Ianair.* (4 p., l. 27.) Cennno domini dc.^o xx.^o u.^o

¹ *Rath-Guali.*—These lines, which are not in B., are written on the top marg. of fol. 22b in A.

² *Ronan.*—King of Leinster. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 89, col. 2), Ronan son of Colman, King of L., is stated to have died *de rith sola*, “of the bloody flux.”

³ *Colman Stellain.*—Abbot of Terryglass, co. Tipperary.

⁴ *Aedh Aldan.*—The same as Aedh

Uaridnach, King of Tara, whose death is recorded at the year 611, *supra*.

⁵ *In.*—I.-Columcille. Not in B.

⁶ *Colman, son of Comgellan.*—Clar. 49 has ‘Comgellan mac Colmain,’ which is an error. Regarding Colman, son of Comgellan, see Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 92, note c.

⁷ *Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan.*—In the List of Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p.

Armagh, and of **Vineus**, abbot of Neir. The destruction of Rath-Guali by Fiachna, son of Baetan.

Fire seized Rath-Guali,¹
Save ye a little from it.
Vehemently the wicked have ignited
Fire in the Rath of Aedh Bolc.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 5.) A.D. 623. The death of [623.] Ronan,² son of Colman; and Colman Stellain³ died; and the murder of Doir, son of Aedh Aldan.⁴ The birth of Adamnan, abbot of Ia.⁵

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 16.) A.D. 624. A year of darkness. Aedhan, son of Cumuscach, and Colman, son of Comgellan,⁶ pass to the Lord; and Ronan, son of Tuathal, King of the Airthera, and Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan,⁷ die.

The church of Cluain-airthir⁸ to-day—
Famous the four on whom 'twas closed—
Cormac [the mild], through suffering,
And Illann son of Fiacha.

And the other pair,
Whom many tribes obeyed—
Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan,⁹
And Ronan, son of Tuathal.

Maedhoc¹⁰ of Ferns rested.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 27.) A.D. 625. The battle of [625.]

41, col. 5), the name of Fiacha Lurga (as it is there written) occurs after that of Aedh Dubh, whose death is entered under the year 587, *supra*. Fiachna is also in the List of Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 8).

⁸ *Cluain-airthir*. — Dean Reeves thinks is the place now called Magheracloone, in the co. Monaghan. Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 378, note k.

The Irish text of the first of the foregoing stanzas (neither of which is in B.) is written in the lower margin of fol. 23a in A., and the second in low. marg. 22b, in orig. hand.

⁹ *Lurgan*. — *Lurgap*, A.

¹⁰ *Maedhoc*. — St. Mogue, as the name is now usually written. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 624, note p.

Bellum Leitchet midind, in quo cecidit Fiachna Lurgan.
Fiachna mac Demmain uictor erat. Obferio Boilg
luatca a nepotibus Neill.

[C. 1anair. (5 f. l. 9.) Anno domini dc.º xxº viiº.
Bellum apud Corranc, Dalriatam uictor erant,
in quo cecidit Fiachna filius demain. Bellum Cairn
Feradhaig i Clu, ubi Paetbe flann Reimin uictor erat.
Huicre Aedone fugit Conall mac Maelduin fugit, et
cecidit rex nepotum Maen:—

Hi torcavir vi Connactas,
Hic atcumai int ferir,
Maelduin, Maelruan, Maelcalcas,
Conall, Maeldub, Maelbrefan.

Uirio quam uirtutis purpurei religiosus episcopus.

b. [C. 1anair. (6 f. l. 20.) Anno domini dc.º xxº viiiº.
(aliar 28º). Bellum Boilg luatca, in quo Paetan filius
Colmain rex Laegen uictor erat. Bellum Boilg in quo
Sibne menn mac Fiachna uictor erat, et Domnall mac
Ceado fugit. Occirio Sibne menn mic Fiachna mic
Feradhaig mic Muireadhaig mic Eogain, ri Erenn, i
Taerph bremi (i.e. Conagal cae mac Scannlain). Pausa

¹ *Lethet-Midind*.—The *Four Mast.* (an. 622) say that the battle of Lethet-Midind was fought at a place called Drung. In the *Book of Leinster* the battle is simply called cat drung, “battle of Drung,” (fol. 41, col. 3). Neither place has been identified.

² *Bolg-luatha*.—“Sack of Ashe.” A nickname applied to Crundnael, son of Ronan, King of South Leinster (or Uí-Cennselaigh), as appears from a marginal note in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 316. He is called Crunnmael erbwly, C. of the big “sack,” or “belly,” in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at 650, and “Crunnmael Builg-luatho” at the year 646 *infra*.

³ *Ard-Corann*.—This place is also mentioned as battle-ground at the years 464, 506, and 510, *supra*. See note⁴ under the year 464. According to the *Four Mast.* (624) and *Chron. Scot.* (627), this battle of Ard-Corrann was gained, and Fiachna slain, by Conadh Cerr, king of the Scotch Dalriads (and son of Eochaid Buidle, son of Aedhan, son of Gabhran). The death of Conad Cerr is entered under the year 628 *infra*.

⁴ *Carn-Feradhaigh in Clu*.—Clu (or Clu Mail mic Ugaini, i.e., Clu of Mal son of Ugaini) was the d Irish name of a territory in the S.E. of the present co. Limerick. Carn-Feradhaigh, “Feradach’s Cairn,” is

Lethet-Midind,¹ in which fell Fiachna Lurgan. Fiachna son of Deman was victor. The besiegement of Bolg-luatha² by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 9.) A.D. 626. The battle of Ard-Corann.³ The Dalriata were victors; in which fell Fiachna son of Deman. The battle of Carn-Feradhaigh in Cliu,⁴ in which Failbhe Flann of Feimin was victor. Guaire Aidhne fled. Conall, son of Maeldubh, fled; and the King of Ui-Maini was slain. [626]

There fell⁵ of the Connaughtmen,
At Ath-cuma-ind-seisir,⁶
Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalcaigh,
Conall, Maeldubh, Maelbresail.

The vision which Fursa,⁷ the devout bishop, saw.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 20.) A.D. 627 (alias 28).⁸ The [627.] bis. battle of Bolg-luatha,⁹ in which Faelan,¹⁰ son of Colman, King of Leinster, was victor. The battle of Both,¹¹ in which Suibne Menn, son of Fiachna, was victor, and Domnall, son of Aedh, fled. The killing of Suibne Menn, son of Fiachna (son¹² of Feradach, son of Muiredach, son

supposed by O'Donovan to be the old name of Seefin, a hill in the bar. of Coshlea, in that county. *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3656, note g.

⁵ *There fell.*— $\text{ᚦ} \text{ᚻ} \text{ᚠ} \text{ᚲ} \text{ᚵ} \text{ᚷ} \text{ᚹ}$ (“there fell not”), A., which seems a mistake for $\text{ᚦ} \text{ᚻ} \text{ᚵ} \text{ᚷ} \text{ᚹ}$. The *Four Mast.* have $\text{ᚦ} \text{ᚻ} \text{ᚵ} \text{ᚷ} \text{ᚹ}$, which is better.

⁶ *Ath-cuma-ind-seisir.*—The “ford of the slaughter of the Six.” Not identified. The orig. text of these lines (a fragment of some poem) is added, in orig. hand, in the lower marg. of fol. 23a, in A. It is not in B. The account of this battle is more fully given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (622), where the names of the Connaughtmen slain are mentioned in the prose entry. The *Chron. Scot.* account (627) is somewhat confused.

⁷ *Fursa.*—The death of St. Fursa is entered at the year 660 *infra*.

⁸ *Alias 28°.*—Added in very old hand in A. Not in B.

⁹ *Bolg-luatha.*—See above under the year 625, and under 646 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Faelan.*—In the list of the Kings of Leinster in the *Bk. of Leinst.* (p. 39, col. 2), Faelan, who is stated to have reigned 30 years, is called *baile Caemgin*, or St. Kevin's “foster-son,” he having been educated by that Saint.

¹¹ *Both.*—Pronounced *Boh.* Not identified.

¹² *Son.*—The original of the parenthetic clause, interlined in B., is added in an old hand in the margin in A.

Columbanus filii Columbae, abbatum Clono. Iugulatio Cummeni filii Colmain. Uartatio Lagen la Domnall. Domnall mac Cetha mic Cinmireach regnare incipit.

Ict. Ianair. (1 f., l. 1.) Annno domini dc.^o xx.^o uiii.^o bellum feoda euin, in quo Maelcaich mac Scannail rex Cruthne uictor fuit. Dal Riati ceciderunt. Conid sepr rex Dal Riati cecidit. bellum Duin ceterum in quo Congal caec fugit et Domnall mac Cetho uictor erat, in quo cecidit Guairre mac Fiordain. Uel bellum feido euin ubi ceciderunt nepotes Aedain, Rigullen Faelbae. Moir Eochaid burthe regis pictorum, filii Aedain. Sic in libro Cuanae inueni. Uel sic in libro Duibdalete narratur: bellum Leitirbe eti Cenul mic Thrica et Cenul Feirais, in quo Maelfriech cecidit. Ernaine mac Fiacna uictor erat.

Ict. Ianair. (2 f., l. 12.) Annno domini dc.^o xx.^o ix.^o bellum Leitirbe inter genit Eugain inuicem, in quo Maelfriech cecidit, et bellum Mitani. Taerri Upeni comburitur, et iugulatio Upanus mic Maelecoeo.

Fol. 28ab. Ict. Ianair. (3 f., l. 23.) Annno domini dc.^o xxx.^o bellum filii Cillii, et moir Cinedon filii Luigheeni regis pictorum.

¹ *Taerr-Breni*.—A., B., and Clar. 49. O'Conor renders it “in regione Brefnia!” But *Taerr-Breni* should be “Traig-Breni” (“strand of Bren”), as in the *Four Mast.*, *Chron. Scot.*, *Book of Leinster* (25a), and other authorities. O'Donovan identifies Traig-Breni (or Brena) with a strand on the shore of Lough Swilly, in the bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal. *Four Mast.*, at 623, note n. The place is again referred to at the year 629.

² *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise.—The *Four Masters* (at 628) write the name of Columban *Colman Mac Uis Bard-dani* (“C. son of the descendant of Bar-

dani”), and add that he was of the Dal-Barddaine.

³ *Fidh-coin*.—“John's Wood,” or the “Bird's Wood.” Not identified.

⁴ *Maelcaich*.—His death is entered at the year 665 *infra*.

⁵ *Conad Cerr*.—See note 3, p. 96, *supra*.

⁶ *Dun-Ceithirnn*.—Now known as the “Giant's Sconce,” a cyclopean stone fort on the summit of a hill in the par. of Dunboe, co. Londonderry

⁷ *Rigullen [and] Failbe*.—Rigullen was the son of Conang, son of Aedan Mac Gabhrain; and Failbe son of Eochaidh Buidhe, Conang's brother.

of Eoghan), King of Ireland, in Taerr-breni,¹ by Congal Caech, son of Scanlan. The rest of Columban, son of Barrdaeni, abbot of Cluain.² Murder of Cummen, son of Colman. The wasting of Leinster by Domnall. Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1.) A.D. 628. The battle of [628.] Fidh-eoin,³ in which Maelcaich,⁴ son of Scannal, King of the Cruithni, was victor. The Dalriata were slain. Conad Cerr,⁵ King of Dalriata, fell. The battle of Dun-Ceithirnn,⁶ in which Congal Caech fled, and Domnall, son of Aedh, was victor; and in which fell Guaire, son of Forindan. Or, the battle of Fidh-eoin,³ in which fell Aedan's grandsons, Rigullon [and] Failbe.⁷ The death of Eochaidh Buidhe, King of the Picts, the son of Aedan. So I find in the Book of Cuanu. Or thus⁸ it is related in the Book of Dubhdalethe: the battle of Lethirbhe,⁹ between the Cenel-mic-Erca and the Cenel-Feradaigh, in which Maelfithrich fell. Ernaire, son of Fiachna, was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 12.) A.D. 629. The battle of [629.] Lethirbhe, between the Cinel-Eoghain themselves, in which Maelfithrich fell; and the battle of Mitan. Taerr-breni¹⁰ is burned; and the killing of Brandubh, son of Maelcobha.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 23.) A.D. 630. The battle of [630.] the son of Alli,¹¹ and the death of Cined,¹² son of Lugtren, King of the Picts.

Aedan's death is entered at the year 605 *supra*, and Conang's at 621. O'Conor prints the names of Rigullon and Failbe *re guillon Faelbe*, and translates "a servo Falbi!"

⁸ *Or thus.*—The orig. of this entry, which is in the text in B. (at 628), is added in the margin in A. Clar. 49 has no notice of it.

⁹ *Lethirbhe.*—This place has not been identified.

¹⁰ *Taerr-breni.*—See this place referred to at 627, and note there.

¹¹ *Son of Alki.*—Eadwin, son of Ella, King of Northumbria, who was slain in A.D. 633, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

¹² *Cined* (genit. *Cinedon*).—The "Cinioth filius Lutrin" of the Pictish Chronicle. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 7, *et passim*.

b. Jct. 1anair. (4 f., l. 4.) Annno domini dc.^o xxx.^o i.^o bellum Catloen regis Britonum et Cenfrit. Combustio Benncoir moer in Britannia, et insulatio Romanus mic Baetani. bellum atque aublo in quo cecidit Diuill mac Fergus tuile la Mumain. Incola Medgoeth fundata est. Mor munhan ingeant Ceada Beannain mortua est.

Jct. 1anair. (6 f., l. 15.) Annno domini dc.^o xxx.^o ii.^o bellum Iuoriar regis Britonum. bellum Aetho goan et n-iaptaq Liri, in quo cecidit Cremtann mac Ceado filii Senaik ri Lazenorium.

Jct. 1anair. (7 f., l. 26.) Annno domini dc.^o xxx.^o iii.^o insulatio duorum filiorum Ceada rlane la Conall mac Suibne ecc loch Threitni ap Premuin i. Congal ri Breig, et Cilill epuriope renataq ril Olucaig.

Jct. 1anair. (1 f., l. 7.) Annno domini dc.^o xxx.^o iii.^o Occasio Conaill mac Suibne et tig mic Nafrat i la Diafrmat mac Ceada rlane. bellum Cuile coelaen pe n-Diafrmat mac Ceada rlane, in quo cecidit Maelumai mac Oengusgra. Ecclesia Reckann fundata est. Nix magna occidit multor in campo Breig. Quier Pintain

¹ Cathloen.—Cadwalla. Regarding this king, see Reeves' *Adamnan* (notes at pp. 13, 14, 16, 84).

² Anfrith.—Eanfrith, son of Ethelfrith, King of Bernicia. Slain by Cadwalla, King of the Britons (in the year 634, according to *Flor. of Worcester*).

³ Ath-abla.—“Ford of the Apple-tree.” Not identified.

⁴ Fergus Tuile.—O’Conor, in his ed. of these Annals, separates the epithet *Tuile* (which signifies a “flood”) from the proper name Fergus, and prints *Tuile la mumain*, which he translates “Inundationes in Momonia!”

⁵ Inis-Medgoeth.—Farne, or Lindisfarne (Holy Island), off the coast of Northumberland. For evidence as to

which of these islands is meant, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 874, note r. The *Four Mast.* have the entry at the year 627; but the correct date is 635.

⁶ Mor-Munhan.—Mor mugan, A. Mor mugan, B. Mor-Munhan (“Mor of Munster”) was wife to Finghin, King of Munster, ancestor of the O’Sullivans. She is described as the paragon of the Irishwomen of her time, in several old authorities. A very curious account of her life and adventures is contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 274, sq.

⁷ Ath-goan in Iarthar Lifi.—Ath-goan has not been identified. *Iarthar-Lifi*, or “West of Liffey,” was a name for that part of the co. Kildare lying along the river Liffey on the west.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 4.) A.D. 631. The battle of [631.] Cathloen,¹ King of the Britons, and of Anfrith.² The burning of Great Bangor, in Britain; and the killing of Ronan, son of Baetan. The battle of Ath-abla,³ in which Dichuill, son of Fergus Tuile,⁴ was slain by Munstermen. Inis-Medgoeth⁵ was founded. Mor-Mumhan,⁶ daughter of Aedh Bennan, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 15.) A.D. 632. The battle of [632.] Iudris, King of the Britons. The battle of Ath-goan in Iarthar-Lifi,⁷ in which fell Crimthann,⁸ son of Aedh, son⁹ of Senach, King of the Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 26.) A.D. 633. The murder of [633.] two sons of Aedh Slanè, by Conall son of Suibhne, at Loch-Treithni on Fremhuin,¹⁰ viz.:—Congal, King of the Brega, and Ailill Cruitire,¹¹ ancestor of Sil-Dluthaigh.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 7.) A.D. 634. Murder of Conall son of Suibhne, in the house of the son of Nafraech, by Diarmait son of Aedh Slanè. The battle of Cuil-Caelain by Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, in which fell Maelumai son of Oengus.¹² The church of Rechra¹³ was founded. A great snow killed many in Magh-Bregh. The repose of Fintan¹⁴

¹ *Crimthann*.—In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 89, col. 2), he is called “Crimthand Cualand” (“C. of Cualand”), and the duration of his reign set down as 28 years. The death of his predecessor, Ronan son of Colman, is given by the *Four Mast.* at 610, and in *Chron. Scot.* under 615.

² *Son*.—*புர்* (*புலூர்*) for *புனி*, A., B.

¹⁰ *Loch-Treithni on Fremhuin*.—Loch-Treithni (now called Lough-Drin, a little to the east of the town of Mullingar, co. Westmeath,) is not on the hill of Fremhuin (or Frewin), but about a mile and a half to the east of it.

¹¹ *Ailill Cruitire*, i.e., “Ailill the Harper.”

¹² *Oengus*.—This was Aengus (or Oengus), son of Colman Mór, whose “Jugulatio” is entered at the year 620 *supra*.

¹³ *Rechra* (gen. *Rechrann*).—Lambay Island, a few miles to the north of Howth, co. Dublin. See Reeves’ *Adamanas*, p. 164, note b.

¹⁴ *Fintan son of Telchan*.—Otherwise called Munnu, or Mundu. He was the founder of the monastery of Tech-Munna, now Taghmon, in the county of Wexford. In the *Féilire of Aengus*, at his festival (21 October), his father, Tulchan (or Telchan), is stated to have been a Druid.

mic Telčain, 7 Ernaini mic Cregeni. Mori⁹ Garstnain mic Bois. Echaid Liff⁹ moir obiit. Bellum Seguirre in quo cecidérunt Ločene mac Nectain cennfotai, 7 Cumurcač mac Aengusſro, 7 Garstnait⁹ mac [F]oith.

.b. Ict. 1anair. (2 f., l. 18.) Annno domini dc.º xxxº u.º lugulatio Ernani mic Fiachae qui uicit Maelrič⁹ filium Aed⁹ altdain, alias uairidnaic⁹, in bello Leitirbe, 7 erugatio Captaic⁹ vi Rahin in diebus parca.

Fol. 23ba. Ict. 1anair. (4 f., l. 29.) Annno domini dc.º xxxº u.º bellum Roč 7 bellum Saitipe in una die facta sunt. Conall coel mac Mailecobo, rocius Domnail, uictor erat de genere Euagain in bello Saitipe, 7 mori⁹ Faelde flann Feimin regis Mumana. Muchautu Račin pauperat.

Ict. 1anair. (5 f., l. 10.) Annno domini dc.º xxxº u.º bellum Glinne Muireon 7 obregio Etin. Cronan mac U Loegdaes abbas Cluana mic U Nois obiit.

Ict. 1anair. (6 f., l. 21.) Annno domini dc.º xxxº

¹ *Ernaine*.—Otherwise called Mer-noe (=Mo-Ernoch). According to the *Felire of Aengus* (18th Aug.), he was the founder of the churches of Rathnew (co. Wicklow), and Kildreenagh (co. Carlow).

² *Gartnan son of Foith*.—The “Gartnard filius Wid” of the *Chron. Pictorum*. See note ⁴ infra.

³ *Lis-nor*.—The Lismore in Scotland is here referred to; not Liamore, co. Waterford.

⁴ *Seguis*.—See under the year 501 supra, note ⁵.

⁵ *Cennfota*.—“Long-head.”

⁶ *Garstnait⁹ son of Foith*.—This is also in B., and in Clar. 49. But it is probably only a repetition of the record of the death of *Gartnan son of Foith*, just given (see note ²),

as it is not found in *Tigernach*, nor in the *Chron. Scot.*

⁷ *Vanguished*.—See under the year 629.

⁸ *Flight*.—erugatio, A. erugatio, B. “Do ionnaibhoch (“was banished”), *Four Mast.* (681).

⁹ *Carthach*.—Otherwise called Mochuta. See note ¹⁴ infra.

¹⁰ *Raithin*.—Rahan, in the bar. of Ballycowan, King’s co.

¹¹ *Battle of Roth*.—Adamnan writes the name *Roth* (*Vit. Columb.* iii., 5). Better known as the “battle of Magh-rath.” The place where this famous battle was fought is now known as Moira, a village in a parish of the same name, bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down. A romantic, but valuable, account of the battle has been edited

son of Telchan, and of Ernaine¹ son of Cresen. The death of Gartnan son of Foith.² Eochaidh of Lis-mor³ died. The battle of Seguis,⁴ in which fell Lochene son of Nechtan 'Cennfota,'⁵ and Cumuscah son of Aengus, and Gartnaith son of Foith.⁶

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 18.) A.D. 635. The killing of [635.] ^{635.} Ernaine son of Fiacha, who vanquished⁷ Maelfithrich son of Aedh Aldan (alias Uairidnach), in the battle of Leth-irbhe; and the flight⁸ of Carthach⁹ from 'Raithin,¹⁰ at Easter-tide.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 29.) A.D. 636. The battle of [636.] Roth,¹¹ and the battle of Saeltirè, were fought on the same day; Conall Cael, son of Maelcoba, colleague¹² of Domhnall, of the Cinel-Eogain, was victor in the battle of Saeltirè; and the death of Failbhe Flann of Femhin,¹³ King of Munster. Mochuta¹⁴ of Raithin rests.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 10.) A.D. 637. The battle of [637.] Glenn-Mureson¹⁵ and the siege of Etin.¹⁶ Cronan Mac U Loeghde, abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 21.) A.D. 638. The killing of [638.]

by O'Donovan, from the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, for the Irish Archæol. Soc. (Dublin, 1842.) See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 200, note n.

¹² *Colleague*.—*roccup.* Conall Cael ("Conall the Slender") was not the colleague of King Domhnall son of Aedh in the sovereignty, but of his own brother Cellach. See under the year 642 *infra*.

¹³ *Failbhe Flann of Femhin*.—For the situation of Femhin, see p. 64, note ¹. Failbhe Flann was the ancestor of the powerful Munster sept of the MacCarthys.

¹⁴ *Mochuta*.—*Muchautu*, A. Corrected to *Mochuta* in the margin. After his "effugatio" from Rahan (see notes ⁹, ¹⁰), St. Mochuta, or

Carthach, founded a religious establishment at Lismore, co. Waterford, which subsequently became a bishop's see, and was united to that of Waterford, A.D. 1368. Lanigan gives a very interesting account of St. Mochuta. *Eccl. Hist. of Ireland*, vol. 2, pp. 350-6.

¹⁵ *Glenn-Mureson*—*Etin*.—Dean Reeves thinks Glenn-Mureson was the name of "a tract in the debatable ground of West Lothian," and that by Etin was not meant Edinburgh, as some suppose, but "Cair-Eden now Carriden, a parish on the Forth, in Linlithgowshire." *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

unus.º 1ugulatio Congale mic Domnachra. Obisus regis Domnachra. Bellum Oribaldu regis Saxonum. Quiescit Crisostomus et Noenorum et Cœda suis abbatibus Cille dabo, episcoporum. Dolaisi mac Cuinidus abbas Leitghlinne pauperum. Moris Cilella mic Aedus regis. Paclafus cum matre sua Martina annis .ii. regnauit.

b. *Ict. Ianair. (7 p., l. 2.)* Annus dominus dc.º xxx.º ix.º Bellum Cætracis cinncon. Oengus rex Iatranus uictor erat. Maelruin mac Aedha beniam regis.

Ict. Ianair. (2 p., l. 13.) Annus dominus dc.º xl.º Moris Maelruini carib regis Orientalium. Moris Bruidi filii fortis. Domnall mac Aeda carthaginensis erat et n-Oribus anno. Naupragium raphaelis familiæ lae. Obregon Rithae. Comburentio Maelruini in insula Caini. 1ugulatio Maelruini mic Ferghura et Maelruini mic Colmair.

Ict. Ianair. (3 p., l. 24.) Annus dominus dc.º xl.º i.º Moris Domnall mic Aedus regis Hibernie in fine Ianuarii. Portea Domnall brecc in bello præstat Cairuin in fine anni in Decembri interfectus erat ab hoano regis Britonum; anno .xu. regnauit. 1ugu-

¹ *Domnall.*—Domnall son of Aedh, King of Ireland.

² *Saxons.*—Oswald was King of the Northumbrians. He was slain by Penda, King of the ‘Southumbrians,’ in the year 642, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

³ *Nendrum.*—Otherwise “Naendrum.” Nendrum, or Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough.

⁴ *Aedh Dubh.*—“Black Aedh.” Originally King of Leinster, which position he is stated to have resigned in the year 591, afterwards becoming abbot of Kildare. His name occurs under the form “Aed Cerr” in the

List of Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

⁵ *Dolaisi, son of Cuinid.*—Muc Cuimroe, A. Dolaisi is a variation of Molaisi, and Laisren, by either of which names the Saint is better known. His festival in the Calendar is 18 April. In the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 349, col. 4), and in other old authorities, the father of St. Molaisi is called Cairill.

⁶ *Heracleas.*—Paclafus, A., B. Apparently Heracleonas, son of the Emperor Heraclius. (See under 616.)

⁷ *Cathair-Ciancon.*—O’Donovan says that this was the name of a stone

Congal, son of Dunchad. The death of Duinsech, wife of Domnall.¹ The battle of Oswald, King of the Saxons.² The repose of Cridan in Nendruim,³ and of Aedh Dubh,⁴ abbot of Cill-dara, bishops. Dolaissi, son of Cuinid,⁵ abbot of Leithglinn, rested. Death of Ailill, son of Aedh Róen. Heracras,⁶ with his mother Martina, reigned two years.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 2.) A.D. 639. The battle of [639.] ^{MS.} Cathair-Cinncon.⁷ Aengus Liathdana was victor. Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, fled.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 13.) A.D. 640. Death of [640.] Maelodhar Caech, King of the Airthera. Death of Bruide son of Foith.⁸ Domnall, son of Aedh, pitched his camp in Druim-Náo. Wreck of a boat of the family of Ia. Siege of Ritha.⁹ Burning of Maelduin in Inis-Cain.¹⁰ Murder of Maelduin son of Fergus, and of Maelduin son of Colman.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 24.) A.D. 641. The death of [641.] Domnall, son of Aedh, King of Ireland, in the end of January. Domnall Brecc¹¹ was slain afterwards, at the end of the year, in December, in the battle of Srath-Caruin¹² (by Hoan,¹³ King of the Britons). He reigned 15 years. The killing of Ailill, son of Colman, King of

fort near Rockbarton, bar. of Small County, co. Limerick. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 636, note t.) See under the year 642 *infra*.

¹ *Bruide son of Foith*.—The “Breidei filius Wid” of the *Chron. Pictorum*.

² *Ritha*.—Not identified.

³ *Inis Cain*.—Inishkeen, co. Louth, according to O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 636, note x).

¹¹ *Domnall Brecc*.—The 11th King of the Scotch Dalriada, and son of Eochaidh Buidhe (8th King), whose

obit is given above at the year 628. See under 685 *infra*, where the death of Domnall Brecc is again entered.

¹² *Srath-Caruin*.—The “Srath” (=stratum), or holm, of “Carun.” Dean Reeves thinks that this battle was fought in the valley of the Carron in Stirlingshire. *Adasnan*, p. 203, note.

¹³ *Hoan*.—Probably the *Avin*, the obit of whose son Domnall, “King of Alcluait,” is recorded under 693 *infra*. The orig. of this clause, added in the margin in A., is in the text in B.

Fol. 28b.
Latio Oilello mic Colmain, neigir genereisir Loitairne.
Constantinus filius Eraclei menibus .ui. neigauit.
Bellum Orru contra Britonem.

Ict. 1anair. (4 f., l. 5.) Cennno domini dc.° xl.° ii.°
Morri hUaire filiae Suibni. Quieser Cronain ericor
Noindrommo. Bellum Cinncon. Lorcot 1arannbois
mic Gartnait. Cellac 7 Conall c[α]el, ta mac Mail-
coba mic Aeda mic Cinmirec, neigauit incipiunt ut alii
dicunt. Constantinus filius Constantini annis .xx.
.iii. neigauit. hic subitatus qui neigauit post
Dornall. Dicunt alii hirtoriagraphi neigauit .iii.
neiger .i. Cellac 7 Conall c[α]el, 7 suo filii Cebo Slane
(mic Diarmata mic Ferghurra cerpheoil mic Conall
Cerhntairne mic Neill .ix. giallaig) .i. Diarmait 7
Blatmac, per commixta neigna.

Ict. 1anair. (5 f., l. 16.) Cennno domini dc.° xl.° iii.°
Iugulatio duorum nepotum Dogaine .i. Maelbregair 7
Maelanraig. Guin Plainn aenair. Morri Dergair
mic Sechnafrai.

Ict. 1anair. (7 f., l. 27.) Cennno domini dc.° xl.° iii.°
Morri Buiridhain mic Decce mic Cuanae ri ua mic
Uair. Locheni mac Lingin ri Crutene obiit.

Ict. 1anair. (1 f., l. 8, aliq. 9.) Cennno domini dc.°
xl.° u.° Guin Scannail mic Decce mic Riachrae neigir
Crutene. Mac Larne abb Bennchar quieuit.

¹ Constantine.—The word *imperior* is added in the margin in A.

² Against.—MS. A. has the abbreviation for "contra," MS. B. that for "inter."

³ Britons.—Probably the Britons of Strathclyde. This battle is not noticed in the Anglo-Sax. Chron.

⁴ Uaile, daughter of Suibne.—The *Four Mast.* (642), and the *Chron. Scot.* (641), state that she was queen of Faelan, King of Leinster,

whose obit is given by the F. M. at the year 665.

⁵ Battle of Cenn-con.—Apparently an inaccurate repetition of the entry under the year 639, where the name is more correctly written "Cathair-Cinncon."

⁶ Gartnac.—Evidently the "Gartnan son of Foith," referred to under the year 634 *supra*. O'Conor has strangely misunderstood this entry, which he prints wrongly, and renders

Cinel-Loeghaire. Constantine,¹ son of Heraclius, reigned six months. The battle of Ossa [Oswy] against² the Britons.³

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 5.) A.D. 642. Death of Uaile, [642] daughter of Suibhne.⁴ The repose of Cronan, bishop of Nendruim. The battle of Cenn-con.⁵ The burning of Iarnbodb, son of Garthnat.⁶ Cellach and Conall Cael (i.e., two sons⁷ of Maelcoba, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire), begin to reign, as others say. Constantine, son of Constantine, reigned twenty-eight years. Here it is doubted who reigned after Domhnall. Other historiographers say that four kings reigned, viz., Cellach and Conall Cael, and the two sons of Aedh Slane (son of Diarmait,⁸ son of Fergus Cerrbheoil, son of Conall Cremthainn, son of Niall Nine-hostager), viz.:—Diarmait and Blathmac, in joint sovereignty.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 16.) A.D. 643. Murder of two [643] grandsons of Boghaine, viz.:—Maelbresail and Maelan-faith. The killing of Flann Aenaigh. The death of Bresal, son of Sechnasach.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 27.) A.D. 644. Death of Furdran, son of Becc,⁹ son of Cuanu, King of Ui-Mic-Uaia. Locheni, son of Fingin, King of the Cruithni,¹⁰ died. [644]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 8, alias 9.) A.D. 645. The [645.] wounding of Scannal, son of Becc, son of Fiachra, King of the Cruithni.¹¹ Mac Lasre, abbot of Bangor, rested.

by "Comburitur postea propter boves filii Garthnat!"

¹ Son.—The orig. of this clause, added in *al. man.* in the margin in A., is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

² Son of Diarmait.—The orig. of this clause, which also is neither in B. nor in Clar. 49, is interlined in A.

³ Becc.—This person was slain in the battle of Dun-bolg, along with

King Aedh, son of Ainmire. See above, at the year 597.

⁴ Cruithni.—These were the Cruithni (or Picts) of Ireland. Sloane thought the Picts of Scotland were meant, as he has included these two entries in the extracts regarding Scotch events, taken by him from these Annals. *Chron. Picts and Scotts*, (p. 345). See Reeves *Admonition*, p. 94, note 4, and Todd's *Irish Nennius*, Add. Notes, p. xlvii.

- ¶ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 19, aliaf 20.) Cennaelic uictori domini
dc.^o xl.^o vii.^o Maelcoðo mac Riachna iugulatur erit,
pex illo. Tuncat aue Ronain iugulatur. Bellum
Colgan mic Crunnmael ðuileg luato rið huæt Ceinn-
relan.
- .b. ¶ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 30, aliaf 1.) Cennaelic uictori dc.^o
xl.^o viii.^o Fursu cratibed obit.
- Fol. 24aa. ¶ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 11, aliaf 12.) Cennaelic uictori
dc.^o xl.^o viii.^o Guin Raigallais mic hUatac rið Con-
nacht. Bellum Cairenn Conaill ubi Guaire fugit, 7
Tigrimait uictori erat, mac Ceðo rLane. Morf
Oengus a brenbaclae regis Cenueil Coirpri. Cocat
huæt n-Ceðain 7 Guartnai mic Cescidain. Quier
Fursu in ðarriuna.
- ¶ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 22, aliaf 23.) Cennaelic uictori
dc.^o xl.^o ix.^o Bellum Oifru fpi Rante. Bellum duin
Craumtain in quo cecidit Oengus mac Domnaill
pili Maelcoða uictorer erant .i. Ceallaç 7 Conall
c[æ]l. Morf Caerfai mic Domnaill bpric. Morf
Cronain maiði ðile. Hoc anno ðeða natuñ erit.
- ¶ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 3, aliaf 4.) Cennaelic uictori dc.^o
L.^o Quier Ceðain erigcopi Saxonum 7 iugulatio
duorum filiorum ðlamicc mic Ceðo rLane .i. Dun-
charo 7 Conall.

¹ *Crunnmael Bolg-luatha*.—Mentioned by his epithet “Bolg-luatha” under 625 and 627 *supra*, where see notes. The death of a “Crunnmael Erbuilg,” King of the Leinstermen, is entered *infra*, at the year 655, who seems to be the same person, *Erbuilg* (of the “big sack” or “belly”) being probably a variation of the epithet *Bolg-luatha*.

² *Fursa*.—Repeated under the next year.

³ *Guaire*.—Guaire Aihne, King of

Connacht, whose obit is given by the *Four Mast.*, and also *infra*, at A.D. 662. On the lower margin of MS. A., fol. 23b, four stanzas in Irish are written (which are not in B.), without any sign to indicate where they should be introduced into the text, if they were intended to be so introduced. The three first are ascribed to Cumeni, and the fourth to Guaire. But as they are somewhat corrupt, and contain no historical fact, it has not been considered necessary to reproduce them here.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 19, alias 20.) A.D. 646. Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, King of Ulad, was slain. Dun-cath, descendant of Ronan, slain. The battle of Colgu, son of Crunmael Bolg-luatha,¹ King of the Ui-Ceinn-selaigh.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 30, alias 1.) A.D. 647. Fursa² [647.] *rus.* the Pious died.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 11, alias 12.) A.D. 648. The [648.] killing of Raghallach, son of Uada, King of Connaught. The battle of Carn-Conaill, where Guaire³ fled, and Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, was victor. The death of Oengus Bron-bachal,⁴ King of Cinel-Coirpri. The war of the descendants of Aedan,⁵ and of Gartnat son of Accidan. The repose of Fursa⁶ in Peronne.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 22, alias 23.) A.D. 649. The [649.] battle of Ossu [Oswiu] against Pante [Penda]. The battle of Dun-Cremtain, in which fell Oengus son of Domnall. The sons of Maelcobha were victors, viz.:—Cellach and Conall Cael. The death of Cathasach, son of Domnall Brecc.⁷ Death of Cronan of Magh-bilè. In this year Bede was born⁸.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 3, alias 4.) A.D. 650. The [650.] repose of Aedan, bishop of the Saxons; and the killing of two sons of Bla[th]macc, son of Aedh Slanè, viz.:—Dunchad and Conall.

¹ *Oengus Bron-bachal.*—The “Oin-gusius cuius cognomentum Bronba-chal” of *Adamnan* (i., 18). See Reeves’ ed., p. 41, note *a*.

² *Aedan.*—Aedan son of Gabran, King of the Scotch Dalriads, whose death is recorded at the year 605 *supra*.

³ *Fursa.*—His death is entered under the previous year, and also at

660 *infra*. The ‘Vision’ of St. Fursa is entered above under the year 626.

⁴ *Domnall Brecc.*—“Domnall the speckled,” King of Dalriada in Scotland, whose death is recorded above at the year 641, and again, by a great mistake, under 685.

⁵ *Born*.—This entry is added in *al-* *man.* in A. B. has merely *natus* *ap-* *Dœe.* See under the year 653 *infra*.

Blaithmac mac Cileða, in ri,
Ruc a mac ar ðigis;
Beparð híru a da mac
in a ðigair ar Blaithmac.

Maelodhran cecinit.

O muislinn,
Ce ro milt mor vi éuisirinn,
Ni bo comairt farr regðainn
[O] ro milt foru usib Cerdasill.

On men meileg in muislinn,
Ni copca acht derugðusirinn;
I f ði foglu in cnuinn tair
Foða muislinn Maelodhrain.

Iugulatio Oifreini mic Oifriðag.

b. Jct. 1anair. (i. p., l. 14, aliaf 15.) Annno domini
xc. L. 1. Obitum Regeni abatij 1ae .i. filii piaenae,
7 quies Arctologo mic Camain abatij Cluana mic Noiř,
7 dormitatio Mancheni abbatis Menodročit. 1mai-
rius Cul e corpe in quo cecidit Culene mac Fornindain.
Maeldeich 7 Onču uictorær erant.

Jct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 25, aliaf 26.) Annno domini
xc. L. 11. (aliaf 3). Morit Regis mic Točolain, 7
Tolairg mic Poost regis pictorum. Iugulatio Conall

¹ Blaithmac.—The original of this stanza is written on the lower margin of fol. 22b in A.; but it seems to belong to this place. It is not in B.

² O, mil. — O muislinn. These words should be repeated, to complete the line, according to a practice frequently followed by Irish Poets. In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (647), the authorship of these verses is ascribed to Maelodran. But in a curious account of the catastrophe, and the cause thereof, contained in the MS. Rawlinson, B. 502, Bodleian Lib.

(fol. 73, b 2), the composition is attributed to Ultan (i.e., St. Ultan of Ardbrackan). In this account, three persons are stated to have been killed, viz.:—Dunchad, Conall, and Maelodhar, who are represented as the sons of Diarmait MacCerbaill (al. 564 *supra*). But this last statement must be an error. The event is thus referred to in Mageoghegan's Transl. of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 648. “The two sons of Hugh Slane, Donogh and Conell, were killed by the Lynstermen, near Mollingar,

Blathmac,¹ son of Aedh, the King,
 Gave his sons for
 Jesus shall take his two sons
 From Blathmac, in revenge therefor.

Maelodran sang :—

O, mill,²
 Though much of wheat thou didst grind,
 It was not the grinding of oats
 Thou didst grind on Cerball's descendants.

The stuff which the mill grinds
 Is not oats but red wheat.
 Of the saplings of the great tree
 Is the 'feed' of Maelodrain's mill.

The killing of Oissen son of Osirg.³

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 14, alias 15.) A.D. 651. Death [651.] bis. of Segene, abbot of Ia, *i.e.*, son of Fiachna ; and the repose of Aedlug, son of Caman, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois ; and the falling asleep of Manchen, abbot of Menadrochit.⁴ The conflict of Cul-corra,⁵ in which Culene,⁶ son of Forindan, was slain. Maeldeich and Onchu were victors.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 25, alias 26.) A.D. 652 (alias 653). [652.] The death of Ferith son of Totholan, and of Tolarg son of Foith,⁷ King of the Picts. The murder of Conall

in the mill of Oran, called Mollen-Oran." See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 647, note d.

³ *Oissen son of Oisirg.*—Oswine, son of Osric, King of Deira from 647 to 651, when he was slain. See *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, and Bede's *Eccles. Hist.*, III., 14.

⁴ *Menadrochit.*—Now Mondrehid, parish of Offerlane, in the Queen's co.

⁵ *Cul-corra.*—The "recess of the weir." O'Donovan states that this place is now known as Coolarn, near Galtrim, co. Meath.

⁶ *Culene.*—It is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (648), and *Chron. Scot.* (649), that Culene was King of Uí-Faighe, or Offaly.

⁷ *Tolarg son of Foith.*—Foith is the form in which the Irish writers generally represent the "Wid" of the Pictish Chronicle, in which the name of Talorc (for Tolarg) appears after the names of "Garnard filius Wid," and "Breidei filius Wid," with the addition "frater eorum." See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 7.

cait. Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Marcan filius Tomair.

[ct. Ianair. (4 p., l. 6, alias 7.) Annos dominis dicitur. L. m. iugulatio Conall mic Moelocoba .i. la Tairmuib mac Cletha rlane. Colman episcop macc U Telduib, et Offrene rota, duo abbates Cluano ipsarum, obiiebunt. Duchua lochrae abb Bernann quiescit. Iugulatio Bernanni mic Domnall, et Bernanni mic Rogairnig, et Aedo bedri, et Cummeni. Bellum Strato estiamt ubi Duncait mac Conang cecidit. [Moyr] Aedo roin mic Maelcobo. Beda hoc anno natu regit.

Fol. 24ab. [ct. Ianair. Annos dominis dicitur. L. m. Nem mac hui Dibern pauperat.

[ct. Ianair. Annos dominis dicitur. L. m. Bellum Cumarcas in quo cecidit. Crunnmael Mac Suibne uictori erat. Bellum Rante regis Saxonum. Offru uictori erat. Bellum Annae. Moyr

¹ *Conall Cael*.—Joint-King of Ireland. See under the next year.

² *Marcan*.—It is stated by the *Four Mast.* (649), and the *Chron. Scot.* (650), that Marcan was chief of Ul-Maine (Hy-Man).

³ *Conall*.—The Conall Cael who shared the sovereignty of Ireland with his brother Cellach. Their accession is entered at the year 642 *supra*. The *Four Masters* give Conall's death under the year 656, the same year in which they have his brother Cellach's obit. See *Chron. Scot.*, p. 92, note 6, and *infra*, under the year 657.

⁴ *By*.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B. It is not in Clar. 49.

⁵ *Mac-Ui-Telduibh*.—Son of "Ua Telduibh" ("descendant of Teldubh.") *Telouib* in orig. texts.

⁶ *Duchua Lochra*.—Duchua (or Dachua) of "Luachair." Also called Mochua and Cronan. His festival is given as 22nd June in the Calendar, at which date the *Martyr. Donegal* has "Cronan, that is Mochua of Luachair, Abbot of Fearn (Ferns, co. Wexford").

⁷ *Aedh Bedri*—*Cummen*.—The *Four Masters* (649), and the *Chron. Scot.* (651), state that Aedh Bedri (or Beathra) was the son of Cummen.

⁸ *Srath-Ethairt*.—The *Srath* (or *Strath*=stratum), or "holm," of Ethart. Not identified. Dean Reeves thinks it was the name of a place in Perthshire. *Adamnan*, p. 375, note u. The record of this battle is more fully given in the *Chron. Scot.*, at the year 651.

⁹ *Conang*.—The Conang, son of

Cael.¹ The battle of Connaught, in which fell Marcan,² the son of Tomain.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 6, alias 7.) A.D. 653. The killing of Conall,³ son of Maelcobha, i.e., by⁴ Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane. Bishop Colman Mac-Ui-Telduibh,⁵ and Ossene Fota, two abbots of Cluain-Iraird, died. Duchua Lochra,⁶ abbot of Ferns, rested. The killing of Fergus, son of Domnall, and of Fergus, son of Rogairnech, and of Aedh Bedri,⁷ and of Cummen.⁸ The battle of Srath-Ethairt,⁹ in which Duncath, son of Conang,¹⁰ was slain. [The death] of Aedh Roin, son of Maelcobha. Beda¹¹ was born in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 654. Nem Mac-Ui-Birn¹² rests.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 655. The battle of Cumascach¹³ son of Ailill, in which he fell. Crunnmael son of Suibhne was victor. Battle of Pante,¹⁴ King of the Saxons. Ossu¹⁵ was victor. Battle of Anna.¹⁶ The death of Crunnmael Erbuilc,¹⁷ son of Ronan, King of the Leinstermen. The

[653.]

[654.]

Aedhan, whose death by drowning is entered under the year 621 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Beda*.—This entry is added in *al. man.* in A. B. has *Uel hic natu- tay Deve*. The birth of Bede is also recorded at the year 649 *supra*.

¹¹ *Nem Mac-Ui-Birn*.—“Nem, son of the descendant of Birn.” O’Conor very inaccurately prints the name *Nein mc hui Ibirubir!* The *Four Masters* state (654) that Nem was a successor of Enne of Ara. (St. Enna, or Enda, of Aranmore Island, in Galway Bay). Nem’s day in the Calendar is June 14.

¹² *Battle of Cumascach*.—The *Four Mast.* (650) call this the battle of Flescach, and add that Cumascach, son of Ailill, was Chief of Ui Cremh-thainn. The site (Flescach) has not been identified. By “battle of Cumas-

cach,” the Annalist meant that it was a battle in which Cumascach was slain. There are numerous examples of this practice throughout these Annals.

¹³ *Battle of Pante* (i.e., Penda).—This is one of the examples referred to in the last note. Penda was slain in the battle of Widwinfield (Wingfield), in the year 655, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

¹⁴ *Ossu*.—Oswiu, King of the Northumbrians, whose death is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 670.

¹⁵ *Battle of Anna*.—By this is meant that Anna (King of the East Angles) was slain in a battle. The *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has Anna’s death under the year 654. See note ¹².

¹⁶ *Crunnmael Erbuilc*.—See at the year 646 *supra*.

Crunnmael ephuric mic Ronain regis Regenorum.
Morr Maelainchein Tige da glas. Guin Raighallach
mic Uatach ri Connacht. Uel hic puppa secundum
alior. Moesmug Leith mons quiescit.

[C. 1anair. (1 p., l. x.) Anno domini dc.° L° vi.°
Obitum Subni mic Cupri abbatis Iae, et Ulcan mic
U Chonchobair. Bellum Delenn in quo interfectus
erit Maeldoin mac Conall. Morr Tolargan mic
Enfret regis pictorum. Morr Celleni Lochn. Opta
erit vacca illatruis Drusin que .iii. vitulos peperit.

[C. 1anair. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.° L° vii.°
Morr Ceallaig mic Maelecoib, et Cellairg mic Barat
(no Ronain), et Piacrae telnain, et Blaricmic mic
Ronain mic Coluimb. Morr Guireit regis Clocluachte,
pergante que filii Domnaill ventur materni. Tomain
mac Taicheni moritur.

[C. 1anair. (3 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.° L° viii.°
Omma niger episcop Connire, et Cummeni episcop
Nanromana, et Duncaid mac Aedh flane, mortui sunt,
et insulatio Ondoib mic Sechnasius et Concenn mic
Larbgnein et Flodubair rex Francorum,

¹ *Raghallach*.—The killing of Raghallach is entered also above at the year 648. This and the two following entries, added in *al. man.* in A., are in the text in B.

² *Fursa*.—The death of St. Fursa is entered above, under the years 646 and 647. O'Conor prints *frosa* for Fursa, and translates "Pluvia mirabilis"! But his own blunder is more wonderful. This entry is not in Clar. 49.

³ *Mac-Ui-Conchobair*.—“Son of the descendant of Conchobar.” See O'Donovan's *F. Mast.*, at 656, note d, *Martyrology of Donegal*, at September 4th, and under 662 *infra*.

⁴ *Delend*.—This is in the genit. form. The nomin. form should probably be *Deliu*. O'Donovan thinks

that Delenn may be *Telenn*, in the west of the co. Donegal. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 654, note a.

⁵ *Maeldeith son of Conall*.—The *Four Masters* (654) and the *Chron. Hcol.* (653) have “Maeldoid son of Conaing”; to which the latter authority adds “or of Conall.”

⁶ *Tolaryan son of Anfrith*.—The “Talorcen filius Enfret” of the *Pictish Chron.*

⁷ *Lothra*.—Lorrha, in the bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

⁸ *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Now Laragh-bryan, bar. of North Salt, co. Kildare. This prodigy is noticed in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 1), thus:—“Vaca quatuor vitulos in una die peperit.”

death of Maelaichthen of Tir-da-glas. The killing of Raghallach¹ son of Uada, King of Connaught. Or, in this year [the death of] Fursa,² according to others. Mochaemhog of Liath-mor rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 10.) A.D. 656. The death of Suibne, son of Curthri, abbot of Ia, and of Ultan Mac-Ui-Conchobair.³ The battle of Delend,⁴ in which Maeldeith son of Conall⁵ was slain. Death of Tolargan, son of Anfrith,⁶ King of the Picts. Death of Cellcen of Lothra.⁷ There appeared a cow at Lathrach-Briuin,⁸ which calved four calves.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 657. Death of Cel-lach⁹ son of Maelcobha, and of Cellach, son of Saran (or Ronan),¹⁰ and of Fiachra Telnan, and of Blathmac, son of Ronan, son of Columb.¹¹ Death of Guret, King of Al-Cluathe,¹² and of Fergal¹³ son of Domnall. A great storm. Tomain, son of Taithen, dies.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 2.) A.D. 658. Dimma Dubh,¹⁴ bishop of Connor, and Cummeni, bishop of Naendruim, and Dunchadh son of Aedh Slanè, died; and the slaying of Oredoith son of Sechnasach, and of Concenn son of Ladgnen, and of Flodubur¹⁵ King of the Franks.

¹ *Cellach*.—King of Ireland conjointly with his brother Conall, whose death is entered above at the year 653 (where see note), and again at 663.

² *Or Ronan*.—This is the name in B. But the *Four Mast.* say that Ceallach was son of Saran, and abbot of Othan-mór, now Faham, bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

¹¹ *Columb*.—“Colman,” Clar. 49.

¹² *Al-Cluathe*, genit. form *Al-*
Cluathe.—The *Petra Cloithe* of Adamnan (ii., 15). Now Dumbarton in Scotland. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, pp. 48, 44, and at the years 693, 721, 779 and 869, *infra*.

¹³ *And of Fergal*.—*Fergaile que*,

a curious combination of *Fergaile*, the genit. case of the name *Fergal*, and the Lat. conjunction *que*.

¹⁴ *Dubh*.—The “black.” Latinized *niger* in the origl. texts. But Dimma is better known to the student of Eccl. History as *Dimina Dubh*.

¹⁵ *Flodubur*.—*Florubur*, in the genit. case, in A. and B. (although O’Conor prints “*Clodubuir* [Clodo-vai]”.) The date of the entry might probably indicate that Clovis II. (ob. 655) was meant, rather than his son, Clothair III. (ob. 670.) But an Irish writer would be more likely to represent *Clothair* than *Clovis* by the form in the text.

b. [Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 18.)] Annō domini xc.º l.º ix.º
Obiitūr Finnān episcopūr filii Rīmedo, et Colmān
Glinne dā ločo quiescit, et Dāniel episcopūr Cenngrād.
Mōrī Eodāc mic Blaithmīcc. Conall crannamna
mōritūr. Eusgānan mac Tothalain defunctūr
eſt.

Fol. 24ba [Ct. 1anair. Annō domini xc.º lx.º Tommene (i.
mac Ronan) episcopūr Mērī mačae, et Conāinn nepos
Dāint abb imlečo 1baip, et Laiðgen rapiens mac
Bairbannair, defuncti sunt. Fūrī in Þerfuna pau-
ravit.

[Ct. 1anair. Annō domini xc.º lx.º i.º Cummenī
longūr (lxci.º anno etatūr rūs quiescit) et 8apān nepos
Cripain, rapiens, dormiensunt. Bellum Ogomair
ubi cecidērunt Conāing mac Congale, et Ultān mac
Ermaine rex Cianachte, et Cennfaelað mac Geirtīde.
Blamac mac Ceðo uictūr eſt, rōcius Dāirmatā.
Maelvūn mac Fūrīrīn mic Beccē mōritūr eſt.
Maenac mac Finginī (mic Ceða tuib mic Cripain)

¹ *Finnan.* — The Finan who succeeded St. Aedan (ob. 650, *supra*), in Lindisfarne, and who was himself succeeded by Colman. See Bede's *Eccles. Hist.*, Book III., chap. 25. His day in the Calendar is variously given as Jan. 8th and Jan. 9th. Neither O'Donovan at *Four Mast.*, A.D. 659), nor Ussher (*Index Chron.*, at the years 651, 661), seems to have perceived the identity of this Finan with the successor of St. Aedan.

² *Colman.* — His obit is recorded in *Ann. Four Mast.*, under 659, where it is stated that he died on December 2. But his festival is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, as Dec. 18.

³ *Cenngaradh.* — Kingarth, in Bute. The *Martyr. of Donegal* gives his festival as Feb. 18.

⁴ *Conall Crannamna.* — Son of Eo-

chaidh Buidhe, son of Aedan, and 12th King of the Scotch Dalriads.

⁵ *Tothalan.* — The name is otherwise written Tuathalan, and is a diminutive of the name Tuathal. This is the last entry on fol. 24a of MS. A., on the upper margin of which a stanza in Irish is written, and two on the lower margin, without any marks to indicate the place in the text where they should be introduced. It is doubtful if they have any particular connection with the text at all, as they do not occur in MS. B., nor in Clar. 49. [They do not seem worth printing.

⁶ *Ronan.* — This clause, added by way of gloss in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. or Clar. 49.

⁷ *Conāinn Ua Daint.* — "Conāinn descendant of Dant." The Latin equivalent for *Ua (nepos)* is written

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 13.) A.D. 659. The death of [659.] ^{MS.} Bishop Finnan,¹ son of Rimid; and Colman² of Glenn-dalochá rested, and Daniel, bishop of Cenngaradh.³ Death of Eochaidh, son of Blathmac. Conall Crannamna⁴ dies. Euganan, son of Tothalan,⁵ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 660. Tommene (*i.e.*, son of Ronan⁶), [660.] bishop of Armagh, and Conainn Ua Daint,⁷ abbot of Imlech-Ibair, and Laidhggen the Wise, son of Baeth-bannach, died. Fursa rested in Peronne.⁸

Kal. Jan. A.D. 661. Cummeni the Tall⁹ (in the 72nd [661.] year¹⁰ of his age he rested) and Saran Ua Critain,¹¹ sages, fell asleep. The battle of Ogoman,¹² in which fell Conaing son of Congal, and Ultan, son of Ernaine, King of Cianachta, and Cennfaeladh son of Gerthide.¹³ Bla[th]mac son of Aedh, Diarmaid's colleague,¹⁴ was vanquished. Maelduin, son of Furudran, son of Becc, died. Maenach, son of Finghin (son¹⁵ of Aedh Dubh, son of Crimthann, son

¹ *nepotis* in A. and B., but *nepos* in Clar. 49. For the name "Conainn," the *Four Mast.* and *Chron. Scot.* (657) have "Conaing."

² *In Peronne.*—In *pennfunda*, A. In *pruna*, B. Clar. 49 has "in prisona," although O'Conor states (note 2, ad. an.) that this MS. reads "in propria persona!" The death of St. Fursa is noticed above under the years 646 and 647. The present entry is added in *al. man* in A. But it is part of the original text in B.

³ *The Tall.*—The orig. of this clause, added in *al. man* in A., is part of the text in B. *longup*, MSS.

¹⁰ *In the 72nd year.*—The birth of St. Cummeni the Tall, or Cummen *fota* ("long," "tall"), is entered at the year 591 *supra*. Much curious information regarding the alleged incestuous origin, and history, of St. Cummeni *Fota* has been published by

Dr. Todd. See *Book of Hymns*, pt. I, pp. 81-93.

¹¹ *Saran Ua Critain.*—“Saran descendant (*nepos*) of Critan.” St. Saran is patron of Tisaran, in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's co.

¹² *Ogoman.*—The *Four Mast.* (660) add that Ogoman was *oc cinn corbadaim*, “at Cenn Corbadan”; but neither place has been identified. See note ¹⁴.

¹³ *Gerthide.*—See under the year 593, *supra*.

¹⁴ *Diarmaid's colleague.*—*pocuig* *Uigormacra*. The battle of Ogoman seems to have been fought between the two brothers, Diarmaid and Blathmac (sons of Aedh Slainc), who were Joint-Kings of Ireland at this time, and whose death is entered under the year 664 *infra*.

¹⁵ *Son, &c.*—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B.

mic Féidhlimiō mic Aengusra mic Naibhrach), rex Munan, mortuus est. Iugulatio Maelsemuatais filii Ernan. Scannlan abb Lughmairis quieuit.

[C. 1anair. (1 f., l. 16.) Annio domini dc.^o lx.^o 11.^o Quier Segain mic U Chuind abb Denncoir, et mortuus est. Iugulatio duorum filiorum Domnall filii Aedh. i. Conall et Colga. Mortuus Garthnaid filii Domnall, et Domnall mic Tochlain. Mortuus Tuatail mic Mordain. Tuenog filius Finnntin abb Bernann. Invercael episcopus, Dima episcopus, qui reges erunt. Ultan mac U Chonchubair quiueuit secundum alium librum.

.b. [C. 1anair. (2 f., l. 27.) Annio domini dc.^o lx.^o 111.^o Te[n]e]bros in [C. Mai in nona hora, et in eodem aerae coelum aperiret uirum est. Mortalitas in hiberniam peruenit in [C. Cusigurti. Bellum Luto regnum i. 1 Portuinn. Mortuus Cernat filius Diarmato mic Aedh flane mic Diarmata celiuus mic Conall epemtaine, et terremotus in Brittania, et Comgan mac U Teinne, et Deraic ab Denncair. Baetan macc U Cormaic abb Cluano obiit. In campo 1^o poter exarrit mortalitas primo in hibernia. Et morte Patricii cc.^a .111. prima mortalitas .cxii. Ceallaic mac Maelsecotha moritur hic secundum alium librum.

¹ *Segain Mac-Ui-Chuind*—“Segain, son of Cond’s descendant.” His name is written “Seighin” in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, where his festival is given at September 10.

² *Guaire Aidne*.—King of Connaught, celebrated for his hospitality. He is mentioned at the years 626 and 648 *supra*; and his obit is again entered under the year 665 *infra*.

³ *Domnall, son of Aedh*.—King of Ireland. His obit is entered above under the year 641.

⁴ *Gartnaidh*.—A Pictish king. The

“Gartnaid filius Donnel” of the Pictish Chronicle.

⁵ *Finnatin*.—*Fintain* (gen. of Fintan), *Four Mast.* (662).

⁶ *Indercach*.—This name seems comp. of *in* (the defin. article in Irish) and *dercach* (“charitable”).

⁷ *Ultan*.—See above, at the year 656. This entry, added in *al. man.* in A., is in the original text in B.

⁸ *Luth-feirnn*, i.e., in *Fortrenn*.—Luth-feirnn has not been identified. Fortrenn was “one of the seven provinces of the Picts, and lay to the west of the River Tay,” according to

of Fedhlimidh, son of Aengus, son of Nadfraech), King of Munster, died. The slaying of Maelfuataigh, son of Ernain. Scannlann, abbot of Lughmadh, rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 16.) A.D. 662. The repose of [662.] Segain Mac-Ui-Chuind,¹ abbot of Bangor; and death of Guaire Aidhne.² The killing of two sons of Domnall son of Aedh,³ viz., Conall and Colgu. The death of Gartnaidh,⁴ son of Domnall, and of Domnall, son of Totholan. Death of Tuathal, son of Morgand. Tuenog, son of Finntin,⁵ abbot of Ferns; Indercach,⁶ a bishop, Dima, a bishop, rested. Ultan' Mac-Ui-Conchobair rested, according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 27.) A.D. 663. Darkness on [663.] ~~the~~ the Kalends of May, at the ninth hour; and in the same summer the sky seemed to be on fire. A pestilence reached Ireland on the Kalends of August. The battle of Luth-feirnn, *i.e.*, in Fortrenn.⁸ Death of Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, son of Diarmait Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Cremthainne; and an earthquake in Britain; and Comgan Mac-Ui-Teimhne,⁹ and Berach abbot of Bangor, [died]. Baetan, son of Ua Cormaic, abbot of Cluain,¹⁰ died. The mortality raged at first in Ireland in Magh Itho of Fothart. From the death of Patrick,¹¹ 203 [years]; the first mortality,¹² 112 [years]. Ceallach, son of Maelcobha dies in this year,¹³ according to another Book.

Skene. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxx. But Dean Reeves thinks the name was applied to all Pictland. *Adamnan*, pp. 202, 382.

⁸ *Comgan Mac-Ui-Teimhne*.—“Comgan, son of the descendant of Teimhne.” In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, which gives his festival at Feb. 27, the name of Comgan is written “Commán.”

¹⁰ *Cluain*.—Clonmacnoise.

¹¹ *Patrick*.—The Patrick referred to here must be “Old Patrick” (or

Sen-Patrick), whose death is entered *supra*, at the year 457, and again (as “Patrick” only) under 461; and not “Patrick the Archbishop,” whose *quievit* is recorded at the year 492 (=493). See under 457 *supra*, note *b*; and under 570, note *b*.

¹² *Mortality*.—*mortalita*, A. The plague, or leprosy, called *Sam-throsc*, mentioned at the year 553 *supra*, is probably here referred to.

¹³ *In this year*.—*hi* (for *hic*) A. B. See under the year 657 *supra*.

125
126. *In annalib[us] 5 p. L 2. anno dominii xc. le' m.
Mortalitatis natusque Thiomair mac Tanae -Gene. T
Blathmac; Maelimperal filius Muileannai. mortuus
fuit anno furti eamur Ullan mac Cunnae ab Clonmac
monasterio. Tuigennachus ferient Liban et de eodem
tempore et non fortis eamur, et Ulipara regnabat. T
Cenannus filius Eblit. Et eum mortuus esse Cuicar! (mne
Ulfra mac Cenaphus nre Cenannus) per Muniam mortuus.
Blathmac Tadhg, Gartag Ullac, Mhercian Len, episcopus
obitoresque omnes alii mortuusque mortuus fuit.
Colman erit abh[er] Clonmac nre Norff. Cuicannus abh[er]
Clonmac nre U Norff. sopravenerunt.*

*127. In annalib[us] 5 p. L 30. anno dominii xc. ix. m.
Mopp Uilella flaminusq[ue] filii Domnall filii Ceo
filii Unamepac. Maclenec mac Scannal et Cratcan.
Muileann filius Scannal per genesem Corppa, obie-
punctus. Cochard ioplacht per Cratcan mortuus. Dubian-
recht mac Dunchorda per h. m[od]estinu[m] Ci mortuus.
Mopp Ceallar[us] nre Guarie. Scoppe Crone mortuus
est secundum alium librum.*

*128. In annalib[us] (6 p. L 1.) anno dominii xc. ix. m.
Mortalitatis in hibernia. Bellum Gene itip[er] Arada et
h[ab]it[us] Brigenti, ubi cecidit Eugen filius Crannmal.
Ceupnac total mac Diapnata quieuit.*

¹ *Diarmanil - Blathmac.* — Brothers, and Joint-Kings of Ireland.

² *Bruidhe-chonaill.* — The original of this clause is added by way of gloss (through a little displaced) in A. and B.

³ *Ullan the son of Cunga.* — Ullan mac cunngi, A. B. The Four Masters write the name muc hui cunga ("son of the descendant of Cunga.")

⁴ *Bruidhe-chonaill.* — The orig. of this, not in A or Clar 49, is added by way of gloss in B. See note ², p. 55 supra.

⁵ *Son of Silce.* — Called "Cronán, son of Simill" in the Martyr. of Donegal, at the 11th of Nov., where his festival is given.

⁶ *Son.* — The original of this clause, which is added by way of gloss in A, is not in B.

⁷ *Dies.* — The obit of Cu-cen-mathair ("Canissine matre") is wrongly entered above at A.D. 603, instead of his birth.

⁸ *Liath.* — Liath-Manchain, or Lemanaghan, King's co.

⁹ *Other persons.* — Ollu, B. Not in A.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 8.) A.D. 664. A great mortality. [664.] Diarmait,¹ son of Aedh Slane, and Bla[th]mac,¹ and Maelbresail, son of Maelduin, died (*i.e.*, of the 'Buidhe chonaiill').² Ultan the son of Cunga,³ abbot of Cluain-Iraird, [died]. The 'falling asleep' of Feichen of Fabhar (*i.e.*, from the same distemper, *i.e.*, the 'Buidhe chonaiill'),⁴ and of Aileran the Wise, and of Cronan, son of Silne.⁵ Cu-cen-mathair, son of Cathal (son⁶ of Aedh, son of Cairbre, son of Crimthan), King of Munster, dies.⁷ Bla[th]mac of Tethba, Oengus Uladh, Manchan of Liath,⁸ and bishops and abbots, and other persons' innumerable, died. Colman Cas, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [and] Cummeni, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, slept.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 20.) A.D. 665. The death of [665.] Ailill Flannessa, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Maelcaich,⁹ son of Scannal, of the Cruithni,¹¹ [and] Maelduin, son of Scannal, King of Cinel-Coirpri, died. Eochaid Iarlaithi, King of the Cruithni,¹¹ dies. Dubhinnrecht, son of Dunchad, King of Ui-Briuin-Ai, dies. Death of Cellach son of Guaire.¹² Guaire Aidhne¹³ died, according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 1.) A.D. 666. A mortality in [666.] Ireland.¹⁴ The battle of Aine¹⁵ between the Arada and Ui-Fidhgerti, in which fell Eugen son of Crunnmael. Cernach Sotal,¹⁶ son of Diarmait, rested.

¹⁰ *Maelcaich*.—Mentioned at 628 *supra*.

¹¹ *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or Picts) of Dalaraide, co. Antrim.

¹² *Guaire*.—The Guaire Aidhne (King of Connaught) referred to in the next entry.

¹³ *Guaire Aidhne*.—See at the year 662, *supra*, where the death of Guaire is already noticed. This entry is added in *al. man.* in A. B. has merely *Uel hic Guaire aitne*.

¹⁴ *In Ireland*.—in hibernia, B. The same words seem to have been added as a gloss over *mortaliitat* in A.; but they are now almost illegible.

¹⁵ *Aine*.—Any, or Knockany, in the barony of Smallcounty, co. Limerick.

¹⁶ *Cernach Sotal*.—The Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane, &c., whose death is entered above under 663. This entry is added in the later hand in A.

.b. **Ict. 1anair.** (f. L .) Annno domini dc^o lx^o uii.^o
Mortalitatem magna .i. an buiðe cónail. bellum
Fertai inter Ultu 7 Cruitne, ubi cecidit Caþurac mac
Lurðseni. Nauigatio Columbani episcopi [cum] reli-
quias sanctorum ad insulam uaccas albae, in qua
funeris auctoritate aeccleriam, 7 nauigatio filiorum Garnetaid
ad hiberniam cum plebe fecit. Perduxit mac Muccedo
mortuas eft. Diarmuid 7 Blachmacc da rið Erenn, 7
Reichin Þóðair, 7 ali multi mortui sunt .i. don buið
cónail, recensum alium librum.

Ict. 1anair. Annno domini dc^o lx^o uii.^o Obitus
Cummeni aibí abbatir Iae, 7 Crutani abbatir Denn-
cair, 7 Mucuas mic húift, 7 mortu Maelroðartair
mic Suibne regis ne potum Tuiptri.

Cennpaelat cecinit :—

Bi vilis
Nach ri limga alaliu,
O bretta Maelroðartair
Ina geimnen do ðairiu.

Itarntan 7 Corinntu apud Pictorier defuncti sunt.
Inugulatio Maelduin mic Maenair.

¹A great mortality.—The words magna .i. an buiðe cónail, which are not in B., are added as gloss over mortalitatem in A. The writing is now extremely faint. Clar. 49 has “Mortalitas magna called Buioinnell.” See note ⁶, p. 54 *supra*.

²Fertais.—Fertai (genit. of fertar). See O’Donovan’s *Four Masters*, A.D. 665, note *a*, where the Editor expresses the opinion that from this “Fertais” the name of Belfast (bel fertar; “mouth of the ford”), has been derived.

³Colman. — Columbani (in the

genit. case), A., B., and Clar. 49; in which latter MS. an old hand has written Colmani in the margin. Colman’s death is recorded at the year 675 *infra*.

⁴With the relices of the Saints.—reliquias scotorum, A., B., and Clar. 49. O’Conor, however, prints “cum reliquis Scotor.” The entry of Colman’s retirement to Ireland in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 24, col. 1), has cum reliquiis scotor. The *Four Masters* say (667) go naorainb oile imaille tru, “together with other saints.”

Kal. Jan. A.D. 667. A great mortality,¹ i.e., the [667.] ~~ann.~~
 'Buidhe chonaill.' The battle of Fertais² between the
 Ulaid and the Cruithni, in which fell Cathusach son of
 Lurgein. Voyage of Bishop Colman,³ with the relics of
 the Saints,⁴ to Inis-bo-finde, in which he founded a
 church; and the voyage to Ireland of the sons of Gartnat,
 with the people of Sceth.⁵ Fergus son of Muccid died.
 Diarmaid⁶ and Blathmacc, the two Kings of Ireland, and
 Feichin of Fobhar,⁷ and many others died, i.e., of the
 'Buidhe chonaill,' according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 668. Death of Cummene the Fair, [668.]
 abbot of Ia, and of Critan, abbot of Bangor, and of Mocua
 son of Ust; and the death of Maelfothartaigh, son of
 Suibhne, King of the Ui-Tuirtri.

Cennfaeladh sang⁸ :—

Not dearer
 Is either king than another to me,
 Since Maelfothartaigh was borne
 In his bier to Derry.

Itarnan⁹ and Corindu died¹⁰ among the Picts. Assassina-
 tion of Maelduin, son of Maenach.

¹ *Sceth*.—The Isle of Skye. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 358, col. 3), the name is written *geechta*. For various other forms of this curious name consult Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 62, note 5. See Armstrong's *Gaelic Dictionary*, under the word *sgiananach*, where a good deal of nonsense regarding the etymology of the name "Skye" is printed.

² *Diarmaid*.—This entry is represented in B. by *Uel hic Diarmat 7 Blarmac 7 Fechin mortui sunt in don burðe concill.* ("Or in this year Diarmait, and Bla[th]mac, and Fechin died, i.e., of the 'Buidhe-

chonaill.'") The decease of all three is entered above at the year 664.

³ *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the bar. of the same name, co. Westmeath. For some curious notices regarding Fore, see O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1176, note 8.

⁴ *Cennfaeladh sang*.—The following stanza, which is not in B., is written on the lower margin of fol. 25a in A.

⁵ *Itarnan*.—O'Conor mistook this name for the name of a place. See his ed. of these Annals at the same date.

¹⁰ *Died*.—*deputi sunt sunt*, A.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dc.^o lxx^o ix^o. Nix magna facta est. Orcolt mor. Iugulatio Moelatuin nepotis Ronain. Morf Blatmic mic Maelecoðo, 7 iusgulatio Cuana filii Cellairig. Uenit genus Þar[t]nait de hibernia. Iugulatio Þrain filii mic Maelefoðar-tairig. Morf Tunchato hui Ronain.

Fol. 25aa. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dc.^o lxx^o. Morf Offru filii Ettilbrið negit Saxorum. Perfigur mac Crunimail moritum. Iugulatio Sechnafach filii Blaimic negit Temorrie, initio hiemis;

Ba grionac, ba echlarcac
A tech ambris Sechnafach;
Ba himba furðel for flatt
H i tarig i m-bith mac [Ó]latmæicc.

Dubrovus rex genitum Coirpre iusgulavit illum; 7 Þran filii mac Maeleoðrasič moritum. Bellum Óroma ceperit. Mailrubai in Britanniam nauigat.

b. Ict. Ianair. (5 p. L. 26.) Anno domini dc.^o lxx^o 1.^o Bellum Dungale mic Moelatuile, 7 combuxtio Cinel-macae 7 domus Tailli filii Segeni, deleti sunt ibidem Morf Cummarcaic mic Ronain. Mer mor. Cenn-

¹ *Fell*.—facta est, A. Not in B.

⁶ *Oswiu*.—Oswiu, King of the Northumbrians.

² *Famine*.—*Orcolt*. Otherwise written *orcalt* (see *Chron. Scot.* at A.D. 962). See also Stokes's ed. of *Cormac's Glossary*, p. 1. O'Conor erroneously prints *Scol mor.*, and more erroneously translates "mortali-tas magna armentorum." Clar. 49 reads "Great aleing of chattel."

⁷ *Etilbrið*.—*Ethelfrith*, slain in 617, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

⁸ *Full of bridles*.—The original of this stanza, which is not in B., is written on the lower margin of fol. 25a in A.

⁹ *Family of Gartnat*.—genus Þaptuairt. See under 667. Regarding the identity of this Gartnat, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 290.

¹⁰ *Cinel-Coirpre*, i.e., the race of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager, who were at this period seated in the present bar. of Granard, co. Longford, but whose descendants afterwards gave name to the districts now represented by the baronies of Carbury, in the cos. of Kildare and Sligo.

¹¹ *Son of Maelsothartaigh*.—The death of another "Bran Finn," stated to have been the son of a "Maeloch-trach," is entered under the next year.

¹² *Bran Finn*.—Bran the "Fair."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 669. Great snow fell.¹ A great famine.² [669.]
 The murder of Maelduin Ua Ronain. The death of Blathmac, son of Maelcobha, and the murder of Cuana, son of Cellach. The family of Gartnat³ comes from Ireland. The assassination of Bran Finn, son of Maelfothartaigh.⁴ The death of Dunchad Ua Ronain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 670. The death of Ossu,⁵ son of Etilbrith,⁶ King of the Saxons. Fergus, son of Crunnmael, dies. The assassination of Sechnusach, son of Bla[th]mac, King of Tara, in the beginning of winter:—

Full of bridles,⁷ full of horse-whips, was
 The house where Sechnasach was wont to be.
 Many were the leavings of plunder,
 In the house in which Blathmac's son used to be.

Dubhduin, King of Cinel-Coirpre,⁸ slew him. And Bran Finn,⁹ son of Maelochtraich, dies. The battle of Druim-Cepais.¹⁰ Maelruba¹¹ passes over to Britain.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 26.) A.D. 671. The battle of [671.] ~~bita~~
 Dungal,¹² son of Maeltuile; and the burning of Armagh, and of the house of Taille,¹³ son of Segene. [Many] were destroyed there.¹⁴ The death of Cummascach, son of Ronan. Great fruit. Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, begins to reign.

The assassination of a "Bran Finn," son of Maelfothartaigh, is recorded under the preceding year.

¹⁰ *Druim-Cepais*. — Not identified. Clar. 49 has "Druim-cexals."

¹¹ *Maelruba*. — See under the year 672.

¹² *Battle of Dungal*. — *bellum Dungale*. — This idiomatic form of expression is used very frequently in these Annals, to indicate that the person whose battle is thus noticed was himself slain therein. This battle is called the battle of Tolach-ard ('high hill') in *Three Fragments of Annals*, at A.D. 672.

¹³ The "House of Taille." — Tech-Taille. Now Tehelly, in the par. of Durrow, bar. of Ballycowan, King's co. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 670, note *a*. The *tomur taili* of the original text is printed *do mgalli* by O'Conor, who translates it "duo Mactallii!"

¹⁴ [Many] were destroyed there.—The original, *teleti runt ibrig*, seems corrupt, and should probably be corrected to *et multi teleti runt ibi* (or *ibrom*). For *ibrig*, O'Conor reads *ibi*, as does the "translator" (?) of Clar. 49.

raelach mac Blatmaic regnare incipit. Expulso
Dux de regno, et comburto Benncair Brittonum.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º ii.º Comburto
magis Lunge. Iugulatio Domangairt mic Domnall
brecc regis Dal Riatai. Gabail Eluin mic Cuipp et
Conamal filii Canonn, et Cormacc [mac] Mael-
rochtae moritur. Naugatio Faelbei abbatij lae
in hiberniam. Maelrubha fundavit ecclesiam
Apporcrostan. Constantinus filius regeseretur Con-
stantini regnauit annis x. et ui.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º iii.º Iugulatio
Congalei cennfoti mic Dunchado, regis Uloch. Decc
Barche interfectus est. Iugulatio Doir mic Maelduib
regis Cianachte. Morit Scannlain mic Ringin regis
.h. Mer. Numeri tenui et tremula ad presciem celestis
arcu. iii. uigilia noctis ui. et feria ante parva ab
orientem in occidentem per regnum coelum apparuit.
Luna in ranguinem uerba erit.

Ict. Ianair. (2 p. l. 29.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º iiiii.º
Fol. 25ab. Bellum Cinfaelaich filii Blatmaic filii Oedo plane,
in quo Cinfaelaich interfectus est. Finechta mac
Dunchado uictor erat. Iugulatio Cipredraig hui
Guaire. Morit Naoe mic Oanel. Morit filii Panthe.

¹ *Magh-luinge*. — The “Campus Lunge” of *Adamnan* (i., 80; ii., 15). An establishment founded by St. Colum-Cille in the island of Tiree. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 59, note f, and *Ulster Jl. of Archæol.*, Vol. II., pp. 238-244.

² *Domnall Brecc*. — See under the year 641 *supra*.

³ *Ofl Eluin, son of Corp. Eluin mc Cuipp*, A., B. — The translation of this clause in Clas. 49 is “the captivitie of Elvin mc Cairbre and Conmaloil mc Canonn. Cormac Maile

fothart moritur.” But this is plainly wrong. Although the text of B. is at one with A., O’Conor incorrectly prints *Gabail Eluan mc Coirpre*, &c. (“Capture of Elua, son of Coirpre,” &c.)

⁴ [Son.] — See *Fragments of Annals*, p. 69.

⁵ *To Ireland*. — The return of Failbhe from Ireland is entered under the year 675.

⁶ *Apporcrostan*. — Applecross, in Ross-shire, Scotland. The death of St. Maelrubha, in the 80th year of his age, is recorded at the year 721 *infra*.

Expulsion of Drost from the kingship; and the burning of Bangor of the Britons.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 672. The burning of Magh-luinge.¹ [672.] The killing of Domangart, son of Domnall Brecc² King of Dalriata. The capture of Elvin son of Corp,³ and Conamail son of Cano; and Cormac, [son⁴] of Maelfothartaigh, dies. Voyage to Ireland⁵ of Failbhe, abbot of Ia. Maelruba founded the church of Aporcrosan.⁶ Constantine,⁷ son of the previous Constantine, reigned⁸ seventeen years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 673. The assassination of Congal Cennfota,⁹ son of Dunchad, King of Uladh. Becc Bairche¹⁰ killed him. The assassination of Doir, son of Maeldubh, King of Cianachta. Death of Scannlan, son of Fingin, King of Ui-Meith. A thin and tremulous cloud, in the form of a rainbow, appeared at the fourth watch of the night, on the Friday¹¹ before Easter Sunday, [extending] from east to west, in a clear sky. The moon was turned into blood.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 23.) A.D. 674. The battle of Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slane, in which¹² Cennfaeladh was slain. Finachta, son of Dunchad was victor. The assassination of Airmedach, descendant of Guaire. Death of Noe, son of Danel. Death of the

His festival appears in the Calendar at April 21.

¹ Constantine.—This was Constantine II., Emperor of the East, who reigned from 668 to 685. *Art de Velles dates*, t. 1, p. 417.

² Reigned.—*peigf*, for *pegnac*, or *pegnuit*, A., B., and Clar. 49.

³ Congal Cennfota.—“Congal Long-head.”

⁴ Becc Bairche.—In the list of the Kings of Ulad, contained in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 3), Becc

Bairche is stated to have been king of that province for 24 years, and to have died in pilgrimage.

⁵ Friday.—*uī xpia*, or sixth day of the week. The *Chron. Scot.* has *uī xpia*, or Thursday.

⁶ In which.—The original of this clause, which is part of the text in B., is interlined in *al. man.* in A. Cennfaeladh only commenced to reign in A.D. 671, and was succeeded in the kingship by his slayer, Finachta, who was Cennfaeladh's second cousin.

Morþ Scannlan mic Finigin neigir nepotum Meric.
Finachta regnare incipit, scilicet Finachta pleasac
mac Duncardha mic Ceada glaine.

b. *Ict. Ianair. (3 p., l. x.)* Canno domini dc.º lxx.º u.º Columbaea episcopus in prolae uaccae albae, et Finan filius Airennan pauperant. Iugulatio Maeleduin filii Rigullain et Boird filii Ronan hoc Congaile. Multi pictores dimicari runt illamino abas. Disputatio Wilche fruengreni la Pinechtae. Faelbe de Hibernia neuertitur. Congal mac Maeleduin, et filii Scannail, et Cliftulae iugulati sunt.

Ict. Ianair. (5 p., l. 21.) Canno domini dc.º lxx.º u.º Stella cometes uirga luminoſa in mensa septimbris et octimbris. Dunchad mac Ultain occiput est in dun Prosgo. Bellum inter Finnecta et Lagenor in loco proximo Locho Gabar, in quo finnechta uictor erat. Iugulatio Cuandai mic Eusganain. Congallio Cule

¹ Son of Penda. — Apparently Wulfhere, son of Penda, King of Mercia, whose obit the Anglo-Sax. Chron. has at A.D. 675. The name of Penda is written Pende in the MSS.

² Scannlan.—The death of this Scannlan is already entered under the year 673.

³ Finachta the Festive.—Finachta pleasac. The original of this clause is added in *al. man.* in A., and in the original hand in B. For some curious information regarding King Finachta, see *Fragments of Irish Annals* under the year 677.

⁴ Columban.—This is the Colman whose voyage (from Lindisfarne) to Inis-bo-finde (*Inishbofin*, off the W. coast of Mayo) is entered at the year 667 *supra*. Bede devotes a good

deal of attention to St. Colman, *Eccles. Hist.*, Book III., caps. 25, 26.

⁵ Finan.—The festival of this Finan is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal* under Feb. 12, where his father's name is written "Erannan," a mere variation of "Airennan."

⁶ Son.—p. 1, A., B.

⁷ Rigullan.—This was probably the Rigullan whose death is noticed at the year 628 *supra*, and who was son of Conang (see at A.D. 621), son of Aedan Mac Gabrain, King of the Scotch Dalriads (whose obit is given above at the year 605).

⁸ Ronan Ua Congaile.—Ronan hoc Congaile, A., B. But O'Conor blunderingly prints hoc (*nepotis*) "hoc est." Ronan Ua Congaile means "Ronan descendant of Congal."

son of Penda.¹ Death of Scannlan,² son of Fingin, King of Ui-Meith. Finachta begins to reign, viz., Finachta the Festive,³ son of Dunchad, son of Aedh Slanè.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 10.) A.D. 675. Columban,⁴ [675.] *ma.* bishop of Inis-bo-finne, and Finan,⁵ son⁶ of Airennan, rested. The assassination of Maelduin, son of Rigullan,⁷ and of Bodb, son of Ronan Ua Congaile.⁸ A great many Picts were drowned in Land-abae.⁹ The destruction of Ailech-Frigrenn¹⁰ by Finachta. Failbhe¹¹ returned from Ireland. Congal son of Maelduin, and the sons of Scannal, and Airthula, were slain.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 21.) A.D. 676. A bright comet [676.] was seen in the months¹² of September and October. Dunchad¹³ son of Ultan was slain in Dun-Forgo. A battle between Finachta¹⁴ and the Leinstermen, in a place near Loch-gabar, in which Finachta¹⁴ was victor. The assassination of Cuanda son of Eoganan. The encounter

The *Four Masters*, who often ignore events connected with Scotch history, have no reference to the death of Maelduin son of Rigullan, or of Bodb son of Ronan Ua Congaile, having apparently regarded them as members of the Gaelic family of Alba (or Scotland).

¹ *Land-abae*.—Not identified. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 60, note b. Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Index v. *Lindabae*), says it is "Lundaff now Kinloch, Perthshire," without vouchsafing any authority for the statement.

¹⁰ *Ailech Frigrenn*. — Ailech, or Elagh, as the name is now written, near Lough Swilly, in the bar. of Inishowen West, co. Donegal.

¹¹ *Failbhe*.—The voyage to Ireland

of Failbhe is noticed at the year 672. His obit appears under 678 *infra*.

¹² *In the months*.—in menþe, A., B., and Clar. 49. The appearance of this comet is noticed in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 678, where it is stated that it shone every morning for three months like a sunbeam. Its appearance is likewise recorded in the *Chron. Scot.* and *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at the year 673, but under 677 (which is the proper year) in Tigernach.

¹³ *Dunchad*. — The *Four Masters* state that Dunchad was chief of the Oirghialla.

¹⁴ *Finachta*.—Fiañechta ("white-snow"), in original. This was Finachta, King of Ireland. See under the year 674.

Mæeni, ubi cecidérunt filii duo Maeleaičtin. Beccan
ruim⁹ quieuit.

[Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 2.) Cennno domini dc.º lxx.º iii.º (aliar vni.) Mory Colggen mic Faelbeis flainn regis Tuman. Oairell mac Cupetai erpcop Glinne da locha, Coman erpcop Ferann, paupant. Interpectio genereis Loairinn i Tipinn. Toimnamo rex Offatigi. Bellum Duin locho, 7 bellum liacc Moelain, 7 doirito Eilint. Mory Oporto filii Domnall Bellum i Calathros in quo uictus est Domnall brecc.

[Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 13.) Cennno domini dc.º lxx.º iii.º Quiescens abbatir Iae. Cennfaelad mac Ailella mic Baetain, rapient, paupauit. Bellum Finnechta contra Deicc mbaire. Toimmitatio Nectain neir. Domnall mac Suibni la hultu moritur.

Fol. 25ba.
b. [Ct. 1anair. Cennno domini dc.º lxx.º ix.º Colman abar Benncair paupat. Iugulatio Fiannamha mic Maeletuile regis Lagenorum. Catál mac Roigail-lig moritur. Bellum Saxonum ubi cecidit Culmine

¹ Cul-Maini. — According to O'Donovan, Cuil-Maini (or Cuil-Maine), was the ancient name of the parish of Clonmany, in the northwest of the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1499, note k.) But as there were other places of the name, it is not certain that the Cul-Maini above referred to was the Clonmany in Donegal.

² Beccan Ruimm.—Plainly so written in A. and B. But Clar. 49 incorrectly reads *Ruinim*, whilst O'Conor prints *Beccan ruim⁹* The *Four Masters*, who write the name "Becan Ruimind," state (675) that he died in Britain, on March 17th, which is his festival day in the *Martyr. of Donegal*.

³ Slain.—Clar. 49, and O'Conor following it, have "quievit" which is wrong. The *Four Masters* (at 676), state that "Tuaimnamha" was slain by Faelan Seanchostol. Faelan Senchustul is in the list of Kings of the Ui-Cendselaig in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, where he is stated to have fought seven battles against the Ossorians, in the last of which Tuaimnamha was slain.

⁴ Battle in Calathross.—This entry is quite out of place here, and should appear under the year 634 *supra*. The death of Domnall Brecc is recorded above at the year 641, and again inaccurately at 685 *infra*. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

⁵ Failbe.—Abbot of Hi from 669

of Cul-Maini,¹ in which two sons of Maelaichdin were slain. Beccan Ruimm² rested.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 677 (alias 678). The [677.] death of Colggu, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Munster. Daircill, son of Cureta, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, and Coman, bishop of Ferns, rest. Slaughter of the Cinel-Loarnn, in Tirinn. Toimsnamho, King of Ossory, [slain.]³ The battle of Dun-locha, and the battle of Liacc-Moelain, and the enslavement of Elend. The death of Drost son of Domnall. A battle in Calathross,⁴ in which Domnall Brecc was vanquished.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 13.) A.D. 678. The repose of [678.] Failbhe,⁵ abbot of Ia. Cennfaelad,⁶ son of Ailill, son of Baetan, a wise man, rested. The battle of Finsnechta⁷ against Becc Bairche. The falling asleep of Nechtan Neir. Domnall, son of Suibne, dies by the Ulaid.⁸

Kal. Jan. A.D. 679. Colman, abbot of Bangor, rests. [679.] ^{bis.} The assassination of Fianamail,⁹ son of Maeltuile, King of the Leinstermen. Cathal, son of Raghallach, dies. A battle of the Saxons, in which Ailmire son of Ossu¹⁰ was

to 679, and predecessor of Adamnan. Failbhe is mentioned above at the years 672, 675.

⁶ *Cennfaelad*.—This seems to have been the remarkable man who lost his “brain of forgetfulness” (*inchind der-mata*), through a wound received in the head, at the battle of Magh-Rath (A.D. 636, *supra*). See O’Donovan’s ed. of the account of this battle, published by the *Irish Archæol. Society* (Dublin, 1842), p. 278, note e.

⁷ *Battle of ‘Finsnechta’* (or ‘Finachtæ.’)—The *Four Masters* (at the year 677) call this the battle of “Tailliu” (now Teltown, co. Meath.)

⁸ *Dies by the Ulaid*.—“Killed by the northern men.” *Clar. 49.*

⁹ *Fianamail*.—In the *Ann. Four*

Mast., at A.D. 678, Fianamail is stated to have been slain by one of his own people, at the command of Finachta *Fledach*. But in the list of Leinster Kings in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 89, col. 2), Fianamail (the term of whose reign is given as 12 years), is stated to have been slain by the *Ui-Cend-selaigh* in the battle of Aife, or of Selga, in the *fortuatha* (“borders”) of Leinster, or by one of his own people. In the *Fragments of Irish Annals*, the beginning of Fianamail’s reign is erroneously entered under the year 679.

¹⁰ *Ailmire son of Ossu*.—Elfwine son of Oswy. See *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 679.

filiius Offa. Obsequio Duin batte. Dunchard filius Eugeniam iugulatus est. Morit Maelsefotartha episcopum Africam regis. Bellum in m-Doobegnu ubi cecidit Conall oirgneach. Lepra gressum in Hibernia que vocatur bolgach.

¶ Et Ianair. anno domini dc.° lxxx.º Comburgio regum in n-oun Cerkevnn .i. Dungal mac Scannail rex Cumbrie, et Cennfaelad rex Cianactae, .i. mac Suibne, in initio aegritatis, la Maelduin mac Maelsefotri. Bellum Blaifleib portea in initio hiemis, in quo interfectus est Maelduin filius Maelsefotri. Iugulatio Conaill eoil filii Dunchardo et Ciunn tire. Iugulatio Sechnafrai mic Alpmedai et Conaing mic Congaire. Obsequio duin foither.

¶ Et Ianair. anno domini dc.° lxxx.º i.º Iugulatio Cinnfaelad mic Colgan regis Conacht. Bellum rata mope maijti line contra Britonem, ubi ceciderunt Catuarae mac Maelseu in Cumbrie, et Ultan filius Oicolla, et iugulatio Muirmin in mano. Obitur Suibne filii Maelseuma principis Coircoiti. Orcader deletas sunt la Britu.

¶ Et Ianair. anno domini dc.° lxxx.º ii.º Dunchard

¹ *Dun-Baitte*.—Not identified. Apparently the name of some place in Scotland.

² *Bodbgna*.—This was the name of a hilly district in the east of the present co. Roscommon. The name is still preserved in that of the well-known mountain *Sliabh-Badbgna* (*anglicè, Sliabh Bawn*), in the barony of Roscommon.

³ *Conall Oirgneach*.—“Conall the Plunderer.” The *Four Masters* add that he was “Chief of the Cinel-Cairbre” (678).

⁴ *Bolgach*.—The Irish name for the small-pox is *bolgach beg*, or “little bolgach.”

⁵ *Dun-Ceithirn*.—Now known as the “Giant’s Sconce,” in the parish of Dunboe, in the north of the co. Londonderry.

⁶ *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or Picts) of Ireland.

⁷ *Cianacta*.—The “Cianacta of Glenn-Gaimhin,” whose territory is now represented by the barony of Keenagh, co. Londonderry.

⁸ *Bla-sliabh*.—Not identified.

⁹ *Cenn-tire*.—“Land’s Head.” Caithness, in Scotland.

¹⁰ *Dun-Foither*.—Now known as “Dunnottar in the Mearns” (Scotland), according to Skene. *Chron.*

slain. The siege of Dun-Baitte.¹ Dunchad, son of Euganan, was slain. The death of Maelfothartaigh, bishop of Ard-Sratha. A battle in Bodbgna,² in which Conall Oirgnech³ was slain. A most severe leprosy in Ireland, which is called 'bolgach.'⁴

Kal. Jan. A.D. 680. Burning of the Kings in Dun-Ceithirnn,⁵ viz., Dungal son of Scannal, King of the Cruithni,⁶ and Cennfaelad, King of the Cianachta,⁷ i.e., the son of Suibne, in the beginning of summer, by Maelduin son of Maelfitrich. The battle of Bla-sliabh⁸ afterwards, in the beginning of winter, in which Maelduin, son of Maelfitrich, was slain. The killing of Conall Cael, son of Dunchad, in Cenn-tire.⁹ The killing of Sechnasach, son of Airmedach, and of Conang, son of Congal. The siege of Dun-Foither.¹⁰

Kal. Jan. A.D. 681. The slaying of Cennfaelad,¹¹ [681.] son of Colgu, King of Connaught. The battle of Rathmor of Magh-Liné¹² against Britons, in which fell Cathasach son of Maelduin, King of the Cruithni,¹³ and Ultan son of Dicuill; and the killing of Murmin 'in mano.'¹⁴ Death of Suibne, son of Maelduin, abbot of Corcach.¹⁵ The Orkneys were destroyed by Bruide.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 682. Dunchad Mursce,¹⁶ son of Mael-

Picts and Scots. See the Index thereto,
v. *Dunfoither*.

¹¹ *Cennfaelad.*—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (680) it is stated that Cennfaeladh was slain after the house in which he was sheltered had been captured against him; and that his slayer was one Ulcha Derg ("Red Beard") of the "Conmaicne Cuile."

¹² *Rath-mor of Magh-Liné.*—Now Rathmore, par. of Donegore, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim. A place very famous in Irish history. See *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 183a; and Reeves' *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, p. 69, note s.

¹³ *Cruithni.*—The Cruithni (or Picts)

of Dalarade in Antrim. Not the Picts of Scotland.

¹⁴ *Murmin 'in mano.'*—Of the person called Murmin, or the addition 'in mano,' the Editor is unable to give any satisfactory explanation. Dean Reeves prints 'in manu.' *Adamnan*, p. 377.

¹⁵ *Corcach.*—Copcoig, the genit. form. Ware has no notice of this successor of St. Barra, or Finnbar, founder of the Monastery of Cork.

¹⁶ *Dunchad Mursce.*—In his ed. of these Annals, O'Conor ignorantly renders *Mursce* by "Dux maritimus." But the epithet *Mursce* means that

түрфсе үйлсүр Мæлдуин үзүүлэхийг өгт. Bellum Corvinum in quo cecidereunt Colgi үйлсүр Өлжимаас 7 Өнгөгүр мак Мæлдуин рэх зөвөрхий Солири. Обретю
Оүнн ат, 7 обретюри Оүнн түүрн. Инициум mortalitatis
Сирхендаиг нь Сраеине.

.b. Кт. 1анайр. Анно domini dc.º lxxx.º iii.º Mortalitas
тэрхүүлэхийн. Морг Марии abbatum Noviodromo,
Fol. 258a. 7 морг Төрхоргайл. Морг Conculum. Bellum
Сайррл гүннбайр. Loch Эчээс до җουц һи ჭуйл хоц
анно.

Кт. 1анайр. Анно domini dc.º lxxx.º iii.º Ventus
магнус. Terremotus in insula. Saxonum campum
Өрөг уартант, 7 ecclesiastis plurimis, in menge 1uni.
Морг Conxale mic Гуайре, 7 морг Өрөржил үйн Өнгө
гүржийн морбо.

Кт. 1анайр. Анно domini dc.º lxxx.º ii.º Bellum
duin Nechtanis uicirimo die menfir Maii rabbati die
pactum өгт, in quo Thessrik mac Orru rex Saxonum,
xii.º anno regni sui confrumentata magna cum caterva

Dunchad (who was King of Connacht) had lived, or been fostered, in the territory of "Muirisc," in the north of the present barony of Tircrugh, co. Sligo. See O'Donovan's *Hy Flachack*, p. 314, note f.

¹ *Dun-Att.*—"Dunad, in the parish of Glassary in Argyle." Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 377, note b.

² *Dun-Duern.*—Dean Reeves thinks that this may be "Dundurn, at the east end of Loch-Earn in Perthshire" (*Adamnan*, p. 377, note c.)

³ *Of October.*—October, B. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 182, note a, in which the learned Editor, with characteristic industry, has collected numerous references to the pestilences which prevailed in this country anciently.

⁴ *Craebh.*—Craebh-Laire, or the "Tree of St. Lasair," a monastery said to have been near Clonmacnoise. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208, note x. The site of the monastery is not now known.

⁵ *Of Noendrum.*—Clar. 49 reads "abb Aondromo," "abbot of Aondrum." A very old hand, like that of Usher, writes "Antrim" in the margin. But *Nendrum* (Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough) seems to have been meant. See Reeves' *Eccles. Antiqu.*, p. 149.

⁶ *Death.*—морг, А.

⁷ *Loch Eckack.*—Lough Neagh. The words hoc anno are omitted in B.

⁸ *In the Island.*—in insula, A., B. in insula, Clar. 49. The *Chron. Scot.* (681—684) has in hibernia

dubh, was slain. The battle of Corand, in which were slain Colgu son of Blathmac, and Fergus, son of Maelduin, King of the Cinel-Coirpri. The siege of Dun-Att,¹ and the siege of Dun-Duirn.² The beginning of the mortality of children, in the month of October.³ The falling asleep of Airmedach of the Craebh.⁴

Kal. Jan. A.D. 683. Mortality of children. The [683.] ^{ms.} death of Maine, abbot of Noendruim,⁵ and the death⁶ of Derforgall. The death of Cucolum. The battle of Caisse-Finnair. Loch Echach⁷ was turned into blood in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 684. A great storm. An earthquake [684.] in the Island.⁸ The Saxons wasted⁹ Magh-Bregh, and several churches, in the month of June. The death of Conghal son of Guaire, and the death of Bresal,¹⁰ son of Fergus, from disease.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 685. The battle of Dun-Nechtain¹¹ was fought on the 20th day of May, on Saturday, in which Etfrith,¹² son of Oswy, King of the Saxons, the 15th year of his reign being ended,¹³ was slain, together with a great

incola ("in the Island of Ireland"), which seems more correct.

⁵ Wasted.—Under this year, the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* states that "Egferth sent an army against the Scots, and Berht, his alderman, with it; and miserably they afflicted and burned God's churchea." Thorpe's *Translation*, London, 1861. Egferth succeeded his father Oswy (whose obit is entered at A.D. 670 *supra*), as King of the Northumbrians. See Bede's account of the transaction, *Eccles. Hist.*, Book 4, chap. 26. The death of Egferth (or Etfrith, as the name is there written), is entered under the next year in these Annals.

¹⁰ Bresal.—The *Four Masters* state (A.D. 683) that Bresal was chief of Cobha (or Uí-Echach-Cobha); now

represented by the baronies of Iveagh, co. Down. Reeves' *Eccles. Antiqu.*, pp. 348-352.

¹¹ Dun-Nechtain. — "Nechtan's Fort." Supposed to be "the modern Dunnichen, which is situated in a narrow pass in the range of the Sidlaw hills, which separate Strathmore from the plains of Forfarshire." Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref. cxix.)

¹² In which Etfrith.—The "Egferth" of the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* See note under preceding year. O'Conor, in his ed. of these Annals (note 1, *ad an.*), wrongly observes that the words *is quo* are wanting in Clar. 49.

¹³ Ended.—consummato, in A., B., and Clar. 49. Probably a mistake for consummato, as in Tigernach.

militem riuorum interfectum erit, et comburit tula aman tum Ollairg. Talorgus mac Oscraen, et Domnall brecc mac Echach, mortui sunt. Iugulatio Rotachtae et Varadarco mic Finnanguine. Morit Banbain oscach parientis.

[C. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° vii.° Iugulatio Feradaius mic Congaire. Quies Doctumairiconoc abbatir uallir da locho. Dermidatio Roffeni abbatir Corcarius mape. Morit Offreni episcopi monasterii Finnatin filii Finnanguine. Annomanus captiuos retinuit ac hiberniam .lx.

[C. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° viii.° Quies Segen (o acaib clairvib) episcopi Arromaicas. Occidio Canonum filii Farrenaius. Finnechta clericatum usurperit. Bellum imlecho sic ubi ceciderunt Dubdannibes rex Arroda Cianacta, et hilarecris nepos Offreni, et Congalaic mac Conaing fugitius euagit. Niall mac Cerpnatius uictor erat.

¹ *Tula-aman*.—The meaning of this is unknown to the Editor, who is unable to say whether it is the name of a person, or a term for some fiery element. O'Conor translates “*Tula regalia*”!

² *Dun-Ollaigh*.—Dunolly, in Argyllshire. Referred to as *Duin-onlaigh* (in the genit. form), at the year 700 *infra*, and in the accus. form *arcem ollaigh*, at the year 783. The nomin. form, *Dun-ollaigh*, occurs at the year 718.

³ *Domnall Brecc*.—If this is the same Domnall Brecc referred to above at the years 641 and 677, as no doubt he is, there is much confusion regarding him, not only in these Annals, but also in the Annals of Tigernach. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 202-8.

The *Chron. Scot.*, at the year 682 (—685), records the death of Domnall Brecc in nearly the same words as are used in the entry at 641 *supra*.

⁴ *Banban Oscach*.—The epithet *oscach* is possibly for *os cach*, “beyond all.” He is called “Banban egnaidh,” or “Banban the learned,” at his festival day (9th May), in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, and “Banban sapiens” in the *Martyr. of Tallaght*. In the *Fragments of Annals*, at 686, Banban is called “Scribe of Kildare.”

⁵ *Corcach-mor*; or the “Great marsh.” Now known as Cork, in the south of Ireland. *morp*, gen. of *map*, “great,” A.; *morp*, B.

⁶ *Finnatan son of Finnanguine*.—The *Ann. Four Mast.* (685), and the

multitude of his soldiers; and Tula-aman¹ burned Dun-Ollaigh.² Talorg, son of Acithaen, and Domnall Brecc,³ son of Eocha, died. The killing of Rothachtach, and of Dargairt, sons of Finnguine. The death of Banban 'Oscach' the Wise.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 686. The killing of Feradach, son of Congal. The repose of Dochuma-Conoc, abbot of Glenn-da-locha. The 'falling asleep' of Rosensi, abbot of Corcach-mor.⁵ The death of Osseni, bishop of the Monastery of Finntan son of Finnguine.⁶ Adamnan brought back 60 captives⁷ to Ireland. [686.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 687. The repose of Segeni, from Achadh-claidib,⁸ bishop of Ard-Macha. Murder of Cano, son of Gartnaid. Finsnechta⁹ entered into religion. The battle of Imlech-Pich,¹⁰ wherein fell Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta,¹¹ and Uarcride¹² Ua Osseni; and Congalach, son of Conang, escaped by flight. Niall, son of Cernach,¹³ was victor. [687.]

Chron. Scot. 688 (=687), state that Finntan (called *Munnu*) was the son of Tulcan. This Finntan was the founder of the monastery of Tech-Munnu, or Taghmon, co. Wexford. But Osseni is usually regarded as abbot of Clonenagh, Queen's co., with which Finntan (*Munnu*) was also connected.

¹ *Captives*.—In the *Frag. of Irish Annals*, it is stated that these were "the captives whom the Saxons had carried off from Ireland," on the occasion, apparently, of the depredation recorded above at the year 684.

² *Achadh-claidib*.—The situation of this place, which would be translated "Sword-field," is not known to the Editor.

³ *Finsnechta*.—Finnachts, King of Ireland. The *Four Mast.* say that Finnachts went "on his pilgrimage." His return to the kingship is mentioned under the next year.

¹⁰ *Imlech-Pich*.—Emlagh, in a parish of the same name, bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath.

¹¹ *Ard-Cianachta*.—Now represented by the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth.

¹² *Uarcride*.—The *Four Mast.* state that Uarcride was King of Conaille-Muirthemne, a district in the present co. Louth.

¹³ *Cernach*.—This is the Cernach [*Sotal*, or "the haughty"], son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane, whose death is noticed at the year 663 *supra*.

Óróonatig Conaillí inisius,
Deitibér doasib iar n-Uaireanachus;
Ni ba elláin biaig genn
I n-Áirír iar n-Úinéadairib.

Sírechtaic,
Óróonan file fóir tig Tairbhs;—
Cen Dubhchile cen mac m-Óraon,
Cen Du bdaibheir ari aird.

Sírechtaic,
Sella grua leict leacca,
Fáir coin, fáir milcom, fáir mna,
Dobuit lá fáir n-ectírata.

Mona icair dám amne,
Mac Cinninnachd tom [f]íorchte,
Roptar folá ocúig crio
Mo deir do mairb Imblecho.

Ict. 1anair. Cennno domini ec.º lxxxº viiiº folian
erccor Cinnigarach obiit. Rínrnechta neuertitir ato
regnum. 1usulatio Tíairmato miodi filii Círmhedhaig
ceci. Mórr Catúraig nepotir Domnall bhrise.
Obitum Docinni Tairis murdáiri. Mórr Fherðairig mic
Tuaðalam. Mórr Maelseubin mic Conaill crannamhna.
Obreipata eft rafur folir.

Ict. 1anair. Cennno domini ec.º lxxxº ixº Congal
mic Maelseubin mic Ceobo bennan, rex 1arumman, 7

¹ Sad.—The following stanzas, which are not in B., are written on the lower margin of fol. 25b in A. The name of the author is not very legible; but it looks like "Gabaircenn." The first stanza occurs in the *Frag. of Irish Annals*, at the year 686, where the authorship is ascribed to "Gabborchenn."

² Ard.—Put for "Ard-Cianachta."

³ The land of Tadhg.—Tig.

Tarbh. A Bardic name for the land of the sept which gave name to *Ard-Cianachta*, and which was descended from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Oluim (King of Munster in the 2nd century).

⁴ Cenngarach.—Kingarth, in Bute, Scotland.

⁵ Returns to the kingship.—See the entry under last year regarding Finnachta.

Sad¹ are the Conailli this day.
 They have cause, after Uarcride.
 Not readier shall be the sword
 In Ard,² after Dubhdainbher.

Sorrowful,
 The grief that is in the land of Tadhg,³
 Without Dubcuile, without Bran's son,
 Without Dubhdainbher over Ard.⁴

Sorrowful,
 To look at their stony graves—
 To see your dogs, your grayhounds, your women,
 In the possession of your foes.

If Crundmael's son had not healed
 My sorrow for me, truly,
 Of blood and gore my tears would be,
 For the dead of Imlech.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 688. Iolan, bishop of Cenngarath,⁴ [688.] died. Finnachta returns to the kingship.⁵ The killing of Diarmait of Midhe, son of Airmedach 'caech.'⁶ Death of Cathasach,⁷ grandson of Domnall Brecc. Death of Dochinni of Daire-murchaisi.⁸ Death of Feradach, son of Tuathalan. The death of Maelduin, son of Conall Crannamhna.⁹ Part of the Sun was darkened.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 689. Congal, son of Maelduin, son of [689.] Aedh Bennan, King of Iar-Mumha, and Duinechaid son

¹ Airmedach 'caech,' i.e., Airmedach "the blind." ceci, for caeci, A., B.

² Cathasach.—This was Cathasach, the son of Domangart (sl. 672 *supra*), who was son of Domnall Brecc.

³ Daire-murchaisi.—O'Conor absurdly translates this "Monasterii Roboreti maritimi." The *Four Masters* (688) write the name, and probably more correctly, "Daire-Bruchaisi," which O'Donovan identi-

fies (note e, ad. an.) with "Derry-brughis, alias Killyman, in the county of Armagh."

⁴ Maelduin, son of Conall Crannamhna.—Maelduin was the 14th King of the Scotch Dalriads. His father, Conall Crannamhna (whose obit is entered above at the year 659), was the 12th King of the same important tribe, and son of the 8th King, Eochaidh Buidhe (ob. 628 *supra*).

Τυνεζατο μας Οιρεδοίτ, γ Αιλίλ μας Δυνγαίλε Θίλη
μις Σκανδάιλ, ριγούλατι ριντ. Κομβούρτιο αιρτό Μαχαιε.
Μορτ Λινγουίνε λογι 7 βεραθαίγ μειέ μις Νεχτλεικ;
7 Χοβλαίτ πιλια Κανονν ποριτυρ. Όοβέκος Κλυανά
αιρτό ραυραυτ. Ιυρτινιανυρ μινορ πιλιαρ Κονταντίνι
απνιγ .x.

Ιct. 1αναιρ. Οινο δομινι τc.° xc.° Σροναν μας
α Χιουλη, αβδαρ θεννέαη, οβιητ. Θεοδοραρ εριγεο-
ρυρ θριττανιασ φιευτ. Ταλριατι ποριλατι ριντ
Ερυχην 7 Ηλτυ. Ριέριαλατ μας Πλανν πεξ ήλα
Μαίνε ποριτυρ. Ιεντυρ μαγνυρ .xvi. Ιct. Octimbrιρ
quοροδαμ .ui. ex familia 1αε μερριτ.

Ιct. 1αναιρ. (2 p. l. 7.) Οινο δομινι τc.° xc.° 1.º
Οιοομνανυρ .xiii.º anno πορτ ραυραμ Ραιλθει ατο
θιβερινιαμ περγιτ. Κονάν εριγεορυρ ποριτυρ. Ρερζυρ
μας Αεδαίν πεξ in ζοισιο οβιητ. Ιυγούλατο Μαελεριτραιδ
μις Ευγαναν. Λυνα in παγουίνευμ colopem in natali
ταντι Μαρτινι ρεργα ερτ. Οβρεριο Τυνιν θεαυασ τιθρι.

Ιct. 1αναιρ. Οινο δομινι τc.° xc.° 11.º θριτρε μας
Ωιλι πεξ Ρορτρενδ ποριτυρ, 7 Αλφιν μας Νεκτιν.

¹ *Oredaith*.—Probably the Oredaith, son of Sechnasach, whose death is noticed above, at the year 658.

² *Dungal of Eilne*.—He was probably the son of the Scannal referred to above, at the year 665, and was called “Dungal of Eilne,” from a territory so called, in the present county of Antrim. See O’Donovan’s *Four Mast.*, A.D. 557, note i. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scot.*, 686=689, Dungal’s son, Ailill, is called King of the [Irish] “Cruthine,” or “Picta.” His name occurs also in the list of Kings of Dalaraide, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

³ *Tall*.—Or the “Long.”

⁴ *Dobécoc of Cluain-ard*.—Dobécoc was also called Mobécoc, both being

devotional forms of the name *Becan*. The church, anciently called *Cluain-ard-Mobecoc*, is now known, according to O’Donovan, as the old church of Kilpeacan, in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary. (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 689, note f.) This Becan is wrongly said to be of Cluain-Iraird (Clonard, co. Meath), in Tigernach (690), *Four Mast.* (687), and *Frag. of Irish Annals* (690).

⁵ *Justinian*.—This entry is somewhat out of place, as Justinian the younger began to reign A.D. 635.

⁶ *Of Bangor* [in Down].—Θεννέαη, A., B.

⁷ *Dalriata*.—“It is doubtful whether these were the people of Scotch or Irish Dalriada. The scene of their depredation was the territo-

of Orcdoith,¹ and Ailill, son of Dungal of Eilne,² son of Scannal, were slain. The burning of Armagh. The death of Finguine the Tall,³ and of Feradach the Fat son of Nechtlecc; and Coblaith daughter of Cano dies. Dobéoc of Cluain-ard⁴ rested. Justinian⁵ the younger, son of Constantine, [reigns] ten years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 690. Cronan son of Ua Chualne, abbot [690.] of Bangor,⁶ died. Theodore, bishop of Britain, rested. The Dalriata⁷ spoiled the Cruithni and the Ulaid. Fith-chellach, son of Flann, King of Ui-Maine, dies. A great storm, on the 16th of the Kalends of October, overwhelmed some six persons of the community of Ia.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 7.) A.D. 691. Adamnan comes [691.] to Ireland in the fourteenth year⁸ after the death of Failbhe. Conchad the bishop dies. Fergus son of Aedan, King of the Province,⁹ died. The killing of Maeldith-raibh son of Eoganan. The moon was turned¹⁰ into the colour of blood on the Nativity of St. Martin. The siege of Dun-Deavæ *dibsi*.¹¹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 692. Bruide son of Bili, King of Fortrenn, dies, and Alphin son of Nechtin. The death¹² of

ries of the Cruithne and Ulidians, now the county of Down, and the southern half of Antrim." Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 377, note d.

¹ Fourteenth year.—The Abbot Failbhe died on the 22nd March, 679. His death is entered above under the year 678=679.

² *Fergus son of Aedan, King of the Province.* — By "the Province," is meant Ulidia, generally designated in Irish Annals *the coicre*, "fifth," or Province. The *Four Masters* (689, O'Donovan's ed.) have "Fergus son of Lodian." The *Frag. of Ir. Annals* (692) have "Fergus son of Aodhan." But the name in the list of "Kings of Ulad" in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3) is "Oengus son of Aedan,"

who is stated to have reigned 16 years.

³ Was turned. — Աըրիս օրէ. Omitted in A.

¹¹ *Dun-Deavæ dibsi.*—This name must be corrupt, the last member thereof, 'dibsi,' being quite unintelligible. Dean Reeves thinks that "Dundaff," south of Stirling (Scotland) may have been intended. *Adamnan*, p. 378, note e.

¹² Death.—Մոր, A. MS. B. has the abbrev. for "et" instead of մոր, and makes the entry run on as a continuation of the previous sentence, which ends with "Nechtin," in A. Clar. 49 does not exactly agree with A. or B. But the variations are of no importance.

Fol. 26a.
Mór Tírpaté epricopí Férnann, 7 Óraí nepor Faelchar
pex Lagenentium mortui sunt. Ceallach mac Ronain
mortuus mortuus. Bellum inter Oirpaté occur Lageniu
in quo cecidit Faelchar nepor Maeleodaræ. Jugulatio
Ainsech 7 niel Neill 7 filiorum Boendo. Mór
Doergart mic Finnugine. Bellum contra [filium]
Pante.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini xc. 111. Chron becc
abbar Cluana mic U Noir obiit. Beccpola epricop
quiens. Jugulatio Cerdwall mic Maeleodaræ. Obregio
duin foer. Mór Fércair mic Conaëc
cipp. Domnall mac Cunni pex Clocluacæ mortuus
huiusmodi campi. Vide quiens. Obiitur Cronan
Balni.

Ict. Ianair. (vii. f., Luna x.) Anno domini xc.
111. Finnneachta pex Temro 7 Órgeral filius eius
iugulati sunt (ag spreallais dollais) apud (alias ab)
Æth mac Olurtag (mic Ailella mic Aeda flamine)
7 a Congalaç mac Conaing (mic Congaile mic Aeda
flamine).

¹ Of the Leinstermen.—Lagenen-
tiam, A.

² Died.—mortui sunt, for mor-
tuus erit, in A. Omitted in B.

³ Dies.—mór, for mortuus, or
mortuus erit, A. mortui sunt,
B.

⁴ Grandson of Maelodar (or Maelo-
dhar).—Faelchar was son of Forandal,
son of Maelodhar, son of Scanlan
Mór (King of Ossey; whose obit
the Four Mast. give under A.D.
640).

⁵ Ainsech.—Nieth-Neill.—Boenda.
—The bearers of these names have
not been identified by the Editor.

⁶ Doergart.—Apparently the Dar-

gart son of Finnugine, whose killing
("Jugulatio") is noticed above at the
year 685. This Finnugine may have
been the same as Finghin, fourth in
descent from Conall (son of Com-
ghall), 6th King of the Scotch Dal-
riads. See Reeves' *Adamnan, Geneal.
Table of Dalriadic Kings*.

⁷ Against [the son of] Penda.—
contra Penœ, A., B., and Clar.
49. But Penda had been at this time
thirty-eight years dead. (See at the
year 655, *supra*). The *Chron. Scot.*
(689) more correctly reads contra
filium penœ ("against the son of
Penda.") This son of Penda must
have been Æthelred, who succeeded to

Dirath, bishop of Ferns, and Bran grandson of Faelan, King of the Leinstermen,¹ died.² Cellach, son of Ronan Mor, dies.³ A battle between the Osraighi and the Leinstermen, in which fell Faelchar, grandson of Maelodar.⁴ The killing of Ainftech,⁵ and of Nieth-Neill,⁶ and of the sons of Boenda.⁷ The death of Doergart,⁸ son of Finguine. A battle against [the son of] Penda.⁹

Kal. Jau. A.D. 693. Cron Becc, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Beccfhola, a bishop, rested. The killing of Cerball, son of Maelodar. The siege of Dun-Fother.¹⁰ Death of Ferchar,⁹ son of Connadh Cerr. Domnall, son of Auin,¹⁰ King of Al-Cluith, dies. Huidreni of Magh-bilè, rested. The death of Cronan of Balna.¹¹ [693.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 10.) A.D. 694. Finsnechta,¹² [694.] King of Tara, and Bresal his son, were slain (at Grellach-dollaigh¹³), by¹⁴ Aedh, son of Dluthach (son¹⁵ of Ailill, son of Aedh Slanè), and by Congalach, son of Conang (son¹⁶ of Congal, son of Aedh Slanè).

the Kingship of the Mercians in 675, on the death of his brother, Wulfhere. But the last battle Æthelred is stated to have fought was a battle against King Egferth of Northumbria, in 679 (*Anglo-Sax. Chron.*) In this case, the above entry is somewhat out of place. See Lappenberg's *England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*. (Thorpe's Transl.), London, 1845, vol. i., p. 291.

² *Dun-Fother*.—See above, at the year 680.

³ *Ferchar*.—He was the 10th King of the Scotch Dalriads.

⁴ *Auin*.—See a note on this name, under the year 641 *supra*.

⁵ *Balna*.—Now Balla, bar. of Clann-morris, co. Mayo.

¹² *Finsnechta*, i.e., *Finnachta*.—An old hand has added *gfeasta* ("the Festive,") in the margin in A.

¹³ *At Grellach-Dollaigh*.—O'Donovan thought this the place now called Girley, two miles to the south of Kells, co. Meath. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 693, note q. The name of the place is twice added in A., firstly, *at ngreallaig dollaigh* ("in Grellach-Dollaigh") over the name of *Finsnechta*, and again, *at greadlaig dollaigh* ("at G— D—"), over the words *gríuif eisip*.

¹⁴ *By*.—*apuro, aliaq ab*, in A. *ab*, in B.

¹⁵ *Son*.—The original of these clauses is interlined in A. and B.

Moling Lochair cecinit :—
 Óta dirfhan do finfnechta,
 Inndiu laisgo crolige ;
 Rambe la fíra nime,
 Tílgusd ma bofarime ;

 In beirn fórumbit finfnechta
 Immaigriseitig riugrásatai,
 Aed doith gérifá do éail,
 Ctoirpholais níffriásatai.

Occírio Tairis mic Faelbe i m ualle pellip. Quiaer Minnbairenn abbatir Cechar bo. Haímide Lusgmarach dorpmisit. Mórr Órain mic Conaill bicc. Tomnat uxori Féarcair moritup. Mórr Conaill filii Tuatáil.

b. Ict. 1anair. Céno domini dc.^o xc.^o ii.^o 1ugulatio Domnaill filii Conaill crandamnai. Rínguine mac canir fine matre, rex Munian, moritup. Pengal Áthne et Riananamal mac Mennaič moriuntur. Locheni menn rapienit, abbar Cille darra, iugulatus erit. Cummene Mugdoorne paufat. Congalach mac Conaing filii Congaire filii Cebo flane moritup. Loingrech mac Aengusa regnare incipit.

Ict. 1anair. Céno domini dc.^o xc.^o ii.^o Taracán de regno expulsum erit. Féarcair rotá moritup. Cédom-

¹ Moling Lochair (or Moling Luachra), founder, and patron, of Tech-Moling, or St. Mullin's, co. Carlow. The stanzas following, not in B., are written in the lower margin of fol. 26a in A., with a mark of reference to their place in the text.

² 'Bórama.'—A large tribute exacted by the Kings of Ireland from the Leinstermen, from the time of King Tuathal Techtmair, in the second century, to the time of Finnacha. The circumstances attending the imposition of the Bórama, and the way in which St. Moling succeeded in obtaining its remission from King

Finnacha, form the subject of a long tract in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 294b, sq.

³ Aed.—The original text seems corrupt, and therefore difficult of translation.

⁴ Glenn-gaimhin. — Or "Glenn-geimhin." In ualle pellip, A. B. "Vallis pellis" is an accurate translation of the name Glenn-geimhin, which was the old name of the vale of the River Roe, near Dungiven (Dun-geimhin), in the county of Londonderry.

⁵ Mindeirne. — The name is "Mense Boine" (Menses of Boine), in the Ann. Fourm. 11.

Moling Lochair¹ sang :—

It were sad for Finsnechta
To lie to-day in his gory bed.
May he be with the men of Heaven,
For the remission of the ‘ Borama.’²

The gap in which Finsnechta was slain—
Round which kingly cavalcades would ride—
Aed³
Since it has hidden him, he'll not ride over it.

The killing of Tadhg, son of Failbhe, in Glenn-gaimhin.⁴
The repose of Minnbairenn,⁵ abbot of Aehadh-bó.
Gaimide of Lugmadh⁶ slept. Death of Bran, son of
Conall Becc.⁷ Tomnat, wife of Ferchar,⁸ dies. Death
of Conall, son of Tuathal.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 695. The assassination of Domnall,⁹ [695.] *bis.*
son of Conall Crandamna. Finnguine, son of Cu-cen-
mathair,¹⁰ King of Munster, dies. Fergal of Aidhne,¹¹ and
Fiannamhail, son of Mennach, died. Locheni Menn, the
Wise, abbot of Kildare, was slain. Cummene, of Mug-
dorna, rests. Congalach, son of Conang, son of Congal,
son of Aedh Slanè, dies. Loingsech, son of Aengus, begins
to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 696. Tarachin¹² was expelled from the
kingship. Ferchar the Tall¹³ dies. Adamnau proceeded

[696.]

¹ *Lugmadh*.—Now Louth, in the county of the same name.

² *Conall Becc*; i.e., “Conall the Little.”

³ *Wife of Ferchar*.—Apparently the Ferchar, son of Conad Cerr (King of the Scotch Dalriads), whose death is entered under the preceding year.

⁴ *Domnall*.—This was Domnall Donn (or “ Brown Domnall”), 13th King of Dalriada.

⁵ *Cu-cen-mathair*.—“ Canis sine matre.” His death is recorded under the year 664 *supra*.

¹¹ *Fergal of Aidhne*.—He was King of Connaught, and grandson of Guaire Aidhne, whose obit is given above at the year 662.

¹² *Tarachin*.—King of the Picts of Scotland. Referred to under the form “ Tarain ” at the year 698. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 134, note *a*.

¹³ *Ferchar the Tall*.—Or “ Ferchar the Long ” (*peigear pota*). Ferchar was the first Prince of the House of Loarn who became King of the Dalriads, having succeeded to the position on the death (in 688, *supra*)

Fol. 26a. nanus et hiberniam pergit et devit legem innocentium populi. Echu nepos Domnallius fugulatus est. Maelrotaratus mac Maelduib rex na n-Alpinilla moritur. Immaecc Crannach ubi cecidit Feradac mac Maeleod. Bellum uilcon. Ecompar mac Congal mic Guaire fugulatus est. Moling Lochair dormiuit. Britone et Ularus uirtauerunt campum Muirteinne. Carran regula o. Lycra quieuit. lugulatio Concobo.

Ict. Ianair. Canno domini xc. viii. Bellum i. ferpnusius ubi ceciderunt Concobor Machae mac Maeleodum occurrit. Aed airro rex dani Apares. Bellum inter Saxones et Ricor ubi cecidit Bernit qui vicebatur Brestri. Comburtio Duin Onlaid. Expulso Cinfellais filii Fercair de regno, et uinctus et hiberniam uechitup. Morit Bonannain abbatij Cille dano, occurrit Maeleodum mic Mongain. Morit Muirsius mic Maeleodum, regis generis Coirpri.

Ict. Ianair. Canno domini xc. viii. Domina regnatur in Saxonia. Bellum Crannamla mic Oryeni. Tarain et hiberniam pergit.

of Maelduin, son of Conall Crannamna, (14th King of Dalriada), and the last King of the line of Fergus Mor Mac-Erc, second King of Dalriada.

¹ Law of the Innocents. — See Reeves' *Adamsan*, p. 179. The Frag. of Annals, at 696, state the law was against killing children or women.

² Echu.—Eucha, B. “Eucha,” Clar. 49.

³ Crannach, i.e. “a place full of trees.” Not identified. The word immaecc (translated “conflict”) is rendered by “Scirmish” in Clar. 49.

⁴ Battle of Ulcon.—Ucel (for bellum) A. For Ulcon, Clar. 49 has Ulcor. O’Conor prints Julcon, and thinks there is something omitted. The Editor cannot explain the entry.

⁵ Congal. — The death of a

Conghal, son of Guaire, is entered above at the year 684.

⁶ Moling Lochair. See under the year 694 supra.

⁷ Cassan.—This is the same as the “Caisin” of the Four Masters (at the year 695). See Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 781.

⁸ Cucobia.—“The hound of Cobha.” Probably some chieftain of the race of Eochaidh Cobha, from whom the tribe of Ui-Echach-Cobha derived their descent. See Reeves’ *Ecc. Antiqu.*, p. 349.

⁹ Fermagh.—Now represented by the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan. The Four Masters state (696) that this battle was fought in “Tuloch-Garroig” in Fermagh, which place has not been identified.

to Ireland, and gave the 'Law of the Innocents'¹ to the people. Echu,² grandson of Domnall, was slain. Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeldubh, King of the Airghialla, dies. The conflict of Crannach,³ in which fell Feradach, son of Maeldoith. The battle of Uilcon.⁴ Ecomras, son of Congal,⁵ son of Guaire, was slain. Moling Lochair⁶ slept. The Britons and Ulidians devastated Magh-Muirthemhne. Cassan,⁷ scribe of Lusk, rested. The murder of Cucobha.⁸

Kal. Jan. A.D. 697. A battle in Fernmagh,⁹ in which [697.] Conchobar of Macha, son of Maelduin, and Aedh Aird,¹⁰ King of Dal-Araide, were slain. A battle between Saxons and Picts, in which fell Bernith, who was called Brectrid.¹¹ The burning of Dun-Ollaigh.¹² The expulsion of Ainfcellach,¹³ son of Ferchar, from the kingship, and he was carried¹⁴ in chains to Ireland. The death of Forannan, abbot of Kildare; and of Maelduin, son of Mongan. The death of Muirges, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Coirpri.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 698. A mortality of cows in Saxon-land.¹⁵ The battle of Fiannamail son of Osseni. Tarain¹⁶ proceeds to Ireland. [698.]

¹⁰ *Aedh Aird*.—"Aedh of Ard." "High Hugh," Clar. 49. The name is written *Aedh Airedh* in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (696), and *Aed Airech vel [Aed] Ared*, in the list of the Kings of Dalarade in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 5), where Aed is stated to have been slain in the battle of Fernmag. The entry of this battle in the *Frag. of Annals* (697) is very inaccurate.

¹¹ *Bernith, who was called Brectrid.* —The "Beretus," or "Behrt," who wasted the plain of Bregia in 684. See above under that year. The *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has the death of "Eorht the alderman" at the year 699 (*Thorpe's Translation*).

¹² *Burning of Dun-Olliagh*.—Com-burci *tum* Onlāg, A. The name of Dunolly (see note under the year 685 *supra*) is also written *tum* Onlāg, in the genit. case, at the year 700 *infra*.

¹³ *Ainfcellach*.—The son of Ferchar Fota (or "Ferchar the Tall.") He was of the House of Loarn Mor, and 17th King of the Scotch Dalriads. The death of Ainfcellach, in the battle of Finn-gleann, is recorded under the year 718 *infra*. See under the years 733 and 735.

¹⁴ *Carried*.—*ueithitup*, B. Vehitur, Clar. 49.

¹⁵ *Saxon-land*.—Saxonia. England.

¹⁶ *Tarain*.—Apparently the Tara-

b. [¶]Ct. 1anair. Annno domini cc.^o xc.^o ix.^o Accenra erit bouina mortalitas in hibernia; Ct. februi in campo Tregi i Teibai. Quier Ceado anchorite o Sleibti. Dormitatio Iarnlach abbatir lir moir. Fiannamail nepos Dunchado, rex Dal riati, occis Flann mac Cinfaelach mic Suibne, iugulati sunt. Cuperchus le nepos Crunnmail de regno expulsus in Britanniam reggit. Famer et peritentia .iiii. annis in hibernia facta erit, ut homo hominem comederebet. Flann albus mac Maelsecile .i. de genere Eogain, nepos Crunnmail (.i. mic Suibne mino) moritur.

Fol. 268b. Ct. 1anair. Annno domini vcc.^o Bouina mortalitas. Colman alias Oirc, Ceallaich mac Maelseacho episcop, Diccuill abbas Cluana auir, mortui sunt. Cilill mac Con cen matair rex Munian moritur. Ferdelmid mac Fergera mic Ceodain moritur. Iugulatio Ceado Otabae. Ceod mac Oluthair, Congal mac Eoganan, mortui sunt. Imbarrecc i Scii ubi ceci-

chin, whose expulsion from the kingship [of the Picts of Scotland], is mentioned at the year 696 *supra*.

¹ *Aedh.*—O'Donovan says (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 698, note b), that "this was the Aidus of Sleibe [Sleaty, bar. of Slievemargy, Queen's county], mentioned in Tirechan's Annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, preserved in the Book of Armagh."

² *Iarnlach.*—Skeue copies this entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 352), under the impression that Iarnlach was abbot of Lismore in Scotland. But Colgan regarded him as connected with Lismore, in the co. Waterford, and the same as the Iarlugh whose festival is given at the 16th January, in the *Martyr. of Donegal*. (A.A. SS., p. 155.)

³ *Fiannamail Ua Dunchada.*—“F. descendant of Dunchad.” Probably

the same as the “Fiannamail son of Osseni,” mentioned under the preceding year.

⁴ *Dal-Riata.*—The Irish Dal-Riata, or Dalriads.

⁵ *Flann.*—The *Four Mast.* state (A.D. 698), that Flann had been chief of the Cinel-Eoghain.

⁶ *Kingship.*—The kingship, or chieftaincy, of the Cinel-Eoghain.

⁷ *Suibne Mend.*—The death of Suibne Mend (or Suibne Menn), who had been king of Ireland, is recorded above at the year 627. This clause, added by way of gloss in A., is not in B.; but it is in the text of Clar. 49.

⁸ *Mortality of Cows.*—“Bovina adhuc mortalitas,” Clar. 49.

⁹ *Colman Ua Oirc,* i.e., “Colman, grandson (or descendant) of Orc. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 700) call

Kal. Jan. A.D. 699. A cow mortality broke out in [699.] ^{bis.} Ireland, on the Kalends of February, in Magh-Trega in Tethba. The repose of Aedh,¹ anchorite, of Sleibhte. The falling asleep of Iarnlach,² abbot of Lis-mor. Fian-namail Ua Dunchada,³ King of Dal-Riata,⁴ and Flann,⁵ son of Cennfaeladh, son of Suibhne, were slain. Airthuile, grandson of Crunnmael, having been expelled from the kingship,⁶ goes into Britain. A famine and plague prevailed during three years in Ireland, so that man would eat man. Flann Fiun, son of Maeltuile, *i.e.*, of the Cinel-Eoghain, grandson of Crunnmael (*i.e.*, son of Suibne Mend),⁷ dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 700. A mortality of cows.⁸ Colman [700.] Ua Oirc,⁹ Cellach son of Maelracha, a bishop, [and] Dicuill,¹⁰ abbot of Cluain-eois, died. Ailill, son of Cu-cen-mathair,¹¹ King of Munster, dies. Feidelmidh, son of Fergus, son of Aedhan,¹² dies. The assassination of Aedh Odbha.¹³ Aedh, son of Dluthach,¹⁴ [and] Congal, son of Eoganan, died. A conflict in Scii¹⁵, in which Conaing, son

him Colman Ua hEirc ("C. grandson or descendant) of Erc," and state that he was abbot of Cluain-Iraird (Clonard in Meath.) The *Martyr of Donegal* has his festival at Dec. 5.

¹⁰ *Dicuill*.—O'Conor, in a note on this ecclesiastic (*ad an.*) says that this was the author of the well-known work *De Mensura Orbis Terræ*. But this work was not written before 825. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 169, note.

¹¹ *Cu-cen-mathair*.—Lit. "Motherless Hound." His obit is entered above at the year 664.

¹² *Aedhan*.—This was possibly Aedhan, son of Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan (King of Ulad). See note 7, at the year 624 *supra*, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 535, col. 7. The death of Aedhan, son of Mongan, is entered above at the year 615, where he is said to have been King of Dalaraidhe.

¹³ *Aedh Odbha*.—“Aedh of Odbha.” Regarding the situation of Odbha, see O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3502, note i.

¹⁴ *Aedh son of Dluthach*.—See above under the year 694, where Aedh is mentioned as one of the persons engaged in killing King Finachta.

¹⁵ *A conflict in Scii*.—*Imbairecc* ¹ *Scii*. Dean Reeves translates this “bellum navale” (*Adamnan*, 378), and Skene “Water battle” (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 353). Both were no doubt misled by O'Conor, who wrongly prints *Imbairecc iscu*, and translates “prælium navale,” confounding the words *iscu* (“in Skye”) with *uipce*, the Irish for “water.” The name of Skye is written “Scia” in *Adamnan* (lib. i., cap. 33). See Reeves' ed., p. 62, note b.

deputunt Conaing mac Dunchado et filius eius Cuandai.
Diriguntur duxi Onlaid apud Sealbae. Insurgitio
generum Caithboc. Insurgitio Conaill mic Suibne regis
na n-Dairi. Conall mac Donennach rex nepotum
Finngenti moritur. Occidit Neill mic Cernach.
Irgalaec rex Conaing occidit illum.

[Ct. 1anair. Annos domini vcc.º i.º Misericordia campi
Cui (aliar mullaec leatam, mac Fergufa) moritur.
Irgalaec rex Conaing a Britonibus insulatus est
in insula mac Neiran. Paolobor Clocaire dormiuit.
Maccnia rex nepotum Ectac Ulath, Cilill mac Cinna-
faelae rex neptum Ciannachta, mortui sunt, occursum
Mirde, occursum Colgus mac Moenach abbas Lurgan, occursum
Luath roighe occursum Cracchorai, rapienter, mortui
sunt. Tiberiorum ceterar annis .viii. regnauit.

[Ct. 1anair. Annos domini vcc.º ii.º Bellum campi
Culind in ariod nepotum n-Eccnach, inter Ultu et
Britonem, ubi filius eius Ragnall cecidit, [etuehrapimur]

¹ *Dunchad.* — Probably Dunchad, son of the Conaing, son of Aedhan, whose death by drowning is entered at the year 621, *supra*. The death of Dunchad (or Duncath, as the name is also written), is noticed above at the year 653.

² *Dun-Ollaigh.* — Dunolly, near Oban, in Scotland. This place is mentioned at the years 685, 697, *supra*, and at 713, 738, *infra*.

³ *By.* — apuro. Used also in the same sense at the year 713.

⁴ *Selbach.* — Son of Ferchar Fada (of the House of Loarn), 15th King of Dalriada, whose death is entered above under the year 696. On the death of his brother, Ainscellach, in 719, Selbach succeeded to the kingship.

⁵ *Of the Cinel-Cathbotha.* — Gene-
rūr catbot. Cinel-Cathbotha (or

Cinel-Cathbaid) was the tribe-name of the descendants of Cathbad, grandson of Loarn Mor, 1st King of the Scotch Dalriada.

⁶ *Ui-Fidgenti.* — For Fidgenti, A. and B. incorrectly read Finngenti (which would mean "Fair Gentiles," and was the name applied by the Irish to one class of the Norse invaders of Ireland). For the situation and history of the Ui-Fidgenti, see O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, note m, at A.D. 1178.

⁷ *Niall, son of Cernach.* — The *Four Masters* (699) have *Nial Ua Cearnaigh* ("Niall, grandson of Cernach"), which is probably wrong. The Niall here referred to was seemingly the Niall, son of Cernach, mentioned above at the year 687; the death of whose father, Cernach [Sotail], is entered under 663, *supra*.

⁸ *Irgalech Ua Conaing.* — "Irgalach,

of Dunchad,¹ and the son of Cuanna, were slain. The destruction of Dun-Ollaigh² by³ Selbach.⁴ The killing of the Cinel-Cathbotha.⁵ The assassination of Conall, son of Suibhne, King of the Desi. Conall, son of Donennach, King of the Ui-Fidgenti,⁶ dies. The killing of Niall, son of Cernach.⁷ Irgalach Ua Conaing⁸ killed him.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 701. Muiredach of Magh-Ai (alias 'mullach leathan,'⁹ son of Fergus), dies. Irgalach¹⁰ Ua Conaing was slain by Britons, in Inis-mac-Nesan.¹¹ Faeldobhar, of Clochar, slept. Macennia, King of Ui-Echach-Ulad, [and] Ailill son of Cennfaeladh, King of Cianachta, died; and Garbhan of Midhe, and Colgu son of Maenach, abbot of Lusk, and Luath-foigde, and Crach-erpais, sages, died. Tiberius¹² Caesar reigned seven years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 702. The battle of Magh-Culind in Ard-Ua-nEchach,¹³ between Ulidians and Britons, in which fell the son of Radhgann [the enemy¹⁴] of God's

[701.]

[702.]

descendant (or grandson) of Conaing."
The *Four Masters* (699) state that Irgalach was "son of Conaing," as in the *Frag. of Irish Annals* (A.D. 700, 702). In the latter authority, at the year indicated, some very curious particulars are given regarding this remarkable character, and his strange contest with Adamnan. See also Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. liii, liv., 179. Irgalach's death is entered under the next year; and his son, Cinaeth, is mentioned at 723.

⁹ 'Mullach leathan.'—This nickname signifies "of the broad crown;" or "latus vertex." The clause is not in B., or in Clar. 49.

¹⁰ *Irgalach*.—See note⁸.

¹¹ *Inis-mac-Nesan*.—"The Island of the sons of Nesan." The old name of Ireland's Eye, near Howth, co. Dublin.

¹² *Tiberius*.—Tiberius Abeimarus, Emperor of the East from 698 to 705.

¹³ *Magh-Culind*, in *Ard-Ua-nEchach*.—Magh-Culind has not been identified. Ard-Ua-nEchach ("the height of the Ui-Echach") was probably the name of a district in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveragh, co. Down, which represent the Ui-Echach-Ulad (or "descendants of Eocha of Ulster").

¹⁴ *The enemy*.—The word *enemys*, *papuif*, which seems to have been omitted in A., B., and Clar. 49, occurs in the *Chron. Scot.* (at 699), and in the *Frag. of Annals* (703). The name of Rathgann (or Radgund, as it is written in the *Frag. of Ann.*) is omitted in the *Chron. Scot.* O'Conor, with his usual inaccuracy, prints in place of the above clause, "Ecclesiarum Dei [Vindicators] Ula*i*; victores erant."

æccleſiaſum 'Oeſ. Ulaiſ uictorę erant. Bellum Coſainn, in quo cecidérunt Loingſeč mac Oengusra mic 'Omnall mic Aedó mic Cinmireach, rex hibernie, cum tríbus filiis ſuis (i.e. Ceallach loca Cime mac Raðallaiš), et duo filii Colgen, et 'Ubdibergs mac Dunſale et Þerugr poproraic, et Congal gabra, et ceteri multi tuceſ; iii. i. 1ulii, ui. a hora diei rabbati hoc bellum conſectum eſt. Colman mac Finnbarri, abbar Lir moir, mortuaſ eſt. Ailen daingean aerdiſicatur. Þerugrnan mac Maelcon mortuaſ eſt. Obreſſio Rite.

b. Jct. 1anair. Anno domini vcc.º ui.º Steſatę val Rianci in ualle Limnae. 'Oomnanus .lxx.º ui.º anno aetatis ſuus, abbar lae, pauprat. Cloenfint mac Oppu, rapiens, rex Saxonum, mortuaſ. Bellum pop Cloenat ubi uictor ſuit Ceallač Cualann, in quo cecidit 'Ubdacat Mide mac 'Oermato. Sočartach nepor Ceruas ſuic. Þeratač mac Maſleuvuſ rex genereſ Loegaire cecidit.

Fol. 27aa. Jct. 1anair. Anno domini vcc.º iiiii.º Cennraelač nepor Aedó bpric, abbar 'Uenncair, dormiebat. Bellum

¹ Corana.—Another account of this battle is added, in an old hand, on the lower margin of fol. 26 b, in A.:—Cat Coſainn in quo cecidit Loingſeč mac Oengusra, in Erem, cum tríbus filiis ſuis, 7 in Cairpri uroma cliaš, 7 in .h. Connall gabra, 7 .x. riſ do riſaib Ógenn imaille riſ ſem, hi cloinfinn hi cino Oenag Loga itiř Cinel Conaill 7 Connachta. Ceallach Cime mac Raðallaiš mic Ulach, in Connacht []. “The battle of Corand in which fell Loingsech, son of Oengus, King of Ireland, with his three sons, and the King of Cairpri of Druim-cliaibh, and the King of Uí-Conaill-Gabhra, and ten kings of the kings of Ireland

along with them. In Cloenfind, at the head of Oenagh-Logha [it was fought], between the Cinel-Conaill and Connaughtmen. Cellach Cime, son of Raghallach, son of Uata, King of Connacht [].” A few words have been cut off by the binder.

² Saturday.—The criteria above given indicate that the true date of the battle of Corann was A.D. 704, when the 4th of the Ides (or 12th) of July fell on a Saturday. See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, p. 432.

³ Ailen-dainen.—This name would signify “a strong island,” or the “island of two daughters” (*Ailen-da-ikgen*). It has not been identified. Its destruction is recorded at the year 713 *infra*.

churches. The Ulidians were victors. The battle of Corann,¹ in which were slain Loingsech, son of Oengus, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, King of Ireland, together with his three sons, (*i.e.*, by Cellach of Loch-Cime, son of Raghallach), and two sons of Colgu, and Dubhdiberg son of Dungal, and Fergus Forcraith, and Conall Gabhra, and many other chieftains. On the 4th of the Ides of July, at the 6th hour of Saturday,² this battle was fought. Colman, son of Finnbar, abbot of Lis-mor, died. Ailen-daingen³ is built. Fergusson, son of Maelcon, died. The siege of Rithe.⁴

Kal. Jan. A.D. 703. Slaughter of the Dal-Riata in [703.] ^{bis} Glenn-Limna.⁵ Adamnan, abbot of Ia, rests in the 77th year of his age. Aldfrith the Wise, son of Oswiu,⁶ dies. A battle at Cloenath,⁷ where Cellach Cualann was victor; in which fell Bodbcath of Meath, son of Diarmait. Focartach,⁸ grandson of Cernach, fled. Feradach, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Laeghaire, was slain.⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 704. Cennfaeladh descendant of Aedh Brecc, abbot of Bangor, slept. The battle of Corc-

¹ *Siege of Rithe*.—Ob̄r̄eo, A. Ob̄eo, B. The situation of Rithe does not seem to be known; but it is probably in Scotland.

² *Glenn-Limna*.—in ualle Limnae. Dean Reeves thinks that this is the Valley of the Levin Water, which runs from Loch Lomond to Dumfarton. *Adamnan*, p. 378, note g.

³ *Aldfrith son of Oswiu*.—Aldfrith, who was King of the Northumbrians, spent some time in Ireland, where he was known under the name of *Flann Fina*. Tigernach, at the year 704, in recording his death says: CCl̄p̄ich mac Ōrru i. Flanō fina la Saevelu, “Alfrith son of Oswiu, *i.e.*, *Flann fina* with the

Gaedil.” A good deal regarding Aldfrith is collected in Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 185, note l. The death of Aldfrith is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* under the year 705.

⁴ *Cloenath*.—Now Clane, co. Kildare.

⁵ *Focartach*.—Wrongly written pocartach (the genit. form) in A. and B. Focartach, afterwards King of Ireland (see under the years 713, 715, 723 *infra*), was the son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotail. See above at 687.

⁶ *Was slain*.—Cecroto, A. This entry is wrongly given in Clar. 49, which has “Fergus mac Laoghaire, rex gentis Maoileduin, cecidit.”

Cóirteoiríraist ubi cecidit Celechair mac Comain. Ceallač mac Rogallair, rex Conact, post clericatum obiit. Iugulatio Conamlo mic Canonn. Congall (Cennmagair) mac Feighefra (i. Fanat) regnare incipit.

[Ct. 1anair. Cūno domini dccc.º u.º (alias u.º).] Duchanna Óaire, et Orepene filius Gallus, abbas Cluana mic u Noi, pauper. Bruidhe mac Óer:li moritur. Conocobair mac Maeleduin, rex genereis Coirpri, iugulatus est. Cellan mac Sechnufraig, pauper, obiit.

[Ct. 1anair. Cūno domini dccc.º u.º] Conodor Þobarir obiit. Occirio Inprechteirg mic Duncharta Muirrce. Feigal mac Maeleduin, ocus Feigal mac Loingre, occur Conall menn rex genetis Coirpri, occiderunt eum. Dec nepos Duncarbo iugulatus est. Corobenač erpcop Círro r̄ratō quieuit. Duo terremotus reportantur in eadem in mensa Decimbris in aquilonali parte hiberniae. Dachall heicce barce. Mopr

¹ Son of Raghallach. — mac Rogallair, for mac Rogallair, A. and B. Clar. 49 has "mac Raghalla." See above under the year 702.

² Conamail, son of Cano.—The name of Cano (who was also called Cugarbh, and Cano-garbh), is usually printed "Canonn" by modern editors. But Canonn is the genit. case of Cano. The form in the *Frag. of Annals* (686=687) is Cana. The death of Cano is recorded above under the year 687; and his son Conamail is mentioned at 672.

³ Cennmagair—Fanat.—The original of these two clauses is added by way of gloss in A. and B. Cennmagair is now known as Kinnawer, in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal; and Fanat is a well-known district in the same barony. Clar. 49, which O'Conor quotes approvingly, has "Congal regnare in-

cipit in Cennmagair, i.e., Fanad," which is not correct. See *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 702, where the accession of Congal is noticed.

⁴ Alias 706.—Added in an old hand in A. Not in B. or Clar. 49.

⁵ Daire; i.e., Daire-Dachonna, or Daire-Mochonna (Dachonna's, or Mochonna's, "Oak-wood"). The form of the saint's name, Conna, was changed into Da-chonna and Mo-chonna, by the use respectively of the devotional prefixes *da* ("thy") and *mo* ("my"). The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 12th of April, has "Conda, abbot of Daire-Dachonna, in Ulster."

⁶ Bruide.—He was King of the Picts of Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, App. to Pref., p. li; and Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., p. cxxi. The fettering of his brother Nechtan, by King Drust, is entered at the year 725 *infra*.

Modruadh, in which Celechair, son of Coman, was slain. Cellach, son of Ragallach,¹ King of Connaught, died after entering religion. The slaying of Conamail, son of Cano.² Congal (of Cennmagair),³ son of Fergus (of Fanat),⁴ begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 705 (alias⁵ 706.) Dachonna of Daire,⁶ [705.] and Ossene, son of Gallust, abbot of Cluain-mic-Ui-Nois, rest. Bruide,⁷ son of Derili, dies. Conchobar, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Coirpri, was slain. Cellan the Wise, son of Sechnasach,⁸ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 706. Conodar of Fobhar⁹ died. Murder of Indrechtach, son of Dunchad Muirsce.¹⁰ Fergal son of Maelduin, and Fergal son of Loingsech, and Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Coirpri, slew him. Bec Ua Dunchada,¹¹ was slain. Coibdenach,¹² bishop of Ard-sratha, rested. Two earthquakes¹³ in one week, in the month of December, in the northern part of Ireland. The 'bachall'¹⁴ of Becc Bairche. Death of Colman, descendant of

¹ *Of Sechnasach*.—Seċċuṛaġ. A.

² *Conodar of Fobhar*.—Conodar was abbot of Fobhar, or Fobhar Feichin, now Fore, co. Westmeath.

³ *Dunchad Muirsce*.—Dunchad, who was King of Connaught, was called "Muirisce," from having lived, or been fostered, in Muirisc, a district in the north of the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo. See above under the year 682.

⁴ *Bec Ua Dunchada*.—Bec, grandson, or descendant (*nepos*) of Dunchad. But it is uncertain who this Dunchad was.

⁵ *Coibdenach*.—Written corrobener in A. and B.; but "Coivdenach" in Clar. 49, which is nearer the correct form "Coibdenach," as the name is generally written.

⁶ *Earthquakes*.—Təppumotay, A.

¹⁰ *Bachall*.—This is for "baculum."

Clar. 49 has "the Crostaf [Cross-staff] of Becc Bairche." The entry means that Becc Bairche, assumed the pilgrim's staff; in other words, became a pilgrim. The *Four Masters*, under the year 704, state that he died on his pilgrimage 12 years afterwards. In the list of the Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, Becc Bairche, who is stated there to have reigned 24 years, is said to have "died in pilgrimage (éc i n-ailtchpi). In his Ed. of the Ann. Ult., at this year (note 1), O'Conor gives much unnecessary information on the subject of penance. This Becc Bairche, who was a famous character in Irish History, is referred to above under the years 673 and 678.

Colmain autem Suibni. Slogas Congalile filii Ferigura
pro Laigniu. Dunchad p̄ principatum 1ae tenuit.

b. ¹Ct. 1anair. Annno domini occ.º mii.º Canis Cuapani
pex Crumteine iugulatus est. Bouina iugulatus iterum
incendit. Croen filius Maroit mortuus est.

²Ct. 1anair. Annno domini occ.º mii.º Bellum volo
in compo Eilni, ubi iugulatus fuit Lechlabar mac
Echdae, Cuallaib, occisus Cudinair. Bellum Selguae hi
poptuatais Laigne, contra nepotes Cennrelais, in quo
cecederunt .ii. filii Ceallaig Cualann, Riaca et
^{Fol. 27ab.} Riannamail, et Luirges cum Britonibus Ceallaig, et
post paululum Coirrui mac Concoluinn iugulatus
est. Maelvoboreon episcop Cille dapo pauperis.
Bellum propter Opcarib, in quo filius Arctablaire iacuit.
Perditus que dicuntur baccach cum uentris profluvio
in Hibernia. Macnus mac Duibhainbher moritur.
Iugulatio Conaill mic Feradair.

¹ *Congal*.—The King of Ireland at the time.

² *Dunchad*.—This entry is a little out of place, as Dunchad did not become abbot of Ia (or I-Colum-Cille) until A.D. 710. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 379.

³ *Cucuarain*.—Canis cuapani, A., B. The *Four Masters*, at A.D. 706, say that Cucuarain was "King of the Cruithni (i.e., the Picts of Dalraide, in Antrim), and the Ulaid," and that the name of his slayer was Fionnchu Ua Ronain. The *Chron. Scot.* (704) agrees with the *Four Mast.*, except as to the name of Cucuarain's destroyer, whom it calls "Finchu Ua Rebain." In the list of the Kings of Ulad contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, "Cuchuin" (as the name is represented in the Facsimile), is stated to have been 'son of Dungal,' to have reigned two years, and to have been

slain by one "Scandal Find Ua Redain of the Dalaraide." Elsewhere in the latter authority, however (p. 25, col. 1), the same person is described as Cucuarain pi Ullao 7 Cnuthentuicthe ("Cucuarain, King of Ulad and Pietland"). The name of Cucuarain is correctly included in the list of the Kings of Ulad in Reeves' *Ecc. Antiqu.*, p. 354, where the length of his reign is given as five years.

⁴ *Battle of Dolo*.—“Bellum Dolo,” in A., B., and Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at 707, have cath vola (“battle of Dola”). But the *Chron. Scot.* (705) has cathe manige ele per volum (“Battle of Magh-Ele, through treachery”).

⁵ *Magh-Elne*.—“Magh-Ele,” in *Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* This was the name of a plain on the east side of the River Bann, about Coleraine, in the co. Antrim. See Reeves'

Suibhne. A hosting of Congal,¹ son of Fergus, upon the Leinstermen. Dunchad² held the government of Ia.

Kal Jan. A.D. 707. Cucuarain, King of the Cruithni,³ [707.] was slain. A great cattle-mortality again raged. Croen, son of Masot, dies.

Kal Jan. A.D. 708. The battle of Dolo⁴ in Magh-Elni,⁵ in which were slain Lethlabar son of Echaidh, Cú-allaidh, and Cudinaisc. The battle of Selga⁶ in the borders of Leinster,⁷ against the Ui-Cennselagh, in which were slain two sons of Cellach Cualann, Fiachra and Fiannamail, and Luirgg⁸ with Cellach's Britons; and after a little time Coirpri, son of Cucoluinn, was slain. Maeldoborcon, bishop of Kildare, rested. A battle against the Orkneys, in which the son of Artablar was slain. The plague which is called 'baccach,'⁹ with dysentery,¹⁰ in Ireland. Macnio, son of Dubh-da-inber, dies. The killing of Conall, son of Feradach.

Eccles. Antiqu., p. 330, and O'Donovan's *Four Mast.* (A.D. 557, note i, and 707, note m).

¹ *Selga.*—Selga, or Selgæe (as the name is written in the MS. A.), is the genit. form of *selg*, "hunting," "chace." O'Donovan states (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 707, note n), that Selgæ was "the name of a place near Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow." See next note.

² *In the borders of Leinster.*—In *poptuataib laigen*, A., B. Translated "in the outward part of Leinster," in Clar. 49. In the list of the Kings of Leinster in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), the death of Fiannamail son of Maeltuili, King of that Province (sl. 679, *supra*), is stated to have occurred: *cath cipe no selga 1 poptuataib bneig*, "in the battle of Aife, or Selga, in the borders of Brega." The For-

tuatha of Leinster comprised that part of the present county of Wicklow containing Glendalough and the Glen of Imail.

³ *And Luirgg.*—et *Luirgg*, A., B., and Clar. 49. Evidently used as a proper name. But nothing seems known respecting such a person. The corresponding passage in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (707) is *7 aqall vo Úretnuib tangataq hi pocparoe Ceallanq*, "and some of the Britons who had joined Cellach's army." Ccallach Cualann, who was ancestor of the Ui-Cellaigh-Cualand, a tribe seated in the north of the present co. Wicklow, was rather a famous person in his time. See at the year 708 *supra*; and again at 714, where his death is recorded.

⁴ *Baccach*, i.e., "Lameness."

¹⁰ *With dysentery* (or *diarrhoea*)—*cum uentpuf profluvio*, A., B. *profluxio*, Clar. 49.

кт. 1анайр. Онно дөмни: 7cc.^o ix^o. Conamail mac Faelbi abbar 1ae paufat. Combuftio Cille таро. Congal .i. Congal чинн мағайр мак ғергүяра ғанад, [mic Domnaill mic Oetha mic Cinmirec mic 8edna mic ғергүяра синнфота] mic Conall guibain, 1d ерт рех Тенориае, тубіта морте ғернит (.i. do 613). Immbarrecc аруп генур Comgall, ubi .ii. filii Nectain mic Doirgárho 1ағулати рунт. Оензүр мак Maeleanfarad инжі 1ағулати ерт. Ғиасра мак ғунгарлес аруп Срүиҷе 1ағулати ерт. Colman мак 8echnurais abbar Loðri моритур. 1ағтиниануғ ғекундуғ cum Tibero filio annir .iii. ғенгауит. ғергал мак Maeleouin ғенгаре 1ағирит.

кт. 1анайр. Онно дөмни: 7cc.^o x^o. Faelan nepor 8ilni моритур. Bellum nepotum Meit ubi Tnučač мак Močloingre рех nepotum Meit, et Cupoi filius Oetho filii Өлуčaig, cecidebunt. Stragæf Pictorum in campo Manonn аруп Saxonem, ubi Finguine filius

¹ Son of Domnall, &c.—The original of the clause within the brackets is not in A., B., or Clar. 49. Its omission would leave the entry very inaccurate, as Congal, King of Ireland, who died in A.D. 709, would appear described as the grandson (!) of Conall Guiban, whose death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, under A.D. 465. The geneal. matter supplied has been taken from the authentic pedigree sources.

² Of a fit.—oo 613. Not in B., nor in Clar. 49. In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 25, col. 1, Congal is stated to have died oo brog oen uaire “of a fit of one hour.” Keating, in his brief account of the reign of Congal of Cenn-Maghair, states that the King’s sudden death was in consequence of his having burned Kildare, 10п cill et таңт, “both church and territory.” The burning

of Kildare is the second entry under this year.

³ Cinel-Comghaill.—Генур Comgall. The descendants of Comghall (4th King of the Scotch Dalriads), whose death is recorded above at the year 587. The Cinel-Comghaill gave name to the district now known as Cowall, in Argyllshire, in Scotland.

⁴ Dargart.—Probably the “Dargart son of Finguine,” referred to above under the year 685, who was the fifth in descent from Comghall, *a quo* “Cinel-Comghaill;” and who is mentioned again at 711 *infra*.

⁵ Maelanfaid ‘insci.’—Maelanfaid ‘of the speech.’ Clar. 49 has “Maelanfa in Sci,” as if to convey that Maelanfaid had been slain in Skye. O’Conor, with his usual inaccuracy, misprints “Maelanfaid insci” — *Maelean for insci*, and translates for *insci* “supra insulam”!

Kal. Jan. A.D. 709. Conamail, son of Failbhe, abbot of Ia, rests. The burning of Kildare. Congal, i.e., Congal of Cenn-Maghair, son of Fergus of Fanad [son¹ of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, son of Sedna, son of Fergus Cenn-foda], son of Conall Gulban, i.e., King of Tara, died suddenly (i.e., of a fit).² A battle among the Cinel-Comhaill,³ in which two sons of Nectan, son of Dargart,⁴ were slain. Oengus, son of Maelanfaid ‘inisci,’⁵ was slain. Fiachra, son of Dungal, was slain by the Cruithni. Colman, son of Sechnasach, abbot of Lothra, dies. Justinianus⁶ II., with his son Tiberius, reigned six years. Fergal, son of Maelduin, begins to reign.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 710. Faelan Ua Silni⁸ dies. The battle of the Ui-Meith,⁹ wherein were slain Tnuthach,¹⁰ son of Mochloingse, King of the Ui-Meith, and Curoi, son of Aedh,¹¹ son of Dluthach. A slaughter of the Picts in Magh-Manonn,¹² by the Saxons, wherein Finnguine son of

Skene copies this entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 353), as if he thought that “Oengus, son of Maelanfaid,” was a Scottish character, apparently without having taken the trouble of ascertaining whether he was Scottish or Irish.

² *Justinianus*.—*Ιουτζιανος*, A, B. The death of Justinian II., Emperor of the East, is generally referred to A.D. 711.

³ Begins to reign; i.e., as King of Ireland. The death of Fergal is recorded under the year 721 *infra*. O’Flaherty refers the accession of Fergal to the year 711. *Ogygia*, p. 432.

⁴ *Faelan Ua Silni*; i.e., Faelan, grandson (nepos) or descendant of Silne.

⁵ *Ui-Meith*.—There were two tribes of this name descended from Muireadhach *Meth* (“the fat”), son of Imchad,

son of Colla Da-crioich; one of which gave name to the district called Ui-Meith-Tire (in the present co. Monaghan), and the other Ui-Meith-Mara (in the co. Louth). The sept of Ui-Meith-Mara is probably here referred to. See O’Donovan’s ed. of *Leabhar na g-Céart*, p. 148, note a.

⁶ *Tnuthach*.—This name, which signifies “envious,” was originally written *Tnutač* in A, but has been corrected by an old hand to *Tnutač* (as in B). Clar. 49 has *Tudach*.

⁷ *Aedh*.—This is the Aedh, son of Dluthach, whose obit is given above at the year 700.

⁸ *Magh-Manonn*.—See note 8, under the year 581 *supra*, on Manonn. This battle is recorded in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at 710, thus: “The same year the alderman Beohrtfrith fought against the Picts between Hæfe and Cære.”

Teilelorit immatupa morte iacuit. Cennfaelad abbas Robair moritur. Congerio Britionum et Dal Riati pro Lorgg ecclet, ubi Britonem deuicti. Murgal filius Noe moritur. Coferas nepotum Neill us Cuinciu robairgi, in quo ceciderunt filii Condi et filii Tibceini. Diccolan rapiens et Ultan mac Cummeni erupcop telcas Olaind mortui sunt.

b. kt. Ianair. Cynno domini ucc.^o x^o i^o. Coenai erigopur las raufrag. Comburtio Tarpiri^t boittar. Congal mac Doirgairto moritur. Obrefio Cbeire apud Selbaicum. Bellum inter duos nepotes Cebo plane, in quo Mane mac Neill iugulatus est. Flann mac Cebo mic Oluca^t uictor fuit. Ulairt rroftrati, ubi Dubcha^t filius Decce Barche occubuit. Duo filii Feiranch mic Maeleouin in cede genevir Loegaire regnuerunt. Bellum apud Lagonenfer deterriorum, ubi Urian nepos Maeleouin et filius eius ceciderunt

¹ On Lorgg-ecclet.—pro Lorgg ecclet, A., B. O'Conor, however, wrongly prints *forloingg ecclet*, and translates “in navibus apud Cleti.”

² Destruction.—Coferas. This word is represented by “fight” in Clar. 49.

³ Cuince-Robairgi.—Not identified. In the *Tain bó Cuailnge* (*Leb. na hUidle*, p. 65a) there is mention of a place called cuince (explained as a *plab*, or “mountain”), in the district of Cuailinge, in the north of the present co. Louth. The name of Quin, in the co. Clare, was anciently written “Cuinche.”

⁴ Were slain.—cecrvit, A. ceci, B.

⁵ Telach-Olaind.—Incorrectly written Teclae Olaind (for Telcae Olaind, the genit. form), in A and B. Sometimes written Tulach-Uallann, and Telach-Ualand (as at 780,

infra.) Not identified. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 709, note s.

⁶ Tairperi^t-boitter.—Dean Reeves thinks that this was probably the Tarbert which gave name to East and West Lochs Tarbert, the inlets of the sea which nearly insulate Cantyre on the north. *Adamnan*, p. 380, note L It is again referred to at 780, *infra*.

⁷ Doergart.—Apparently the “Dargart” mentioned above at 709.

⁸ Aberte.—“Traces of the old castle of Dunaverty, standing on a precipitous rock nearly surrounded by the sea, are to be seen on Dunaverty Bay, at the S.E. extremity of Cantyre, opposite Sanda.” Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 380, note m.

⁹ Niall.—This Niall was son of Cernach (ob. 663, *supra*), son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane (sl. 603 *supra*). The entry of this event is

Deileroth, was untimely slain. Cennfaeladh, abbot of Fobhar, dies. An encounter of Britons and Dalriata, on Lorgg-ecclet,¹ where the Britons were defeated. Murgal, son of Noe, dies. The destruction² of the Ui-Neill at Cuince-Robaigri,³ in which the son of Condi, and the sons of Dibhecin, were slain.⁴ Diceolan the Wise, and Ultan, son of Cummeni, bishop of Telach-Olaind,⁵ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 711. Coeddi, bishop of Ia, rests. The [711.] bis. burning of Tairpert-boitter.⁶ Congal, son of Doergart,⁷ dies. The siege of Aberte,⁸ by Selbach. A battle between two descendants of Aedh Slanè, in which Mane, son of Niall,⁹ was slain. Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach was victor. The Ulidians were overthrown, where Dubthach, son of Becc Bairche,¹⁰ was slain. The two sons of Feradach, son of Maelduin, perished in the slaughter of the Cinel-Loeghaire.¹¹ A battle among the Lower Leinstermen,¹² wherein Bran Ua Mailduin and his son were

inaccurately given by the *Four Mast.* (710), who represent Niall as having been slain in the conflict. But Niall had been dead very many years at that date.

¹⁰ *Becc Bairche.*—King of Ulidia. See above, under the year 706, where Becc Bairche is stated to have assumed the pilgrim's staff; or, in other words, gone on a pilgrimage. His obit is entered at 717 *infra*.

¹¹ *Cinel-Loeghaire.*—There were two tribes known by this name, both descended from Loeghaire (ob. 462 *supra*), monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time; the one, called Cinel-Loeghaire of Midhe (or Meath), and the other, Cinel-Loeghaire of Brega (or Bregia, in the S. part of the present co. Meath). The former tribe would seem to be here referred to. In the Pedigree of the Cinel-Loeghaire contained in the *Book of Leinster*

the Feradach mentioned in the foregoing entry is set down as seventh in descent from said King Loeghaire, and Cainelban (from whom the territory of the Cinel-Loeghaire of Midhe was sometimes called O'Coindelbhain's country) as fifth in descent from Feradach. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain*, note 14 (p. iv.)

¹² *Among the Lower Leinstermen.*—απρὸς λαζημενῆρ τετιορέτ (for τετεμορέτ), A., B. "Apud Low Leinster," Clar. 49. The *Four Masters* (712) have Λα Λαιγνῖς τευργα-βαῖη ("by the South Leinstermen"). Τετεμορέτ is obviously a mistake for τεχτεμορέτ, or 'Southern.' In a copy of *Tigernach* contained in the MS. H. 3, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, the reading is Λαγενενῆρ τεχτεμορέτ, over which Roderick O'Flaherty has written Λαξίν τεργαβαῖη.

Dubgualai abbar Glinne da loča pernit. Olučač mac Fičcellaič igne upitup. Beda fecit librum magnum.

[C. Ianair. Canno domini occ.º xº 11º. Óæstan eripicorū in polae uaccae albae obiit. Paelbeur modicur abbar Cluana mic u Noiř paufat. Filius Offru in monasterio Illo moritup. Ciniod mac Dēpuli et filius Matzgeriniam iugulati sunt. Dobbeni Kacēvnam 1ae obtinuit, et u. menibur peractiř in p̄pimatu, u. [C. Novimbris die rabbati obiit. Cormac mac Cilello rex Mumon in bello iugulatus est. Tolafus filius Driortain ligatus apud pratnom ruum Nectan regem. Cučerias rex Offraici moritup. Sečnurac rex h. Mano mortuus est.

[C. Ianair. Canno domini occ.º xº 11º. Bellum inter eis in campo Singittas u. Biliu čeneb in Crral, ubi Flann filius Críb mic Olučač et Dubdun nepos Ucco cecidebunt in altera congreffione belli, et Colgu et Ceđ mac Dēpmato in prima congreffione belli interpecti sunt. Dun Ollaič confribuitur apud

¹Reda.—The original of this entry, which is not in Clar. 49, is part of the text in R. A. marg. note in A., in an old hand, reads Beda librum magnum hoc anno p̄civ.

²Inis-bēfne. — Inpolae uaccae albæ; i.e., "Island of the White Cow." Now Rossin (or Bophin) Island, or Inishbofin, off the S.W. coast of the co. Mayo.

³Daughter of Oswy. — Eildred, daughter of Oswiu (or Oswy), King of Bernicia (ob. 670, *supra*).

⁴Monastery of Išk. — The monastery of St. Hilda, at Whitby in Yorkshire, of which Eildred was abbess. See Lappenberg's *History of England* I., 289, and Bede's *Ecc. Hist.* III., chap. xxiv.

⁵(Vid.) — This name would now be

written "Kenneth." Ciniod was apparently the brother of Brude, son of Derilé (705, *supra*), King of the Picts of Scotland.

⁶Obtained.—obtenuit. A. O'Donovan erroneously observes (*Four Mast.*, at a.d. 713, note f'), that the obit of Dobbeni "is not in the Annals of Ulster." The correct date is 713, according to the criteria. See Reeves' *Annals*, p. 381, note a.

⁷Saint in battle.—In a List of the Christian Kings of Munster contained in the Book of Leinster (p. 320, col. 1), Cormac, son of Alill, son of Maenach (*supra* 661), is stated to have been slain, after a reign of nine years, in the battle of Carn-Feradik aigh, gained over the *Deis Tuim-* eoir or "Northern Deis." See above,

slain. Dubhguala, abbot of Glenn-da-lacha, perished. Dluthach, son of Fithchellach, was burned by fire. Beda¹ composed a great book.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 712. Baetan, abbot of Inis-bo-finne,² [712.] died. Failbhe Becc, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois, rests. The daughter of Ossu³ dies in the monastery of Ild.⁴ Ciniod,⁵ son of Derilè, and the son of Mathgernan, were slain. Dorbeni obtained⁶ the chair of Ia, and having spent five months in the primacy, died on Saturday, the fifth of the Kalends of November. Cormac, son of Ailill, King of Munster, was slain in battle.⁷ Tolargg, son of Drostan, was fettered by his brother, King Nectan. Cucherca, King of the Osraighi, dies. Sechnasach, King of Ui-Maine, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 713. A battle, ‘imesech,’⁸ in Magh-Singittae,⁹ at Bile-thenedh in Assal,¹⁰ wherein Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Dubhduin descendant of Becc, were slain in the latter encounter of the battle; and Colgu, and Aedh son of Diarmait, were killed in the first encounter. Dun-Ollaigh¹¹ is constructed by Selbach.

at A.D. 626, where Carn-Feradhaigh is said to be in *Clu*, a district in the co. Limerick. For the situation of the *Deis* or *Deise*, see O'Donovan's *Suppl. to O'Reilly's Dictionary*, under *Deise-beag*. In the *Annals of the Four Masters* (710), this battle is stated to have been gained by the Northern Deis, and Cormac is incorrectly said to have been the son of Finghin, who was really Cormac's grandfather.

⁸ ‘imesech.’ — A variation of the Irish adv. *fa-sech* (*fo-sech*, or *mo-sech*), meaning “about,” “by turns,” “alternately.” O'Conor translates it “atrox”; Clar. 49, has “Bellum about Easach.” But both are wrong. A battle *imesech* would mean a “free fight.”

⁹ *Magh-Singittae*.—The “Plain of Singitta.” Not identified. O'Conor incorrectly prints “in campo Ettech-gittera.”

¹⁰ *Bile-thenedh in Assal*.—O'Donovan says that Bile-thenedh is now represented by “Billywood,” in the par. of Moynalty, bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3503, note k. The old church of Dulane, situated a little to the north of the town of Kells, was on the *Slige-Assail* (or “Road of Assal”), an ancient road which led westwards from Tara, through Westmeath to the Shannon.

¹¹ *Dun-Ollaigh*.—See above, at the year 700, where the destruction of Dun-Ollaigh by the same Selbach, 18th King of Dalriada, is recorded.

Selvacum. Alen daingen tigreuitur. Bogartac .h. Cernaius de regno expulsum erit, in Britanniæ iuit. Corcrao .i. Garbalchæ immisi, in quo cecidit Roibarac nepos Conchail, rex .h. Boilei, apud viros Tivœ, uno die et bellum predictum. Siccatur magna bellum inter duos filios Beccæ Bairche et filium Breffani regem nepotum Eochæ, in quo uictor regnat filii Beccæ. In hoc anno interficiuntur peregrini apud Mumnenper, id est, in Clarainech cum omni familia sua. Nox lucida in autumno.

Fol. 276b **[ct. 1anair.** Anno domini cc.º x.º iii.º Ceallaë Cualann rex Lagen, plann pebla (mac Bgannlain, do ið Meic) abbas Alro macas, Cilleni episcopus, abbas Fernann, mortui sunt. Iugulatio Murcachæ mic Dernato filii [Cirmeindai] ceci, regis nepotum Neill. Aedus rex nepotum Fingente, plaiennia mac Colzgen, rapient, et Mochonno cœrpi, dormierunt. Sligard Murchata mic Æiran du Charril.

.b. **[ct. 1anair.** Anno domini cc.º x.º ii.º Iugulatio regis Saxonum, Orrut filii Alfridi nepotis Orru.

¹ *Alen-dainen.* — The building of this place is recorded above at the year 702, where see note. The ignorant "translator" of Clar. 49, taking this entry as a continuation of the entry preceding it, joins both together, and out of them makes "Dun olla construitur apud Selvacum, and destroyed by his daughter Alena"!

² *Ua Cernaigh.* — "Grandson of Cernach." Fogartach, afterwards King of Ireland, (see 715 and 723 *infra*), was son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotal (ob. 663 *supra*).

³ *Garbalach.* — Not identified. The name would signify the "Rough-dirty" (or the "Dirty-rough") place. Though evidently the name of a

place, O'Conor understood *Garbalach* to mean "foeda contentio."

⁴ *Descendant.* — nepos. Clar. 49 has "nephew," which is incorrect, as in this Chronicle nepos is used to represent "grandson," or "descendant."

⁵ *Becc Bairche.* — See above, at A.D. 706.

⁶ *Pilgrims.* — peregrini, A., B. Clar. 49 reads "In hoc anno interficiuntur peregrini apud Mumnenes, that is called Clarainech, cum omni sua familia." The Annals of Clonmacnoise state (710) that "there were certain pilgrims killed by the Mountermen, viz., Clarinach with all his family."

Alen-daingen¹ was demolished. Fogartach Ua Cernaigh,² was banished from the Kingdom, and went into Britain. The slaughter of Garbsalach³ in Midhe, in which Forbasach descendant⁴ of Congal, King of the Ui-Failghe, was slain by the men of Midhe, on the same day as the aforesaid battle. Great drought. A battle between two sons of Becc Bairche,⁵ and the son of Bresal, King of Ui-Echach, in which the sons of Becc were victors. In this year pilgrims⁶ were slain by Munstermen, viz., the Clarainech, with his whole family. A bright night in Autumn.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 714. Cellach Cualann,⁷ King of Leinster; Flann Febla, son⁸ of Scannlan, of the Ui-Meith, abbot of Armagh, and Cilleni, bishop, abbot of Ferna, died. The killing of Murchadh, son of Diarmait, son of [Airmedach] Caech,⁹ King of the Ui-Neill.¹⁰ Aedh Dubh, King of the Ui-Fidhgente; Flaithnia the Wise, son of Colggu, and Mochonna Cuerni,¹¹ slept. The hosting of Murchadh, son of Bran,¹² to Cashel.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 715. The killing of the King of the [715.] ^{ms.} Saxons, Osrid,¹³ son of Aldfrid, grandson of Oswiu. Garnat

¹ *Ceallach Cualann.* — See above, under the year 703.

² *Son.* — The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., where Flann is called "bishop" of Ard-macha (or Armagh). It is not in Clar. 49. The words *mac Sgannlan* ("son of Scannlan"), are part of the text in B., in which *oo ib meit* ("of the Ui-Meith") is interlined in the original hand.

³ [Airmedach] Caech. — "Airmedach the Blind" (or "One-eyed.") The MSS. A. and B., which omit the name of Airmedach, have *ceci* for *caeci*. The *Four Mast.* (713) state that Murchadh was chief of the Ui-Neill of Clann-Colmain. But in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), his

name occurs in the list of the Kings of Uisnach. See under A.D. 688 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Ui-Neill.* — See last note.

¹¹ *Mochonna Cuerni.* — The *Four Mast.* (713) write *Mochonna Cluana Airdne* ("Mochonna of Cluain-Air-dne.") The festival of Mochonna is given under Sept. 30 in the *Martyr. of Donegal*. But the situation of Cluain-Airdne is not known to the Editor.

¹² *Murchadh, son of Bran.* — King of Leinster. His death is entered at the year 726 *infra*.

¹³ *Osrid.* — King of the Northumbrians, and son of Aldfrid, son of Oswiu (ob. 670. *supra*). See the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, A.D. 716.

[714.]

Σαρνατ φίλιος Θείλεροις πορίτυρ. Ποδαρταč περογ Σερναιξ ιτερυμ πεγνατ. Ραρέα commutatayr in θοα εινιτατε. Ραελέου mac Θορβενι Κατενθραμ Columbae .Lxx. 1111. αετατιρ ρυθ αππο, in .1111. Κτ. Septimbrir, θιε γαββατι, γυργεριτ. Οβιτυρ Celi Tigeernaiξ abbatis Κλουανα αυιρ. Φλάνν Φοιρβέθε mac Ποδαρταč πορτυρ ερτ. Μοργ Αρτηριαν μικ Μαλετουιν.

Κτ. 1αναιρ. Οππον δομινι νον.º α.º ιι.º Τουνχατο mac Κιννφαελαδ abbar 1αε οβιιτ. Ετιλβ mac Θευιλβ οβιιτ. Κονναλαχ mac Κοναινγ, πεξ περοτυμ Κρυμταιν, ιαγιλαταιρ ερτ. Εχπλυριο φαμιλιαε 1αε τραντ πορτυμ Βριττανιαε α Nectano πεζε. Κονγρεριο Ταλριατι et Βριττονιμ in Λαρινε qui ιωατυρ Μινιαρις, et Βριτονερ θειατι ρυντ. Κομικτιο αγονιρ Ταλτεν λα Ποδαρταč, ubi cecidερυντ φίλιος Ρυβαι et φίλιος Θουιβήλεινε.

Κτ. 1αναιρ. Οππον δομινι νον.º α.º ιιι.º φίλιος Κυρδινε πεξ Βασσονυμ πορίτυρ. Βεκ Βαιρέθε οβιιτ. Βελλον Κενινηρο, ubi Τυατάλ περογ Ραελέον, et Κελαč θιατραιδ, et Ζορμγαλ mac Οενδα μικ Όλυταιν.

¹ *Fogartach*.—There is some confusion regarding the length of Fogartach's reign. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (719), he was only one year King of Ireland. O'Flaherty, who gives 722 as the date of Fogartach's accession, gives him a year and some months. *Ogygia*, p. 432. Fogartach's expulsion from the Kingdom (*de regno*) is noticed above under the year 713, and his return from his exile in Britain is mentioned by the *Four Mast.* at 714. If he "reigned again" in 715, as above stated, he must have reigned as the rival of Fergal son of Maelduin, who was King of Ireland, according to these Annals, from 709 to the death of Fergal in 722 (*infra*, 721), when

Fogartach became undisputed monarch.

² *Easter is changed*.—comotatur, A., B. Regarding this change in the observance of Easter, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 28, note.

³ *Chair of Columba*, i.e., the abbacy of Ia, or Icna.

⁴ *Of his age*.—αετατιρ ρυε, B. ρυε is omitted in A. Clar. 49 agrees with B.

⁵ *Flann Foirbthe*.—"Old Flan," Clar. 49. But *foirbthe* means "perfect," not "old."

⁶ *Condalach, son of Conang*.—Clar. 49 has "Connalach son of Crimthain," but this is incorrect.

⁷ *Dorsum Britanniae*.—In Irish *Druim-Bretain*, the "Back (or Ridge)

son of Deleroth, dies. Fogartach,¹ grandson of Cernach, again reigns. Easter is changed² in the Monastery of Ia. Faelchu, son of Dorbeni, assumes the chair of Columba,³ in the 74th year of his age,⁴ on the 4th of the Kalends of September, on Saturday. Death of Celi-Tigernaigh, abbot of Cluain-eois. Flann Foirbthe,⁵ son of Fogartach, died. Death of Artbran, son of Maelduin.

Kal Jan. A.D. 716. Dunchad, son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of Ia, died. Etulb, son of Etulb, died. Condalach son of Conang,⁶ King of the Ui-Crimthainn, was slain. Expulsion of the community of Ia across Dorsum Britanniae,⁷ by King Nectan.⁸ A meeting of the Dalriata and Britons, at the rock called Minuirc;⁹ and the Britons were defeated. The disturbance¹⁰ of the Fair of Tailtiu¹¹ by Fogartach, wherein the son of Ruba¹² and the son of Dubhsleibhe, were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 717. The son of Cuidin,¹³ King of the Saxons, dies. Becc Bairche¹⁴ died. The battle of Cenannus,¹⁵ wherein fell Tuathal grandson of Faelchu, and Cellach Diathraibh, and Gormgal, son of Aedh son

[716.]

[717.]

of Britain." The great mountain chain dividing Perthshire and Argyll, terminating in the Grampian Hills. Also called *Druim-Alban*. (Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 64, note a.) Dr. O'Brien states that *Druim-Alban* was otherwise called *Braid-alban*. *Irish Engl. Dictionary*, voce *Drom-saileach*.

¹ King Nectan.—King of the Picts. The "Naiton" of Bede. *Eccles. Hist.* V., 22.

² *Minuirc*.—This place has not been identified.

¹⁰ *Disturbance*.—*Comixtio*, A., B. Clar. 49 reads "burning"!

¹¹ *Tailtiu*.—The genit. form is *Tail-tenn*, from which comes the present name of the place, *Teltown*, in the par. of the same name, bar. of Upper

Kells, co. Meath, where there are some remarkable remains of antiquity.

¹² *Son of Ruba*.—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 715) have "Maelruba." But the *Frag. of Annals* say "the son of Maelruba," which is probably more correct. "Ruba" is not found as a proper name.

¹³ *Son of Cuidin*.—This was evidently Cenred, son of Cuthwine, who succeeded Osrid (ob. 715 *supra*), as King of the Northumbrians, and died after a reign of two years.

¹⁴ *Becc Bairche*.—See at the year 706 *supra*.

¹⁵ *Battle of Cenannus*.—Cenannus (genit. form of Cenannar, for Cenannar, the ancient name of Kells, in the co. Meath).

FOL 28aa.

et Cennfotair. h. Conaing, et Fergal frater eius
cesserunt. Conall grant uictori erat, et Conall
grant nepos Cerneis in fine duorum mense
bellum intercepit ut la Fergal mac Maeleoin.
Cronan Ua Eoain abbas Lir monachus. Brian-
namail nepos Bochaine mic Finn, infolae princeps
Maire regis, et Dubouin nepos Faelain, episcopus,
abbas Cluana ipsius, Conri mac Congale cennfotai,
ocur Cilill mac Briannechti, iugulatus fuit. Pluit
sanguis melo pop Oirrin bicc. Pluit sanguis ranguinifer
sanguis sanguinem Laginam. In die vocatus Niall pro-
pasc, qui tunc natus est, mac Fergale. Eclipse
lunae in plenilunio fuit.

Ict. Ianair. (p. 7.) Anno domini cc. x. uiiii.º
Cirmeadach mac Tairis, et Criocan rex nepotum mic
Uair, iugulatus fuit; et Ertuile mac Ferghus Guill
iugulatus est. Propterea dicitur quiescit in aperto
Brecain. Cuius dimicatio moritur. Tairbrius h.
Dunchata iugulatus est. Congreffio apud Lag-

¹ *Conall Grant*, i.e., Conall "the grey."—He was the grandson of Cer-
nach Sotal, whose obit. is given above
at the year 663.

² *Fergal*.—King of Ireland. See
under 721 *infra*.

³ *Cronan Ua hEoain*, i.e., "Cronan
descendant of Eoan." The festival of
this Cronan, abbot of Lismor Mochuda
(Lismore, co. Waterford), is entered
in the *Martyr. of Donegal* under the
1st of June. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 303.

⁴ *Inis-Maire-Samh*.—Inishmac-
saint, bar. of Magheraboy, co. Fer-
managh. For infolae princeps
maire regis, Clar. 49 has "primus
Episcopus campi Saimh." But "prin-
ceps" is frequently used in these
Annals to signify a superior or abbot

of an ecclesiastical establishment.
O'Conor, in his ed., incorrectly prints
"Maigi Samhin" (for Maigi Samh),
note ², *sub an.*, and translates "Campi
Solis"!

⁵ *Congal Cennfota*.—Probably the
Congal Cennfota, or "Congal Long-
head," mentioned above at A.D. 673.

⁶ *Othan becc*. — "Little Othan."
Apparently a place near Othan-mor,
or "Big Othan" (now Fahans, barony
of Inishowen, co. Donegal.) O'Conor
translates "supra genistas spinosas
parvas"!

⁷ *On the 'foss' of the Leinstermen.*
—*Pluvia sanguinem Laginam.*
Translated "upon the borders of
Leinster," in Clar. 49. The shower
of blood is stated in the *Book of
Leinster* (p. 274, a), to have fallen

of Diuthach, and Amalgaidh, grandson of Conaing, and his brother Fergal. Conall Grant¹ was victor. And Conall Grant,¹ grandson of Cernach, was slain at the end of two months after the battle, by Fergal,² son of Maelduin. Cronan Ua hEoain,³ abbot of Lis-mor, dies. Fiannamail, descendant of Boghaine, son of Finn, abbot of Inis-Maighe-Samh,⁴ and Dubhduin, descendant of Faelan, bishop, abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Conri, son of Congal Cennfota,⁵ and Ailill, son of Finsnechta, were slain. It rained a shower of honey upon Othan-becc.⁶ It rained a shower of blood upon the ‘foss’ of the Leinstermen. Hence Niall ‘Frosach,’⁷ son of Fergal, who was born then, was so called. An eclipse of the moon at its full.⁸

Kal. Jan. (Saturd.¹⁰) A.D. 718. Airmedach, son of Tadhg, and Crichan, King of Ui-Mic-Uais, were slain; and Ertuile, son of Fergus Goll, was slain. Drostan of the oratory¹¹ rested in Ard-Breccain.¹² Cu-dimergo dies. Tuibride, descendant of Dunchadh, was slain. A battle among the Leinstermen, in which Aedh, son of Cellach,¹³ [718.]

on glen Lagen (the “glen,” or “valley,” of Leinster.)

⁹ Niall ‘Frosach.’—“Niall of the showers,” or “N. the Showery.” These showers, with some variation in their number and character, are again noticed at the date of Niall Frosach’s accession to the monarchy of Ireland, A.D. 763 *infra*. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 2) the showers—one of white silver, one of honey, and one of wheat—are stated to have occurred in the reign of Niall Frosach, not at his birth or accession. They were probably meteoric phenomena.

¹⁰ At its full.—in plenilunio quo, A., B., and Clar. 49.

¹¹ Saturday.—p. 7 (for “seventh

day of the week”), added in *al. man.* in A. Not in B.

¹² Drostan of the oratory.—Drostan, A. Daíptaré is the genit. form of daíptech (variously written daíptech, daipptech, deiptech) which signifies an oratory, or house of penitence. Absurdly translated “manse” in Clar. 49, under the year 1116.

¹³ Ard-Breccain.—Cēp̄t̄ b̄p̄c̄an, A. “Breccan’s Height.” Now Ard-bracan, co. Meath. The festival of the founder, St. Breccan, occurs at the 16th of July in the Calendar.

¹⁴ Cellach.—This was Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, whose obit is entered at the year 714 *supra*. See Shearman’s *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table at p. 138.

nemper ubi Cæd mac Ceallaig cecidit .i. bellum Finnabair. Bellum Finnabair inter duos filios Regesque poti, in quo Ainfcellach iugulatus est die quinta regni eius, u. i. id. Septembri. Bellum maritimum Arvæ neibi, inter Dunchad m-becc cum genebre Gabrain et Selbachum cum genebre Loairin, et uestrum est ruper Selbachum, p. non. Septembri (uel Octobri), die ui. regni eius, in quo quidam comites coniuerunt. Iugulatio in ea tigernna illoch hUaitne, .i. ea mac Maele-rocharai, li a m-braetair .i. Crimtann corpra. Iugulatio familiae Suibhne i n-Arvo matca. Cærtar ricca.

b. *[ct. Ianair. Anno domini cc. x. i. Cærtar pluuialis. Sinač in solo Crochranu dormiuit. Murbriuct mar in mensa Octobri. Teodorus anno .i.]*

[ct. Ianair. Anno domini cc. xx. Dunchad becc rex Cinntire moritur. Terribilis in Octobri. Bellum inter Conacta et Corco Daircenn, ubi cecidit

¹ *Finnabhair*.—This name would be pronounced Finner, Fennor, or Finure. The site of the battle was most probably Fennor, par. of Dunaney, co. Kildare.

² *Finn-Glenn*.—Dean Reeves observes that there is a Finglen in Campsie in Stirlingshire, but that the place here mentioned seems to have been in Argyle, in the territory of Lorn. *Adamnan*, p. 381, note r.

³ *Ferchar Fota*; i.e., “Ferchar the Tall” (or “Long”), 15th King of the Scotch Dalriads (ob. 696 *supra*). The opponents in this battle were Ainfcellach 17th King of the Dalriads (who was slain therein), and his brother Selbach, 18th King, whose obit is given at the year 729 *infra*, and who is also mentioned under the years 700, 711, 713 and 722

⁴ *The 6th*.—Interlined in *al. man.* in A. Not in B., or Clar. 49.

⁵ *Ard-esbi*.—Not identified. It was apparently the name of some place on the S.W. coast of Scotland.

⁶ *Dunchad Becc*.—“Dunchad (or Duncan) the Little.” Called *pex Cinn tige*, or King of Cantyre, under the year 720 *infra*.

⁷ *Or October*.—*uel Octembri*, in orig. hand. in A. *Octobri*, B. *Om.* in Clar. 49.

⁸ *Loch Uaithne*.—Lough Ooney, bar. of Dartry, co. Monaghan.

⁹ *By their brother*.—*Li a m-braetair*, A., B. “By their cosen.” Clar. 49.

¹⁰ *Suibhne*.—Apparently Suibhne, son of Crunnmael, bishop of Armagh, whose obit is given at the year 729 *infra*. The *Four Masters* have no reference to the outrage here alleged

was slain, *i.e.*, the battle of Finnabhair.¹ The battle of Finn-glen² between two sons of Ferchar Fota,³ in which Ainfcellach was slain, on Thursday, the 6th⁴ of the Ides of September. The marine battle of Ard-esbi,⁵ between Dunchad Becc⁶ with the Cinel-Gabrain, and Selbach with the Cinel-Loarn; and it was gained over Selbach, on the first of the Nones of September (or October),⁷ on Friday; in which some nobles fell. The assassination of the two lords in Loch-Uaithne,⁸ viz., two sons of Maelfothartaigh, by their brother,⁹ *i.e.*, Crimthann Corrach. The killing of the family of Suibhne,¹⁰ in Armagh. A dry¹¹ summer.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 719. A rainy summer. Sinach of [719.] bis. Inis-Crothrahn¹² slept. A great sea-burst¹³ in the month of October.⁷ Theodore,¹⁴ one year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 720. Dunchad Becc,¹⁵ King of Cenn-tire,¹⁶ dies. An earthquake in October. A battle between the men of Connaught and the Corca-Baiscinn,¹⁷ in which

to have been committed on the family, or community, of Bishop Suibhne. Neither is it referred to in Tigernach's Annals, or in the *Chron. Scotorum*.

¹¹ Dry.—*μικρή*, A., B. *Sicca*, Clar. 49.

¹² *Inis-Crothrahn*.—Rectè *Inis-Clothrahn*. An island in the expansion of the Shannon called Loch-Ribh, or Loch-Ree, and within the limits of the co. Longford. It is said to have been called Inis-Clothrahn, from Clothra, the mother of Lugaid Riabnderg, 109th King of Ireland, (*Ogygia*, p. 289), and daughter of Eochaid Feidlech (104th King, *ib.*, 267). The *Book of Leinster* (p. 1246) has a curious account of the killing of the famous Queen Medb of Connaught, by Furbaide, son of King Conor Mac Nesa, the particulars of which remind one strongly of the legend of William Tell. See O'Curry's *Manners and*

Customs, Vol. 2, pp. 290-1. O'Donovan erroneously states (*Four Mast.*, 719, note c) that the foregoing entry "is not in the Annals of Ulster."

¹³ Sea-burst.—*Μυρημαῖς*. Incorrectly printed *inmbract* by O'Conor.

¹⁴ Theodore.—By mistake for Theodosius (III.), Emperor of the East. For *anno* .i., O'Conor prints "anno primo," as in Clar. 49.

¹⁵ Dunchad Becc.—See under the year 718.

¹⁶ Cenn-tire. — "Land's Head." Cantyre, in Scotland.

¹⁷ Corca-Baiscinn.—A sept descended from Cairbre-Baschain, son of Conaire II., King of Ireland (*Ogygia*, p. 322), which at the above date occupied the territory now represented by the baronies of Clonderlaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan, in the S.W. of the co. Clare.

mac Talamhnaig. Iusgulatio Condinairc filii Rois[e]lge-tairg. Mórr Macnaisig abbatir Lainne lepi. Uartratatio
 Fol. 28ab. mairgí Óireg du Céchal mac Fionnuine ocúr do Muircháin mac Óraint. Mórr Cuannai Roir e. Innríodh Laiȝen la Férgal, ocúr marom inna boraime, ocúr marom na gcaillne Laiȝen fír Férgal mac Maileduin. Inmearach relegiourum legem cum pace Chriisti ruperit in irolam hiberniacem constituit.

Jct. Ianair. Cennno domini DCC.º XX.º I.º Maelrubai in Cúir c̄orón anno lxxx. etatir. Colsgu ri airtre Laȝrann iusgulatur erit. Maelcorgair o Óruim iñd, Óile mac Eilþin rex Clocluaȝe, moriuntur. Férisacrich mac Congalaig obnit. Cuanan Cille deilȝe, ocúr Óerir Óam infe nepor Collae, Cuana Óromma Cuilinn, Cilleni ločo Hérg, moriuntur. Féidlimis p̄incipiatumiae tenuit. Faelan Martarȝairgi, Síodal droma Laroggín, mortui sunt. Bellum Almuine .III. id.

¹ *Maenach*.—The gen. form, “Main-aigh,” is incorrectly printed *Mamaig* by O’Conor. The festival of Maenach is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Oct. 17.

² *Lann-leri*.—Dunleer, co. Louth. See *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), p. 136, note 2, and Todd’s *Cogadh Gaedhel re Galliabh*, Introd., p. xl., note 2. O’Donovan thought that Lann-leri was the place now called Lynn, in the barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 740, note *w*, and 825, note *g*.) But he was mistaken.

³ *Ros-eo*.—The “wood of the yews.” Now Rush, in the par. of Lusk, co. Dublin. See the *Felire of Oengus* at the 10th of April.

⁴ *Exaction*.—A. and B. have marom (“breach,” “defeat”), which is evidently by mistake for nárom, “exaction,” “binding,” as in the

Chron. Scot. and *Ann. Four Mast.* (717). Clar. 49 has “The praying of Leinster by M’Maleduin, and the slaughter of the Boroive, and the slaughter of Gialne in Leinster,” which is very wrong. Regarding the ‘borama’ (or ‘cow-tribute’), see note 2 at p. 18 *supra*.

⁵ *By*.—pp. (“against”), A., B. Clar. 49 has “by.” The *Four Mast.* have la, “with,” or “by”; which seems more correct.

⁶ *Maelruba*.—See under the years 670 and 672, *supra*.

⁷ *Ajurcrossan*; otherwise written “Aporcrossan.” See under A.D. 672, *supra*.

⁸ *Maelcorgais*.—Apparently the Maelcorghais whose festival is noted at March 12th, in the *Martyr. of Donegal*.

⁹ *Druim-ing*.—“Probably the place now called Dromin, situated

the son of Talamhnach was slain. The assassination of Cudinairc, son of Rothe[c]tach. Death of Maenach,¹ abbot of Lann-leri.² The laying waste of Magh-Bregh, by Cathal son of Finnguine, and Murchad son of Bran. Death of Cuanna of Ros-eo.³ The wasting of Leinster by Fergal, and the exaction⁴ of the ‘borama,’ and the exaction⁴ of the hostages of Leinster, by⁵ Fergal, son of Maelduin. Inmesach the Devout established a Law, with the peace of Christ, over the island of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 721. Maelruba⁶ [died] in Apurcrossan,⁷ [721.] in the 80th year of [his] age. Colgu, King of Ard-Lathrann, was slain. Maelcorgais,⁸ of Druim-ing,⁹ and Bilè, son of Elpin, King of Al-Cluathe,¹⁰ died. Ferdacrich, son of Congalach, died. Cuanan of Cill-deilge;¹¹ Derir of Dam-inis,¹² a descendant of Colla; Cuana of Druim-cuilinn,¹³ and Cilleni of Loch-Gerg,¹⁴ died. Fedhlimidh held the government of Ia. Faelan of Martartech,¹⁵ Sidal of Druim-Laidggin,¹⁶ died. The battle of Almuin,¹⁷ on the

near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath.” O’Donovan (*Four Masters*, A.D. 884, note d). The *Dinnsenchas* account of Druim-ing (*Book of Leinster*, p. 194b) would lead one to think that its situation was much nearer to Dublin.

¹⁰ *Al-Cluathe*.—See note ¹², at A.D. 657, *supra*.

¹¹ *Cill-deilge*.—Kildalkey, co. Meath.

¹² *Dam-inis*.—Devenish, co. Fermanagh.

¹³ *Druim-cuilinn*.—Now Drumcullen, bar. of Eglish, King’s county.

¹⁴ *Loch-Gerg*.—This was the old name of Lough Derg, in which is situated the Island of St. Patrick’s Purgatory. See *Martyr. of Donegal*, Todd’s ed.; App. to *Introd.*, p. xl.

¹⁵ *Martartech*.—“House of Relics.”

The genit. case of the name, *martray*, would be Anglicised “Martary,” “Martary,” or “Martry;” forms which are represented in the Townland Index. (Census of Ireland, 1861.) But the particular place referred to here has not been identified.

¹⁶ *Druim-Laidggin*.—Not identified.

¹⁷ *Almuin*.—Now known as the Hill of Allen, a few miles to the north of the town of Kildare. Called *Almu Lagen* (“Almu of Leinster”), *Book of Leinster*, p. 202a. The Hill of Allen is celebrated in Irish legends as one of the residences of Finn Mac Cumhail, the Fingal of Macpherson’s *Ossian*. This battle is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* under the year 718; but Tigernach notices it at 722, which is the proper year, as indicated by the criteria.

Decimbris rursum die 11^o. regni aeo, in quo ceciderunt (i. la Murchad mac m-Braein) Regal mac Maeleduin (mic Mailefriðrič mic Aedha uairiðnaič), occid Conall menn rex genereiř Cenrppri, Clotzno mac Colzgen, Dubhdacrič, Blann mac Rosellnaič, Aedh Laisgen mac Rictcellaič rex nepotum Maini, [Niall] mac Muirgíro, Huacdo mac Dunchata, Eicneč mac Colzgen rex Orientalium Regal nepor Aitechta.

[ct. 1anair. Annio domini dcc.º xx.º 11.º] Comburiſio Clona mic U Noir. Mopř Cilchon moniſtrech Óuiti. Indrechtaach mac Muirgárič, rex Conacht, morituri. Clepicatūr Selbach. Sinač Tailten morituri.

[b.] [ct. 1anair. Annio domini dcc.º xx.º 11.º] Paelču mac Doibeni abbas læs dormiuit. Cilleniur longur ei in principatum læs succerit. Cucongalt h. Conmelde, Murdoubur granaite, moriunturi. Bellum Cinn Deilsgoden in quo cecidit Rosapatač Ua Cerpnaič, mac Neill mic Ceaprnaič h̄rotal mic Diarmoda mic Aedha plaine. Cinæt mac Irgalaič uictor erat. Cuinnler abbas Cluana mic Nooir obiit. Inugulatio

¹ The sixth.—uī, A.

² Son of Bran.—mac Órain, A., B., and Clar. 49. But it should be mac Órain. The death of Murchad, son of Bran, King of Leinster, the victor in the battle of Almuin, is entered at the year 726, *infra*.

³ Son.—The original of this clause, added in the margin in A., is in a gloss in B. It is not in Clar. 49.

⁴ Dubhdacrich.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (718), and *Chron. Scot.* (id. an.), Dubhdacrich is stated to have been the son of Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianactha (*supra* A.D. 687). For "Dubhdainbher," the *Frag. of Annals* (722) have "Dubhdabairenn," which seems incorrect.

⁵ [Niall.]—Supplied from *Frag. of Annals* (A.D. 722).

⁶ Airthera. —The name of this district is still preserved in the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the co. of Armagh. The names and number of the principal persons who were slain in the battle of Almuin are more fully given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* (718), and *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (720).

⁷ Death of Aelchu.—Mopř Cilchon. Cilchon is the genit. form of Celchu. His name is not found in the ordinary lists of the abbots of Monasterboice.

⁸ Manistir-Buti. — Monasterboice, co. Louth.

⁹ The entrance into religion of Selbach.—Clepicatūr (for clepicatūr, as in Tigernach), A., B. This entry has been misunderstood by

third of the Ides of December, the sixth¹ day of the week, in which were slain (*i.e.*, by Murchad, son of Bran²), Fergal, son of Maelduin (son³ of Maelfithrich, son of Aedh Uaridnach), and Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Coirpri; Clothgno, son of Colgu; Dubhdacrich;⁴ Flann, son of Rogellnach; Aedh Laigen, son of Fithcellach, King of Ui-Maine; [Niall⁵] son of Muirges; Nuadha, son of Dunchad; Eicnech, son of Colgu, King of the Airthera,⁶ and Fergal Ua Aitechta.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 722. The burning of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The death of Aelchu,⁷ of Manistir-Buti.⁸ Indrechtach, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught, dies. The entrance into religion of Selbach.⁹ Sinach, of Tailtiu,¹⁰ dies. [722.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 723. Faelchu, son of Dorbeni, abbot of [723.] *ms.* Ia, 'fell asleep.' Cillene the Tall succeeded him in the government of Ia. Cucongalt Ua Conmelde, Murdobur of Granasc,¹¹ died. The battle of Cenn-Delgden,¹² in which fell Fogartach, grandson of Cernach, (son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotail,¹³ son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè). Cinaeth,¹⁴ son of Irgalach, was victor. Cuinnles, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The killing of Lethaithech,¹⁵

O'Conor (*Rerum Hibernicarum Script.*, iv., p. 78), and by O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 719, note *d*). The former thus blunderingly jumbles three entries into two: "Indrechtach mac Murieadaig rex Connacht moritur in clericatu. Selbaic Stanac Tailten [Selbach genealogus Taltinensis] moritur". O'Donovan, who ought to have known better (and in whose ed. of the *Four Mast.*, the obit of "Sinach of Tailtiu" is given under the year 720) follows the incorrect reading of O'Conor. The Annalist simply meant to convey that Selbach (18th King of the Scotch Dalriads, ob. 729, *infra*) assumed the religious habit, or went on a pilgrimage, in the year 722 (=723 *Tig.*)

¹⁰ Tailtiu.—Teltown, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹¹ Granasc.—Not identified.

¹² Cenn-Delgden.—Another battle at the same place (which has not been identified) is referred to under the year 621 *supra*.

¹³ Cernach Sotail.—His obit is entered above at A.D. 663.

¹⁴ Cinaeth.—He was at the time Monarch of Ireland. His death in battle is recorded at the year 727, *infra*.

¹⁵ Lethaithech.—In the *Chron. Scot.*, and *Ann. Four Mast.* (718), and *Frag. of Annals* (722), Lethaithech is stated to have been slain in the battle of Almuin (*supra*, A.D. 721).

Fol. 28a. Leitairi⁹ mic Concarat. Caeč ūcuili ūrrib̄a 'Oaire Calgaidh qm̄euit.

¶ct. 1anair. Anno domini vcc.º xx.º iiiii.º Cillenen⁹ nepor Collae, abbas Oenae, Clodru Domhliag, moriuntur. Ailen mic Crac⁹ confruiuntur. Simul filius Óruig⁹ confruiuntur. Colman h-uamach ūrrib̄a aird⁹ Maææ, Rubin⁹ mac Connach ūrrib̄a Muham, filiusque Úrroccain o ḥaiḡ ḥeille, qui magister bonorum euangeliorum Chriſti erat, et Colman banban ūrrib̄a Cille ñaro, omnes dormierunt. Morit⁹ Úrroin Muimhne⁹ ocis Chaoī Chobo. Luna tenet herora et tanguinea. xiii. ¶ct. 1anuarii. Congal mac Maæleanfai. Úrrecc Fortren⁹, Oan prionceps Ego, moriuntur.

¶ct. 1anair. Anno domini vcc.º xx.º ii.º Nectan mac Óeirile confruiuntur apud Óruig⁹ regem. Dúchonna cratib⁹ epiſcopus Condeire mortuus est. Tolapagan maphan mortuus est. Iugulatio Cráumhain filii Cellai⁹ in bello Óealai⁹ Licce immaturam aetatem.

¹ *Daire-Calgaidh*.—Derry, or Londonderry. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, page 160, note ¹.

² *Othan*.—Othan-mor, or “Othan Mura” (Othan of St. Mura); now Fahans, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. See under the years 717, *supra*, and 763, *infra*.

³ *Damliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

⁴ *Ailen M'Craich*.—“Mac Crac’s Island.” Not identified. It was probably the name of some island-fortress in Scotland. O’Conor rashly suggests the translation “Monasterium Insulae caorach, seu ovis”? For confruiuntur, as in A. and B.; Clar. 49 has “constringitur”!

⁵ *Son of Drust*.—filius⁹ Óruig⁹, A., B., and Clar. 49.

⁶ *Colman Uamach*.—“Colman of

the Cave” (*uaim*, a “cave”). The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at November 24, identifies Colman Uamach with Colman, son of Lenain [founder and abbot] of Cloyne, co. Cork; in Irish *Cluain uama* (the *cluain*, or meadow) of the cave. But they were different persons, as the death of Colman, son of Lenain, is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* under A.D. 600. See Harris’s *Ware*, p. 573, and Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 539, note ¹⁵.

⁷ *Tech-Theille*.—See at A.D. 671, *supra*, where the name is “Tech-Taille,” or “House of Taille.”

⁸ *Colman Banban*.—The death of Colman Banban is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 720, and in the *Frag. of Annals* at 725. In the latter authority he is called *saoi* (or “sage”) of Cill-Dara (Kil-

son of Cucarat. Caech-scuili, scribe of Daire-Calgaidh,¹ rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 724. Cilleneni Ua Colla, abbot of [724.] Othan,² and Aldchu of Damliag,³ died. Ailen M'Craich⁴ is built. Simul, son of Drust,⁵ is fettered. Colman Uamach,⁶ scribe of Armagh; Rubin, son of Conna, scribe of Munster, and the son of Broccan, of Tech-Theille,⁷ who was a good master of Christ's Gospel, and Colman Banban,⁸ scribe of Kildare—all 'fell asleep.' The death of Bran, a Munsterman, and of Cass of Cobha.⁹ A dark and blood-red¹⁰ moon on the 18th of the Kalends of January. Congal, son of Maelanfaith; Brecc¹¹ of Fortrenn;¹² Oan, superior of Eg,¹³ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 725. Nectan,¹⁴ son of Derile, was put [725.] in fetters by King Drust. Dachonna the Pious, bishop of Condere, died. Tolarggan 'maphan'¹⁵ died. The killing of Crimthan, son of Cellach,¹⁶ in the battle of Belach-lisce, at an immature age. The repose of Manchein of

dare). He was probably the same as the "Banban egnaidh" ("Banban the Wise"), whose festival is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal* at May 9. The *Felire of Oengus*, at 26 Nov., mentions a "Banban," bishop of Leighlin, of the Corco-Duibhne, who is not noticed in Ware's list of the bishops of that diocese.

⁹ *Cobha*.—Probably put for Magh-Cobha, or Ui-Echach-Cobha (Iveagh, co. Down). See Reeves' *Eccles. Antiqu.*, 349–350. The name "Cass" does not appear in the ordinary pedigrees of the septs anciently inhabiting that territory.

¹⁰ *Blond-red*.—τενέβρωτα et τανγίνεα, A., B. *Sanguinea*, Clar. 49.

¹¹ *Brecc*.—O'Conor took this name as an epithet ("maculatus") connected with the name which precedes it.

¹² *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note at A.D. 663, *supra*.

¹³ *Eg*.—Now Eigg, an island off the coast of Inverness, Scotland. See note ⁷, at the year 616 *supra*.

¹⁴ *Nectan*.—The Nectan referred to under the year 716 *supra*, as having expelled the community of Ia, or Iona, across Dorsum Britanniae. See Skene's *Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. civii.

¹⁵ *Tolargan 'maphan'*.—Tolargan is a Pictish name; but the meaning of the epithet 'maphan' is not known to the Editor.

¹⁶ *Cellach*.—This was the Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, whose obit is given at the year 714 *supra*. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, (Geneal. Table, No. 7.

Quies Mancheine Lethglinne. iugulatio Cilello mic
Bodbchoða Mide.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini cc. xx. ii. Mopir
Cilcon abbatir Cluana irasirrod. bellum Oromat
fornocht inter genur Conall et Eusgan, ubi Flann
mac Cuptaire et Senezagur derit nepos m[ob]racivis
iugulati sunt. Congrerrio Irrois Foicne, ubi quin-
dam ceciderunt vendis Airghiallaib, inter Selbactam
et familiam Echac nepotis Domnall. Conall mac
Moudain martirio coronatur. Cdomnam reliquias
transeptarunt in hiberniam et lex penouatur.
Bellum moi itip dia bullatgns, in quo cecidit
Lairgnean mac Conmaelvae. Tunchad uictor fuit.
Murchar mac Brain, rex Lagenrium, moritur.

¹ *Leth-glen.*—Now Leighlin, or Old Leighlin, co. Carlow. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 453.

² *Bodbchadh.*—This name is written "Bodbchar" in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 43 a. See under the year 703, *supra*, where he is described as "Bodbchadh Mide (B. of Meath) son of Diarmait."

³ *Druim-fornocht.*—The "Naked (or exposed) Ridge." O'Donovan thought that this was "the Druim-fornocht mentioned in the foundation charter of the abbey of Newry, and which comprises the present townlands of Crobane and Croreagh, in the Lordship of Newry." (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 721, note o.) But in O'Clery's *Pedig.* (p. 31) *Druim-fornocht* is stated to have been the name of a place in the "Lagan" [in the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal], which is more likely to be correct, considering that the battle in question is stated to have been fought between the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eogain,

who occupied respectively the present counties of Donegal and Tyrone.

⁴ *Ua Braichidi.*—“Descendant of Braichid.” Clar. 49 has “nepos Inrachta.” But the *Four Mast.* have “Ua Brachaidhe.”

⁵ *Irros-Foichne.*—Irrois Foicne. Dean Reeves correctly observes that this place, the name of which he prints “Ros-foichne,” has not been identified, and that it is doubtful whether the place was in Scotland or Ireland. (*Adamnan*, p. 383, note x.) But Skene identifies it with a “Rossfeochan,” the situation of which he does not give. (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxxx.) As there is no notice of the conflict in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, it may be presumed that the compilers of that Chronicle considered it to have taken place in Scotland; although the killing of “some of the Airghialla” (see next note) would imply that the fight had occurred in Ireland.

⁶ *Of the Airghialla.*—vendis Cip-

Leth-glenn.¹ The killing of Ailill, son of Bodbchadh² of Meath.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 726. Death of Aelchu, abbot of Cluin-Iraird. The battle of Druim-fornocht,³ between the Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eogain, wherein Flann son of Urthaile, and Snedgus 'Derg' Ua Braichidi,⁴ were slain. The encounter of Irros-Foichne,⁵ wherein some of the Airghialla⁶ were slain, between Selbach⁷ and the family of Echaid Ua Domnaill.⁸ Conall son of Moudan was crowned with martyrdom. The relics of Adamnan were translated to Ireland, and the Law⁹ was renewed. The battle of Moin between in Leinster,¹⁰ in which fell Laidgnen¹¹ son of Cumelde. Dunchad was victor. Murchad son of Bran,¹² King of the Leinstermen,

[726.]

giallaib. vənɔɪb seems an error for vənɪb, vɪnəib, or vɔnəib ("of the"; see Ebel's *Zeuss*, p. 216.) Dean Reeves renders vənɔɪb Cip-giallaib by "utrorumque Airghialla" (*Adamnan*, p. 383), and Skene, like Clar. 49, "of the two Airgiallas" (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 355.) But there were not two tribes of Airghialla.

⁷ *Selbach.* — This could scarcely have been Selbach, 18th King of Dalriada, whose *clericatus* (or entrance into religion) is noticed under the year 722 *supra*, and whose obit is given at 729 *infra*.

⁸ *Echaid Ua Domnaill.* — Echaid, descendant of Domhall. Skene thinks that Echaid, or Echa, was the son of Echa, grandson of Domnall Brecc [11th King of Dalriada, sl. 641 *supra*.]

⁹ *The Law*, i.e., the "Law of Adamnan." For the provisions of this "Law," see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 179, and App. to the Pref. thereto, p. 1.

¹⁰ *Battle of Moin between*

in Leinster. — This entry is decidedly corrupt, the words vɪa bùllachánū especially so. The *Frag. of Annals*, in the corresponding place (A.D. 727), have Cat Maistiu vɪp lóngnib réin ("battle of Maistiu," or Mullagh-mast, "between the Leinstermen themselves.")

¹¹ *Laidgnen.* — The *Frag. of Irish Annals* (at A.D. 727) call him "Laidcend Mac Connella, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh." In the list of the Kings of Ui-Cendselaig contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 1), Laidcend Mac Connella is stated to have reigned during ten years.

¹² *Murchad son of Bran.* — He was victor in the battle of Almain ("Hill of Allen," co. Kildare), recorded at the year 721 *supra*. See *Chron. Scotorum*, and *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 718; *Ann. Clonmacnoise*, at 720; and the very romantic account of the battle given in *Frag. of Annals*, p. 33 *sq.*

Dubda in hēber mac Congalair⁵, rex Cuiartne, iugulatus est.

Fol. 288b. Bellum Bairne, no inre Bregainn, in quo ceciderunt Etirrcel mac Cellair⁶ Cuallann, ocus Congal mac Bran. Faelan uictor fuit. Dominitatio Ceili Cipri.

b. Ict. Ianair. Annno domini occ.º xx.º uii.º Bellum Trorma corcain inter Flaircheartaigh mac Loingris et Cinaed filium Irgalair (mic Conaing cumach mic Congalair mic Aedha flane), in quo Cinaed et Euduir mac Ailello, Maelouin mac Feradai, Dunchad mac Cormaic ceciderunt. Bellum Alennae inter .ii. germanorum filiorum Murcaetho mic Bran, et Dunchad regis iugulatus est. Iunior Faelanus regnat. Plann Ointrid abbas Bennsuir obiit. Bellum Moni⁷ crois inter pictores inuicem, ubi Oenachus uictor fuit, et multi ex parte Elpini regis perempti sunt. Bellum lacrimabile inter eorum deputatum est iuxta castellum Crevi, ubi Elpinus regis fugit. Domnall mac Cellair⁸ rex Connacht moritur. Quiescens filii Detach uiri sapientis Mumana.

Ict. Ianair. Annno domini occ.º xx.º uii.º Eicbeircet Chrixti miles inn pafca die pauprat. Bellum Moni⁹ capro iuxta rtagnum Loogdæ, inter hortem Nectair

¹ *Cruithni*.—The Picts of Ireland are evidently here referred to.

² *Bairin*—*Inis-Bregainn*.—Bairin seems to be here put for “Bairend,” a name now represented by the river Burren, in Carlow. The other name (Inis-Bregainn, or Bregann’s Island, some islet in the river Burren), has not been identified.

³ *Cellach Cuallann*.—See under the year 714 *supra*.

⁴ *Congal*.—He was brother of Murchad son of Bran. See note¹², last page.

⁵ *Faelan*.—The Faelan mentioned under the next year.

⁶ *Cele-Crist*.—The *Martyr. of Done-*

gal, at March 3, mentions a Cele-Crist, bishop of Cill-Cele-Crist, in Ui-Dunchadha, i fortarib i Laisneib (for i fortarib i fortarib i Laisneib, in Fortuathla [“border territories”] in Leinster). The territory of Ui-Dunchadha comprised the district through which the river Dodder flows. See O’Donovan’s *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1044, note *l*.

⁷ *Druim - Corcain*.—“Corcan’s Ridge.” The *Four Mast.* have “Druim-Corcain.” Keating (in his account of the reign of Cinaedh) calls it “Druim-Carrthoinn.” The place has not been identified.

dies. Dubhdainbher, son of Congalach, King of the Cruithni,¹ was slain. The battle of Bairin,² or of Inis-Bregainn,³ in which Etirscel son of Cellach Cualann,⁴ and Congal⁵ son of Bran, were slain. Faelan⁶ was victor. The 'falling asleep' of Celi-Crist.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 727. The battle of Druim-Corcain,⁷ [727.] ^{bis} between Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, and Cinaedh, son of Irgalach (son of Conang Cumach,⁸ son of Congalach, son of Aedh Slanè), in which Cinaedh, and Eudus son of Ailill, Maelduin son of Feradach, and Dunchad son of Cormac, were slain. The battle of Ailinn between two brothers, sons of Murchadh son of Bran,⁹ and Dunchad, the elder, was slain. Faelan,¹⁰ the younger, reigns. Flann of Ointreabh,¹¹ abbot of Bangor, died. The battle of Monideroibh¹² between the Picts themselves, wherein Oengus was victor, and a great many were slain on the side of King Elpin. A lamentable battle was fought between the same persons, near Castle-Credi,¹³ where Elpin fled. Domnall, son of Cellach, King of Connaught, dies. The repose of Mac-Bethach, a wise man of Munster.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 728. Ecbericht,¹⁴ a soldier of Christ, rests on Easter Day. The battle of Monith-carno,¹⁵ near

⁸ *Cumach*.—This epithet is more correctly given "Cuirri" by the *Four Masters* (A.D. 720). The original of this clause, which is not in B., is interlined in *al. man.* in A.*

⁹ *Son of Bran*.—See note ¹², p. 179.

¹⁰ *Faelan*.—See note ⁵, *supra*, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

¹¹ *Ointreabh*.—Antrim, in the co. Antrim.

¹² *Monidcroibh*.—According to Dean Reeves, this was the old name of Moncrieffe, in the barony of Dunbarny, in Perthshire. *Adamnan*, p. 383, note y.

¹³ *Castle-Credi*.—Now "Boot-hill" (*recte* "Moot-hill"), near Scone, in

Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 383, note z.

¹⁴ *Ecbericht*.—The Egbert, or Ecgberct, through whose exertions the change in the time of keeping Easter is stated to have been effected in Ia, or Iona (*supra*, A.D. 715). See Bede's *Eccles. Hist.*, Book 3, chap. 4, and Book 5, chaps. 22, 23; and Reeves' *Adamnan* (*App. to Preface*, p. 1), and 379. The death of St. Ecgberht, "in Iona," is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, at A.D. 729.

¹⁵ *Monith-carno*.—This place has not been satisfactorily identified. Skene thinks that Monith-carno was the name of a mountain pass in the Mearns,

et exercitum Oengus, et exactatorum Nectain ceciderunt, hoc est Diceto mac Moneit et filius eius, Finguine mac Doroitain, Ferot mac Finguinne, et quidam multi; et familia Oengus triumpfauit. Bellum Dromo derrog blaesus in regionibus Pictorum, inter Oengus et Drui regem Pictorum, et cecidit Drui. Iugulatio Cattail cuius filii Neill.

¶ Et Ianair. Anno domini ccx. xx. ix. Terremotum. vii. id. Februario, iii. regia. Reueratio reliquiarum Columbani de Hibernia in tempore Octimbris. Dron filius Eugenii, Selbach mac Regis, mortui sunt. Suibne nepos Maricethraic (aliam mac Crunnmail) episcopus Alfordi macas, mac Onon regis Chille dabo, in gall o Lelcaic, filius Concumbi regis Cluana mic U Noir dormierunt. Oitecde mac Daetecde filii Blatmucc, Oengus mac Decce barbre, quiuebunt. Interfectio filii Cineton. Commixtio dunaro populi Domnall mac Murcachto culain, id est

Fol. 29aa.

called Cairn o' Mounth (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. lxxxii.) See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 64, note b, and 383, note c.

¹ *Loch-Loegde*.—Loch Loogroe, A.

² *'Exactors.'*—exactatorum, A., and Clar. 49. exactores, B.

³ *Family of Oengus*.—This Oengus was the head of the Cinel-Oengusa, one of the four chief tribes of the Scotch Dalriada. See *Chron. Picts and Scots*, pp. 316-317; and Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 434.

⁴ *Triumphed*.—triumphauit, B.

⁵ *Druim-Dergblathug*.—Chalmers identifies this place with "Drumderg, an extensive ridge, on the western side of the river Ila [the Isla, in Forfarshire.]" *Caled.*, i., p. 211.

⁶ *Relics*.—Their 'translation' to Ireland is noticed at the year 726 *supra*. The note *Vera clavum* is

added in the margin in A., in *al. man.*

⁷ *In*.—Supplied from B.

⁸ *Selbach*.—He was the 18th King of Dalriada. The 'clericatus' (or entrance into religion) of Selbach is entered above at the year 722.

⁹ *Suibhne*.—This was evidently the Suibhne referred to above under A.D. 718, where his family is stated to have been slain in Armagh. As the Lists of Comarchs of St. Patrick (or Bishops of Armagh) generally give 15 years as the length of his episcopacy, Suibhne must have been bishop of that See at the time of the outrage (which outrage, it may be added, is not noticed by the *Four Masters*). The death of Ferdacrich, son of Suibhne, who succeeded Cele-Petair as abbot or bishop of Armagh, in A.D. 757, is given at 767 *infra*.

Loch-Loegdae,¹ between the host of Nectan and the army of Oengus; and the 'exactors'² of Nectan were killed, viz., Biceot son of Monet, and his son; Finguine son of Drostan; Feroth son of Finguine, and many others; and the family of Oengus³ triumphed.⁴ The battle of Druim-Dergblathug⁵ in the country of the Picts, between Oengus, and Drust King of the Picts, and Drust was slain. The killing of Cathal Corc son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 729. An earthquake on the 6th of the Ides of February, the fourth day of the week. Return of the relics⁶ of Adamnan from Ireland, in⁷ the month of October. Bran son of Eugan, Selbach⁸ son of Fercar, died. Suibhne,⁹ descendant of Mruichesach (alias son of Crunnmael),¹⁰ bishop of Armagh; Mac Onchon, scribe of Kildare; the Gall from Lilcach,¹¹ and Mac Concumba, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Oitechde, son of Baithechde, the son of Blathmacc, and Oengus son of Becc Bairche, rested. The killing of the son of Cinadon. A camp melee against Domnall son of Murchad,¹² in the Cula, i.e., 'adaigh noidhe nephain,'¹³ or of Imlech-Senaich.

[729.]

¹⁰ *Crunnmael*.—This clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the list of Bishops of Armagh contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), it is stated that Suibhne was the son of Crunnmael, son of Ronan; and of the Ui-Niallain, a local tribe which furnished many bishops to the See of Armagh.

¹¹ *The Gall [or Foreigner] from Lilcach*.—The copy of *Tigernach* in the MS., H. 1, 18, T. C. D., at 729, has an *Gall ulcach* ("the bearded Foreigner"), and it is added that he was the most astute man of his time. After the word *lilcach* in A., there is a mark like †, which seems to have no special signification, unless it represents the abbrev. for *et.*

¹² *Domnall, son of Murchad*.—His accession to the Sovereignty of Ireland is recorded at the year 742, *infra*.

¹³ *'Adaigh noidhe nephain'*.—This is unintelligible to the Editor, and seems corrupt. Skene has printed this entry among his extracts from this Chronicle, in his *Chron. Picts and Scots* (p. 356), and has given a translation which is quite inaccurate. Dr. O'Conor, in his edition of part of these Annals (at 729), also attempts a translation, which is even worse than that of Skene, for he renders the entry by, " *Prælium Dunad, contra Domhnaldum filium Murcadi, in locis Saltibus obsitis in angustiis viarum Nephain, vel Imlecho Senaic;*" a translation entirely misleading.

αναῑς νοῑνε nephain, no imlečo Senaič. Ceečul ožoří
řeřiuba řamile Denncaip dormitauit. Bellum řepn-
muſi in quo cecidit Cetomun.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini ccx. xxx. Comburgio
 Cuile patrin. Clericatus eisdem filii Cuiusomni, rex
 Saxon, et conftructus. Comburgio Tariptis boit-
 tip apud Dungal. bellum inter Curiense et dal-
 Riati in Murbusilg, ubi Curiensis deuicti puerunt.
 bellum inter filium Oengusfrat et filium Congusfrat,
 sed Bruidesur uicit Talorum fugientem. Donngal
 mac Congaire filii Regisura moritur. Faedobur
 becc rapiens Robair, Adomnanus episcopus Ratzo
 matig oinai. Colman nepos Littain relectione doctop,
 pauperem puerunt. Iugulatio Moenai. mic Beenuslai.
 Morr Eisdem mic Collegen antropitas aitudo Macae.
 Colman Telca h-Ualand, Bruecc Berba, doermitabant.
 Coblaic filia Ceallaic Cualand moritur.

Ict. 1anair. Cenno domini occ.º xxxº. i.º Mórf
Plaino rinnas aui Collae, abbatir Cluana mic Nuir.
Iugulatio Óairegurra mic Óaire, neigir na n-Óeirre.
Dúibhaleče mac Dunchon, Plann cuipprič mac Ailechdha,
moriuntur. Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Murthač
mac Inorpachtaig. Pontírex maiše hēu Saxonum
Garaalt obiit. Magnus filo roþor Hibernias, nepor

¹ *Fernmagh*.—Farney, in the co. Monaghan.

² *Cuidin.* — This was probably Cuthwine (son of Leodwald), King of Bernicia. See Lappenberg's *England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*, Vol. I., p. 289. O'Conor prints the name *Eudini*, for *Cudini*.

³ *Tairpert-boitter.*—See above, at the year 711.

Cruithni and Dal-Riata.—The Irish tribes so called, situated respectively in the cos. of Antrim and Down; not the Scotch tribes similarly named.

⁵ *Murbulgg.*—This place gave name to Murlough Bay, on the N.E. coast of the co. Antrim.

⁶ *Rath-maighe-oenaiugh.* — O'Donovan supposes this place to be represented by the "Church of Rath . . . near Manor-Cunningham, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal," *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 779, note x.

⁷ *Cluain-mic-Nois.* — Cluana m
Nuir, A. Cluana m cunoif, B.
⁸ *Indrechtaich.* — Probably the In-
drechtaich, King of Connacht, whose

Cochul-Odhor, scribe of the family of Bangor, 'fell asleep.' The battle of Fernmagh,¹ in which Cetomun was slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 730. The burning of Cul-rathin. The [730.] entry into religion of Echaid, son of Cuidin,² King of the Saxons; and he was put in fetters. The burning of Tairpert-boitter³ by Dunghal. A battle between the Cruithni and Dal-Riata,⁴ in Murbulgg,⁵ wherein the Cruithni were vanquished. A battle between the son of Oengus and the son of Congus; but Brude conquered Talorg, who fled. Donngal, son of Congal, son of Fergus, dies. Faeldobur Becc, the Wise, of Fobar; Adamnan, bishop of Rath-maighe-oenaigh,⁶ and Colman Ua Littain, doctor of religion, rested. The killing of Moenach, son of Sechnasach. The death of Echaid, son of Colggu, anchorite, of Armagh. Colman of Telach-Ualand, [and] Brecc Berbha, slept. Coblaith, daughter of Cellach Cualand, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 731. The death of Flann Sinna, [731.] descendant of Colla, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois.⁷ The killing of Dathgus, son of Baeth, King of the Deise. Dubhdalethe son of Dunchu, Flann Cuirrigh son of Aithechda, died. The battle of Connaught, in which Muiredach son of Indrechtach⁸ was slain. The pontiff of Magh-Eo of the Saxons,⁹ Gerald, died. A great philo-

obit, "in clericatu," is entered above at the year 722. His son, Muiredach, whose death is here recorded, is stated by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 726), and other authorities, to have been bishop of Magh-Eo; an error which owes its origin to the fusion into one of the above two distinct entries regarding Muiredach, son of Indrechtach, and Gerald of Magh-Eo. O'Conor, for instance, prints both entries as one, thus:— "Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit . . . Muredach mc Inrechtach Pontifex Maigi heu Saxonum Geraalt obiit."

¹ *Magh-Eo of the Saxons.*—Mayo, the seat of an ancient bishopric, in the parish of Mayo, and county of the same name. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 726, note b, where some strange mistakes regarding the date of the death of St. Gerald of Mayo, committed by Colgan, Dr. O'Conor, and others, are corrected. For some further account of St. Gerald, who was an Englishman, see Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, Vol. III., pp. 166–168.

Mit̄r̄eb̄ca, extinctus est. Ceallāc in genere Duncliartha
di cuius Liat̄ain, regina optima et benigna, dormitans.
Teimnen Cille Garad̄, religiorum clericorum, quiescit.
Cellāc mac Tuat̄ail, rex nepotum Cráumtaine, usq;

Fol. 29 ab. latet est. Bellum inter genū Conall et Eogain, in
quo filius Regale Clodio (i.e. Aed) de Flait̄bertaco filio
Loingrič (mic Aengus mic Domnall mic Aed mic
Ainnireach) triumphavit; huius ducibus certarū et vicione
eius, Flann gohan filius Congal le mic Regalra,
Flait̄bur mac Uinb̄ib̄erad̄. Tomaltač mac Uinech̄do
mortuus. Bellum inter Laigniu de Reganbar et Muim-
nech̄u, in quo Aed mac Colggen vicitur erat. Sebdaann
filia Chuirce, dominatrix Cille daro, obiit. Regal
mac Conall iripenit, osculat̄ Regalmonach regis ait
Mačae, obiit. Congalač Cnučo mortuus.

Act. Ianair. anno domini cc. xxx. 11.º Dungal
mac Selbait̄ dehonopauit Toraič cum traxit Urudēum
ex ea, et eadem uice incola Cullen iugis inuictus.
Muirendac mac Cincellaič regnum generis Loairnū
affrunt. Congal regis interum inter Aed mac Regale
et genū Conall in campo lato, ubi cecidērunt Conans
mac Congal le mic Regalro et ceteri multi. Natiuitas
Dunchara mic Domnall. Occipitio Aedo mic

¹ *Ui-Liathain*.—A tribe descended from Eochaidh Liathanach (son of Daire Cerba, ancestor of the Ui-Fidhgeinte), whose territory embraced the greater part of the present barony of Barrymore, co. Cork. The name of the territory and tribe is partly represented by that of the present town of Castlelyons, in the aforesaid barony.

² *Cill-Garadh*.—Probably the Cinn-Garadh (Kingarth, in Bute), referred to above at the years 659, 688, and *infra* at 736, 789.

³ *Devout*.—relegiorum, A. Reli-
giorum, B.

⁴ *Aedh*.—Aed. Added in *al. man.* in A., over the form Clodio. Clar. 49 writes “Hugh,” the English form. Aedh became King of Ireland in A.D. 733, as stated *infra* at that year.

⁵ *Ocer Flait̄bertach*.—Monarch of Ireland. de Flait̄bertac, A. de Flait̄bertaco, B.

⁶ *Son of Aengus*.—The original of this clause, which is interlined in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. It is rather inaccurately written in Clar. 49.

⁷ *Aedh, son of Colgu*.—Aedh was King of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, or South Leinstermen.

sopher of Ireland, Ua Mithrebtha, died. Cellach, daughter of Dunchad, of the Ui-Liathain,¹ a most excellent and gracious queen, slept. Teimnen of Cill-Garadh,² a devout cleric,³ rested. Cellach, son of Tuathal, King of the Ui-Crimthain, was slain. A battle between Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eogain, in which the son of Fergal, Aid (*i.e.*, Aedh),⁴ triumphed over Flaithbertach,⁵ son of Loingsech (son of Aengus,⁶ son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire), of whose force these leaders were slain: Flann Gohan, son of Congal, son of Fergus, [and] Flaithgus, son of Dubhdiberg. Tomaltach, son of Duinechdo, dies. A battle between the South Leinstermen and the Munstermen, in which Aedh, son of Colgu,⁷ was victor. Sebdann, daughter of Corc, abbess⁸ of Kildare, died. Fergus son of Conall Oircnech,⁹ and Ferdomnach, scribe of Armagh, died. Congalach of Cnucha dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 732. Dungal,¹⁰ son of Selbach profaned Torach, when he took Brude out of it; and on the same occasion he invaded the island of Cuilen-rigi.¹¹ Muiredach, son of Ainfcellach, assumed the government of the Cinel-Loarnd. Another encounter¹² between Acdh, son of Fergal, and the Cinel-Conaill, in Magh-Itha, wherein were slain Conaing, son of Congal, son of Fergus, and many others. The birth of Donnchad,¹³ son of Domnall.

[732.]

¹ *Abbess.* — *dominatrix.* Clar. 49 renders this by "Lady."

² *Conall Oircnech.* — "Conall the Plunderer." O'Conor translates the epithet *oircnech* "Præpositus, vulgo Erenach," which is incorrect, as *oircnech* is an adj. derived from *oircain*, or *oircuin*, "plunder," "destruction," &c.

¹⁰ *Dungal.* — Referred to again under the years 733 and 735.

¹¹ *Cuilen-rigi.* — Originally written *culen rigi* in A., but corrected to *culpen rigi*, or *cuilen rigi*, the

form in which the name is given at 802 *infra*. Dean Reeves considers it to be probably the island called Inch, off Inishowen, co. Donegal. *Adamnan*, p. 384, note *f.* MS. B. has *culpen rigi*.

¹² *Another encounter.* — *Congper-γιο ιτερημ.* The first encounter, or battle, is noticed under the preceding year (731).

¹³ *Donnchad.* — Afterwards King of Ireland. His obit is given at the year 796 *infra*.

Cona[n]cc neigir 1pločrae. Occipio Ečdač cobo filii Óneigair. Coępač Cačail do Domnall a Tailtae, ocuř coępač pallomuin do Chatal a Tlačtu. 1ugulatio Dūnlainge filii Dūncon. Plann fine abbæf Cluana mic U Noir obiuit. Dočumai bolzgan ancopita aipad Mačas rauřauit. Uaccā uřa eft i n-Óelggeniř Cualann, ře cořra Leač .i. da cořp iap n-iapčiř, oen čenn raiř; doomlačt po tpi ol naři caič m-blegum.

Fol. 29ba Jct. 1anair. Anno domini vcc.º xxx.º iii.º Rečtabhrae nepoř Cačagair řex nepotum Tuirtri morituri. Eclippriř lunač in .xi. Jct. Řeþvraři. Commotatio martírum Petipoc occip rboil occip phatramicc ad legem pereſciendam; et occipio Corbdenač filii Plann hui Congaile. Cańtigernu ingen Ceallaig Cualann moritur. Taloręg mac Congurro a ppatrø tuo uinctur eft, tratus in manuř pictorum, et cum illiř in aqua demerur eft. Taloręgan filius Dorořtanu comprehenruř alligatur iuxta arcem Ollaič. Dun leirčinn dirtruisur port uulnervationem Dungaille, et in Hiberniam a potestate Oengurro fugatur eft. Congreřrio in campo 1čo intep plaičberptach filium Loingrich et Aed Cällan mac Peřgaille, ubi nepoter Ečdač (do cimel Eogain) cecidebunt, et ceteri. Taičleac

¹ Ir-Luachair.—“Eastern Luachair.” A district anciently comprising the S.E. part of the present co. Kerry, with the adjoining parts of Limerick and Cork. The Paps Mountains in Kerry, and the country around Kingwilliamstown (bar. of Duhallow), co. Cork, was included within it. See O’Donovan’s ed. of *O’Dugan and O’Huidhrin*, note 656.

² Domnall.—Most likely the “Domnall, son of Murchad” referred to above at the year 729, and whose accession to the sovereignty of Ireland is recorded under 742 *infra*.

³ Tailliu. -Teltown, co. Meath,

where national games were anciently celebrated.

⁴ Tlachtga.—The old name of the “Hill of Ward,” near Athboy, co. Meath.

⁵ Delginis-Cualand.—Dalkey Island, near Dublin.

⁶ Having six legs.—The orig., ře cořra Leač, is roughly translated “six feet with her,” in Clar. 49, which adds “and would yeald milk thrice a yare.” The construction of the Irish part of the entry is very faulty in A. and B.

⁷ Greater.—ol naři caič m-blegum. The meaning is that the

The killing of Aedh, son of Cona[n]g, King of Ir-Luachair.¹ The killing of Echaid Cobo, son of Bresal. The spoiling of Cathal by Domnall,² in Taitiu;³ and the spoiling of Fallomun by Cathal, in Tlachtga.⁴ The killing of Dunlaing, son of Dunchu. Flann Finè, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Dochuma Bolggan, anchorite of Armagh, rested. A cow was seen in Delginis-Cualand,⁵ having six legs,⁶ viz.:—Two bodies hindwards, one head in front. If milked thrice [in the day], the produce of each milking was greater.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 733. Rechtabra Ua Cathasaigh, King [733.] of the Ui-Tuirtri, dies. An eclipse of the Moon on the 11th of the kalends of February. Transposition⁸ of the relics of Peter, and Paul, and Patrick, to fulfil the Law; and the killing of Coibdenach, son of Flann Ua Congaile. Caintigernd,⁹ daughter of Cellach Cualand, dies. Talorg son of Congus, was manacled by his brother, delivered into the hands of the Picts, and drowned by¹⁰ them. Talorgan, son of Drostan, was taken and manacled, near Dun-Ollaigh. Dun-Leithfinn¹¹ was destroyed, after the wounding of Dungal; and he fled to Ireland from the power of Oengus. An encounter in Magh-Itho, between Flaithbertach,¹² son of Loingsech, and Aedh Allan, son or Fergal, wherein the descendants of Echaid (of the Cinel-Eogain¹³), and others, were slain. Taichlech, son of

produce of each successive milking was greater than the previous one. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 727, note h.

¹ *Transposition.* — *Commotacio*, for *commutatio*, A., B. By “commutatio martyrum” is meant the disinterring and enshrining of relics, according to Dean Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 313, note c, and 441, v. *Commutatio*).

² *Caintigernd.*—The St. Kentigerna of Inch-caileoch (“Nuns’ Island”) in Loch Lomond, who is

commemorated in the Scotch Calendar at Jan. 9. The obit of her father, Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, is given above at the year 714.

¹⁰ *By.*—cum, A., B. *Ab.*, Clar. 49.

¹¹ *Dun-Leithfinn.*—Not identified.

¹² *Flaithbertach.*—King of Ireland at the time. See under 731 *supra*. The *Four Masters* (729=733 of this Chronicle) state that he died in Armagh, having resigned his kingdom to lead a religious life.

¹³ *Of the Cinel-Eogain.* — The

mac Cinnaelach rex Lusignie moritur. Aedh ollan regnare incipit.

[ct. 1anair. Anno domini 700. xxx. 111.º Oegedchar episcopur Noiordromma rausat. Bellum in regiomibus Murchemne inter nepotem Neill et Ultu, ubi Aedh roin rex Ulad et Conchad mac Cuanae, rex Cobo, ceciderunt. Aedh mac Regalea vicit. Bellum inter Mumain et Largnus, ubi multi di Largni et pene innumerabiles de Mumis perirent, in quo Ceallaech mac Raelcair rex Orrasigi cecidit; rex Catgal filius Rinniguine, rex Mumain, euaffrit. Alprechtae nepos Duncado Murce, rex nepotum Riascarach, et Catgal filius Mumrethan, rex Connacht (a quo clann Catgal misgi hCui), moriuntur. Iugulatio Flann mic Conaing, abbatij Cille more tiberi. Draco ingenit in fine autumni cum temetro magno porto re uirum erit. Deinde rapient Saxonum quiescit.

.b. [ct. 1anair. Anno domini 700. xxx. ii.º Oengus rex Pictorum uictauit regiones Tailriatae, et obtemuit Dun at, et combusit Creic, et duos filios Selbaic catenar alligauit i. Donnagal et Regadach; et paulo post Drusdeus mac Oengusa filii Regusso obiit.

original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A.

¹ *Oegedchar*.—The so-called translator of these Annals, whose version is contained in the MS. Clar. 49, represents this name by "Hugh Edchar."

² *Muirtheimne*.—Otherwise called Magh-Muirtheimne, "Plain of Muirtheimne." See above at the year 696. A large plain comprising nearly the whole of the district forming the present co. of Louth.

³ *Aedh Roin*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulad contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3), it is stated

that Aedh Roin, after a reign of 26 years, fell by Aedh Allan "in the battle of Fochard" (now Faughard, a village about two miles to the north of Dundalk, co. Louth). The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 732, calls this battle the "battle of Fochart in Magh-Muirtheimne." See last note.

⁴ *King of Cobo*.—In the *Frag. of Annals*, at A.D. 732, Conchad is called "King of the Cruithne" (or Picts, of Ulster).

⁵ *Aedh*.—Aedh Allan, King of Ireland, who assumed the sovereignty in the preceding year.

Cennfaeladh, King of Luighne, dies. Aedh Allan begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 734. Oegedchar,¹ bishop of Nendrum, rests. A battle in the regions of Murtheimhne,² between the Ui-Neill and the Ulidians, in which Aedh Roin,³ King of Uladh, and Conchad, son of Cuanu, King of Cobo,⁴ were slain. Aedh,⁵ son of Fergal, was victor. A battle between the Munstermen and Leinstermen, in which perished many of the Leinstermen, and Munstermen⁶ almost without number; in which Ceallach, son of Faelchar, King of Ossory, was slain; but Cathal, son of Finnguine, King of Munster, escaped. Airechtach, grandson of Dunchadh Muirsce,⁷ King of the Ui-Fiachrach, and Cathal, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught (from whom are the Clann-Cathail of Magh-Ai⁸), die. Murder of Flann, son of Conang, abbot of Cillmor-dithribh.⁹ A huge dragon was seen in the end of autumn, with great thunder after it. Beda, the wise man of the Saxons, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 735. Oengus, son of Fergus, King of [735.] ^{bis.} the Picts, devastated the regions of Dalriata, and seized Dun-At,¹⁰ and burned Creic,¹¹ and bound two sons of Selbach in chains, viz.:—Donngal¹² and Feradach. And soon after, Brude, son of Oengus, son of Fergus, died.

⁶ *Munstermen*. — *de mume*, A.; *de momonia*, B.

⁷ *Dunchad Muirsce*.—The killing of this person is recorded above at the year 682.

⁸ *Clann Cathail of Magh-Ai*.—Clann-Cathail was the tribe-name of the O'Flanagans of the co. Roscommon, whose territory was anciently included in the great plain of Magh-Ai, in the district now forming that county. The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A.

⁹ *Cillmor-dithribh*.—The “Great church of the Wilderness.” Now Kilmore, in the barony of Ballintober

North, co. Roscommon. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 99, note g.

¹⁰ *Dun-At*, or Dun-Att, as the name is otherwise written. See above at the year 682. O'Conor incorrectly renders *Dun-At* by “arces,” not considering it a proper name.

¹¹ *Creic*.—Skene says that this place is Creich, in the Ross of Mull, opposite the Sound of Iona. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxxxii. O'Conor, mistaking the name *creic* for *crich* (a “territory” or “border”), renders it by *regiones*.

¹² *Donngal*.—The Dungal mentioned above at 732 and 733.

bellum Cnuicc Coirpri i Calathros ue Etarlinnus, eti
Fol. 29b. Taliatari 7 foirtmio, 7 Talorgan mac Ferghurro
filiu[m] Cinneallai[us] fugientem cum exercitu perfr
quunt; in qua congreffione multi nobilis conci
derunt. Morf Fianamla mic Geartini abbatij Cluana
1rariu[m], 7 morf Fianamail filii Colggen abb Lufcan.
Tanel mac Colmain m[on]dinu[m] abb ai[r]d Breccain, 7 Colman
mac Muireon abb magi Bile, quiueuerunt. Iugulatio
Maelrocharis filii Maeleturis in Lurginib. Uir
farient 7 anchopita inrole uaccas albae, Dublittir,
7 Samron nevor Corcraian, dorpmieerunt. Dordach mac
Conall gabrai, rex Coirpri, morituri.

Ict. Ianair. Ann. Domini cc^o. xxx^o. ii^o. Morf
Ronan abbatij Cinnagarad. Paebhe filius Guaire .i.
hever Maelruib [Corpor]erofan in p[ro]fundu[m] pelagi
dimoribus erit, cum suis nautis numero xx. ii. Conmal
nevor Locheni abbas Clona mic U Noir rauitat.
Congerrio inuicem inter nevot[er] Ce[n]do plane, ubi
Conaing mac Omalgaib Cernacum uicit, 7 Cat[al] mac
Cendo cecidit; iuxta Lapiudem Cilbe ab orientali parte
serua erit. Muireig mac Ferghurro fo[r]craian iugulatus
erit. Oneral mac Concobaip ai[r]u[m] occipit[ur] erit.

¹ *Calathros*.—Mentioned above at the year 687. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 202, note. Skene suggests that *Calathros* was the Celtic name of the district comprising the Carse of Falkirk. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. lxxx.

² *Etarlindu*.—This place, the situation of which has not been identified, signifies "between limes (or lakes)."

³ *Fortrenn*.—The Picts of Fortrenn, in Scotland, are frequently designated by the name of their territory, Fortrenn, in the Chronicles. See note ⁴, p. 118, *supra*.

⁴ *Talorgan*.—The Talorgan mentioned as having been slain in the

battle of Cat, at the year 749 *infra*, where he is stated to have been the brother of Oengus [king of the Picts], whose obit is given at the year 760.

⁵ *Son of Ainfcellach*.—This must have been Muiredach (called *Uaignech*, or "the Lonely"), son of Ainfcellach, 17th king of Dalriada (sl. 718 *supra*). Muiredach, who was of the House of Loarn, became king of Dalriada and Lord of Lorn, in the year 733 (732, *supra*).

⁶ *Fianamail*.—His obit is in the *Ann. of the Four Masters* under A.D. 731, where his father's name is given as "Gertidh." Fianamail was brother

The battle of Cnoc-Coirpri in Calathros¹ at Etarlindu,² between the Dalriata and Fortrenns,³ and Talorgan,⁴ son of Fergus, with an army, pursued the son of Ainfcellach,⁵ who fled ; in which encounter many noble persons were slain. The death of Fianamail⁶ son of Gertind, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and of Crunnmael son of Colgu, abbot of Lusk. Danel, son of Colman ‘ Indinin,’⁷ abbot of Ard-Brecain, and Colman, son of Murcu, abbot of Magh-Bilè, rested. The killing of Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeltuile, by Leinstermen. Dublittir, a wise man and anchorite of Inis-bo-finne, and Samson, descendant of Corcran, slept. Bodbhach, son of Conall Gabra,⁸ king of Coirpri, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 736. Death of Ronan, abbot of Cenn-garadh.⁹ Failbhe, son of Guaire, i.e. successor¹⁰ of Maelruba of [Apor]crosan,¹¹ was submerged in the depth of the sea¹² with his sailors, twenty-two in number. Conmal, descendant of Locheni, abbot of Clonmacnoise, rests. A conflict between each other, among the descendants of Aedh Slanè, in which Conaing, son of Amalghaidh, vanquished Cernach, and Cathal, son of Aedh, was slain : near Lic-Ailbhe,¹³ on the east side, it was fought. Muirgis, son of Fergus Forcraidih,¹⁴ was slain. Bresal, son of Concobhar of Ard, was slain.¹⁵ Oengus, son of Ailill, king

[736.]

of Cellach Cualann, king of Leinster, whose obit is entered at the year 714 *supra*.

¹ *Indinin.* — Printed *indmin* by O'Conor. “ Indinin ” is probably a mistake for *Ind-eidhnen*, “ the little ivy ” (or ivy-covered church). See *Chron. Scot.* ed. Hennessy, p. 162, note 2.

² *Conall Gabra.*—Called “ Congal Gabra ” at the year 702 *supra*.

³ *Cenngaradh.*—Kingarth, in Bute.

⁴ *Successor.*—The Latin equivalent, heres, is misplaced in the entry.

⁵ *Maelruba of [Apor]crosan.*—See note ⁶ at the year 672 *supra*.

¹² *Of the sea.*—*pilg*, A.

¹³ *Lic-Ailbhe.*—This was the name of a large stone which stood in the plain of Magh-Ailbhe, in Meath (the name of which plain seems still preserved in that of the townland of Moynalvy, par. of Kilmore, bar. of Lower Deece, co. Meath). The falling of this stone is noticed at the year 998 *infra*, where it is stated that four mill-stones were made of it by King Maelsechlainn.

¹⁴ *Fergus Forcraidih.*—The death of this person, in the battle of Corann, is recorded above at the year 702.

¹⁵ *Was slain.*—*occipitup eft*, A.

Oengus mac Cilello یا ایردو داوس Ciannacta موریتار.
Morr گرامپونیک abbatir imleco بیا. Tal itip Ceð
n-alðan 7 Cathal oc Tip ڈا گلار. Lex patricii tenuit
ہیبئنیام. Fiongalaç mac Murcaðo, rex hU Mail,
موریتار.

1ct. یانایر. Anno domini occ. xxx. uii. Paelan
نپور ہرائیں، لاجیننیریوم رک، immatiria aetate ac
inopinata morte intepuit. Tole epiforum Cluania
یپائیو، ٹیگنیز ڈی میلر، رائیت. سرنماں ٹیلیز
پوچارتاں اے ریز یکلیپاتاں یوں یو دلوڑے یسیلاتاں،
 quem uaccarum uituli 7 in pmi opibz mulieper teviore
fleuerunt. Bellum atq. Senaç (i.e. cat. Ucbat .xiii.
reptimbris vis. u. یوریا) intep nepoter Neill 7 لاجین-

Fol. 30aa. enger cymdelitez یگرتاں ہے، in quo binalez روزگر celri
یگوریز یکتوريز اپمیز altepnatim congregerr یونت .i.
Ceð alðan یا تیپراچ 7 Ceð mac Colgan .i. یا
Lagen, e quibus یعنی ریپریتھر یعنی ریپریتھر یعنی، .i.
Ceð allan: aliur یعنی، .i. Ceð mac Colgan, militari
mucrone capite truncatus ہے۔ Tunc nepoter Cuinn
immenra یستوریا ڈیتاتی یونت cum Lagenor یعنی
emulor یپولیتو مورہ in یونیا mittunt, calcant,
یپرپونت, یعنی یعنی، confundunt, ita ut یعنی
intepnitionem یعنی ریپریتھر یعنی ریپریتھر یعنی؛ 7 in tali bello

¹ Graiphnech.—Gen. form Graiphneigh. This name signifies “writer.” The Four Masters, at A.D. 732, write the name “Graiphnidh.”

² Imlech-Fia.—Now Emlagh, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath.

³ Aedh Aldan; or Aedh Allan. King of Ireland at the time.

⁴ Cathal.—Cathal Mac Finguine, king of Munster, whose obit is given within at the year 741. Cathal is the hero (or rather the Gargantua) of a remarkable story, written in the Rabelaisistic style, contained in the

old Irish MS. known as the *Leabhar Breac*, called “Mac Conglinne’s Vision”; a translation of which, by the Editor of the present work, was published in *Fraser’s Mag.* for September, 1873.

⁵ Tir-da-glas.—Terryglass.

⁶ Ui-Mail.—The tribe-name of the descendants of Maine Mal, ancestor of most of the ancient septs of the district now represented by the co. Wicklow. The well-known Glen of Imaile, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, derives its name from the Ui-Mail.

of Ard-Cianachta, dies. Death of Graiphnech,¹ abbot of Imlech-Fia.² A meeting between Aedh Aldan³ and Cathal,⁴ at Tir-da-glas.⁵ The 'Law' of Patrick held Ireland. Fiangular, son of Murchadh, king of Ui-Mail,⁶ dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 737. Faelan, grandson⁷ of Bran, king of the Leinstermen, died at an unripe age, and unexpectedly. Tole,⁸ bishop of Cluain-Iraird, a worthy soldier of God, rests. Cernach, son of Fogartach,⁹ is treacherously slain by his own wicked associates; whom the calves of the cows, and the women of this lower world, in long continued sadness bewailed. The battle of Ath-Senaigh¹⁰ (*i.e.*, the battle of Uchbadh,¹¹ on the 14th of September, the 6th day of the week), was obstinately fought between the Ui-Neill and the Leinstermen, wherein the two kings respectively, men of heroic valour,¹² encountered each other in single combat, namely, Aedh Aldan, king of Tara, and Aedh son of Colgu, king of Leinster; one of whom, Aedh Aldan, left the field alive, though wounded, while the other, Aedh son of Colgu,¹³ had his head severed by the sword¹⁴ of battle. Thereupon the race of Conn enjoyed a signal victory, whilst with unwonted measure they routed, trampled, crushed, overthrew, and consumed their adversaries of Leinster, insomuch that almost their entire army perished, and was only saved from utter annihilation by the escape of a few, who bore away the tidings of the disaster; and

[737.]

¹ Grandson.—Faelan was the son of Murchad (king of Leinster, ob. 726, *supra*), son of Bran, king of Leinster (ob. C92, *supra*), and the same person stated to have been successful against his brother in the battle of Ailinne, recorded above at the year 727.

² Tole.—This name should be pronounced Tó-lé. The *Four Masters* write the name *Tola*, at A.D. 733.

³ Fogartach.—See above, at the year 723,

¹⁰ Ath-Senaigh.—Now Ballyshan-non, in the parish of the same name, barony of West Offaly, co. Kildare.

¹¹ Uchbadh.—Another name for Ath-Senaigh. This clause, added in original hand in A., is not in B.

¹² Of heroic valour.—*celsi pugnari rectores*, A., B. Clar. 49 has *celsi vigores rectores*.

¹³ Aedh son of Colgu.—The original of this is not in B.

¹⁴ By the sword.—*mocrona*, A.

tantor cecidisse regumque quantum per transacta petro
recula in uno rubcubus irrum impetu et regoci suisque
conflictu non competrunt. Ceciderunt autem in hoc
bello optimi ducis. 1. Aedh mac Colggen, Duan becc
mac Murcaedh (i. da nis Laisgen), Ferdi mac Moirat,.
Dubadairi mac aui Cellairis mic Tuirien, da Tigernach
Fotharta, Fingalaes .h. Maeleascan, Conall .h.
Ailectair, ceitpe meic Flann aui Congale, Elstan aui
Maeluiridh, et ceteri multi qui compendui causa omitti
runt. Inugulatio Ferdi mac Craumtain. Morr
Corprai mac Noindanair, regis Galen. Bellum inreuo
in quo cecidit Ferdi beato. Morr Sochtair, aui
Maeletoili. Slogair Cathail mac Finguine co Laisgen
co pucc giallu O Faellain, et corruec mane mara.

¹C. 1anair. anno domini 700. xxx. iii. Ferdi mac
Flann, rex Cois, regis uenenatus maleficorum homi-
num obiit. Cuana nepos Derrain regis Tuirien
pauper. Inugulatio Samordainne cluano Uronair,
et inugulatio nepotis Maeleodatnein episcopi. Com-
bustio munitionis Domnall i m-Dubhrait, ubi cecidit
Ailellus regis Leit in domo cenae. Morr Ailello mac
Tuatail, regis nepotum Craumtain. Flann mac Cel-

¹ *Aedh.*—Aedh, son of Colgu, otherwise called Aedh Mend, was only king of Ui-Cendselaig, or Southern Leinster, according to a list of kings of that province contained in the Book of Leinster, p. 40, col. 1.

² *Fotharta.*—The principal tribes of the Fotharta at the time of the above-mentioned battle, were the two septs who gave name to the districts now represented by the baronies of Forth in the cos. of Carlow and Wexford.

³ *Who.*—qui. Represented by 7, the sign for et or qui, in A. and B. Clar. 49 reads qui.

⁴ *Of Inis.*—Inreuo. Inis means an

“Island.” But there is nothing in either MS. to indicate what island is here referred to.

⁵ *Cathal, son of Finguine.*—King of Munster. See under the year 736.

⁶ *Ui-Faelain.*—This was the tribename of the powerful sept descended from Faellain, king of Leinster, whose obit is given among the entries for this year. The name was also applied to the territory occupied by the clan, which included the northern part of the co. of Kildare until shortly after the English invasion, when they were driven out of this district, and settled

such was the carnage in this battle, that more are reported to have fallen in it than we read of ever having perished in any one onslaught and fierce conflict of all preceding ages. The best captains, also, were slain in this battle, viz. :—Aedh,¹ son of Colgu, and Bran Bec, son of Murchadh (two kings of Leinster), Fergus, son of Moenach, and Dubhdacrich, son of the grandson of Cellach, son of Trien, two Lords of Fotharta;² Fiangularach Ua Maelaithcen; Conall Ua Aitechta; the four sons of Flann, descendant of Congal; Eladach, descendant of Maeluidhir, and many others who,³ for the sake of brevity, are omitted. The killing of Fergus, son of Cremthan. The death of Coscrach, son of Noindenach, king of the Galenga. The battle of Inis,⁴ in which Fernbeand was slain. Death of Sothcathach, descendant of Maeltuili. A hosting by Cathal, son of Finnguine,⁵ to the Leinstermen, when he carried off the hostages of the Ui-Faelain,⁶ and great spoils.

Kal Jan. A.D. 738. Fergus Glutt, king of Cobha, died from the envenomed spittles⁷ of evil men. Cuana, descendant of Bessan, scribe of Treoit,⁸ rests. The ‘falling asleep’ of Samlhann of Cluain-Bronaigh; and the ‘falling asleep’ of Ua Maeledathnen, bishop. The burning of the family of Domnall⁹ in Bodbrath,¹⁰ where Ailill of Brig-Leith was slain in the banquet-house. Death of Ailill, son of Tuathal, king of the Ui-Cremthainn. Flann,

[738.]

in the east of the present county of Wicklow. In later times the most respectable representatives of the sept were the families of O’Byrne and Mac Eochaidh (or Keogh). The *Four Masters* (A.D. 733) state that the hostages were taken from Bran Bec (“Bran the Little”), whose death is recorded under this year.

⁷ *Envenomed spittles*.—*rputiꝝ ueneniꝝ*. *uenenatciꝝ*, A. The Four Masters explain this curious entry by stating (A.D. 784) that it appeared to

Fergus Glut that wicked people used to cast spittles, in which they put charms, in his face, which was the cause of his death.

⁸ *Treot*.—Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁹ *Domnall*.—Apparently the Domnall, son of Murchad, whose accession to the monarchy of Ireland is recorded at the year 742 *infra*, and who is also referred to above at 729.

¹⁰ *Bodbrath*.—Not identified.

Lai⁵ filii Ceanannas, eripicopur Rechrainne, moritup. Talorgan mac Domhain rex Ath Foithle timorepur .i. La Oengus.⁶ Morf Aed filii Garbain.

- Fol. 80ab. ¹Ct. 1anair. Annno domini cc. xix. in clepiciatum Domnall exiit. Iugulatio nepotis Ailella tigernae cenius filia Fiachas. Terribilis in illo .ii. id. Apparuit. Flann nepos Congaille mortuus est. Cubretan mac Conguirro mortuus est, et morf Cellai⁷ filii Secundi, abbatum Cluano mic Noair. Dubhagairenn abbar Fobair. Dompitatio Mancheine tomus greine. Dompitatio sancti Bratian Iainne Ela. Flann feblae abbar Hoirt chonach moritup.
- ¹Ct. 1anair. Annno domini cc. xl. Morf Conli Techeba et Amalgaid regis Conaille. Iugulatio Murchada filii Ferghale filii Maeleoduin, et Conall mac Iaplarci moritup. Morf Flannus Aigle, eripicop Ecdromia. Morf Fiorectasius pincipis in ipso Coill. Despat in genere Secundus moritup. Bellum proborum in quo ceciderunt .ii. filii Flannamlo .i. Inorectas et Conall, et ceteri. Iugulatio Ernanus nepotis Ecwilep. Bellum cum regis Ferghale in quo cecidit Tropcan tunc rei.

¹ *Rechra*.—It is not certain whether the place here intended is Rechra, now known as the Island of Lambay, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin, or Raghery (otherwise called Rathlin Island), off the north coast of the co. Antrim. The name "Rathlin," applied to this island, is a corruption of "Rechrainne," the genit. form of "Rechra."

² *Ath-Foithle*.—Athol, in Perthshire. For other forms of the name, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 385, note j.

³ *By Oengus*.—O'Connor reads the orig. (La Oengus) "in Laaengi," and translates "in nave"!

⁴ *Domnall*.—Evidently Domnall, son of Murchadh, who became king of

Ireland in 742, and who is elsewhere referred to in these Annals by his Christian name (Domnall) merely. The re-entrance of Domnall into religion is recorded at the year 743 *infra*.

⁵ *Cinel-Fiachach*.—Usually Anglicised Kenaliagh. The territory of the descendants of Fiacha, son of Niall Nine-hostager, which comprised some of the southern part of the present co. Westmeath, and a large portion of the King's county adjoining. It was in later times known as "Mageoghegan's Country." See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagain, note 30.

⁶ *Ille*.—The Island of Islay, Scotland.

⁷ *Flann Ua Congaile*.—"Flann, de-

son of Cellach, son of Crundmael, bishop of Rechra,¹ dies. Talorgan, son of Drostan, king of Ath-Foithle,² was drowned, viz., by Oengus.³ Death of Aedh, son of Garbhan.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 739. Domnall⁴ entered into religion. [739.] *trs.*
The killing of Ua Ailella, lord of Cinel-Fiachach.⁵ An earthquake in Ile,⁶ on the 2nd of the Ides of April. Flann Ua Congaile⁷ died. Cubretan, son of Congus, died; and the death of Cellach, son of Secde, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. Dubdabairenn, abbot of Fobhar, [died]. The 'falling asleep' of Mancheine of Tuaim-greine.⁸ The 'falling asleep' of Saint Bran of Lann-Ela. Flann Febhla, abbot of Gort-chonaich, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 740. Death of Conla of Tethba, and [740.] of Amalgaidh, king of Conaille. The killing of Murchadh, son of Fergal,⁹ son of Maelduin; and Conall, son of Iarlaith, dies. Death of Flann Aighle, bishop of Echdruim.¹⁰ Death of Fuirechtach, superior of Inis-Coil.¹¹ Befail, daughter of Sechnasach, dies. The battle of Forboros,¹² in which Fiannamail's two sons, viz., Indrechtach and Conall, and others, were slain. The killing of Ernaine, son of Eculp. Battle of Carn-Feradhaigh,¹³ in

scendant of Congal;" the same person referred to above under the year 737, where four of his sons are stated to have been slain in the battle of Ath-Senaigh. The obit of Flann is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 746.

⁸ *Tuaim-greine*.—Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tulla, co. Clare. The *Chron. Scot.*, at A.D. 964, refers the erection of its *cloigtech* (or Round Tower) to Cormac Ua Cillin, whose obit is given at that year in the same Chronicle. The entry is remarkable as being the first record occurring in the Irish Annals, indicating the date of the erection of a Round Tower.

⁹ *Fergal*.—Fergal, king of Ireland,

whose death in the battle of Allen (co. Kildare) is recorded at the year 721 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Echdruim*.—Now Aughrim, in the co. Galway, the site of the famous "battle of Aughrim," fought on July 12th, 1691, between the Jacobite and Williamite armies, in which the Jacobites were defeated.

¹¹ *Inis-Coil*.—Now Inishkeel, an island on the south side of Gweebarra Bay, in the barony of Boylagh, co. Donegal.

¹² *Forboros*.—This place has not been identified.

¹³ *Curn-Feradhaigh*.—See note ⁴ at the year 626 *supra*.

Iugulatio Cilello corporisq; mic Blainn, regis Oa Failge. Bellum romana Catmail inter Cenachus et Dalriatii fui innotescitac. Regis Petronille in anno Regis Petronille d'acutus hoc anno, et na recessit pro d'acutus regis filia do litir Regis Petronille regis annorum ad lacum marmoreum ac regis huius. .i. apud Petronille dilectissime filie.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini cc. xl. i. Mory Ciprechtaig filii Cuanae principis Bernani. Fons de censu filii Cuanae et Dalmne la Orlaige. Mory Catmail mic Finnsguine regis Caireil. Mory Maileoctrius abbatum Cille roburi. Mory Cuindile regis et abbatum Luigmarie. Mory Ceado Baile regis Conacht .i. mac innotescitac mic Muireadair. Stangulatio Conaing mic Amlasair regis Ciannaestae. Iugulatio Artrac filii Cinecaidai, qui nepotum Cramonttann. Lepra in

¹ Flann.—Better known to the students of Irish (MS.) history as Flann-Dachougal, king of the Uí-Failge for fourteen years. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3.

² Cruithni—Dalriata.—It is not certain whether these were the Picts (*Cruithni*) and Dalriads of Scotland, or those of Ireland. But they were probably the Pictish and Dalriadic septs of Ireland. “Dalriata” is written *Dal* *petri* in A., *Dal* *picti* in B., and *Dalriada* in Clar. 49.

³ ‘Smiting.’—*percutio*, A. *percussio*, B. “Percussio,” Clar. 49.

⁴ Petronilla.—There can be no doubt that there was a very early martyr or confessor of this name, which is a diminutive—not of Peter, as is supposed, but of Petronius, and formed in the same manner as Druilla and Priscilla; although in French it is *Perrine*. She was probably of the noble Roman “familia Petronia.” And as to her relationship to St. Peter,

it may, as Baronius suggests, have been in the same sense as “Marcus filius meus.” This writer treats of her under the year of Christ 69, (cap. xxxiii.—*Annales*, tom. i., p. 640 b.—ed. Luca 1738). She is commemorated at the 31st of May, in the Roman and other Martyrologies; and all the particulars that are known or conjectured of her history are to be found in the Actt. SS. of the Bollandists at that day. Of her translation (above represented by *acutus*) the earliest authority is the chronicle of Siegerbert of Gemblours, who died in 1113, and, at 758, has the following entry:—“Corpus Sanctæ Petronillæ, Petri apostoli filiae, a Paulo papa transponitur, in cuius marmoreo sarcophago, ipsius apostoli Petri manu sculptum legebatur: Aureæ Petronillæ, dilectissimæ filiæ. —Pistorius, *Rer. Germ. Script.*, tom. i., p. 776 (ed. Ratisb. 1726). According to most ancient authorities the ‘translation’ of the remains of St. Petronilla

which fell Torcan Tinireid. The killing of Ailill Corrach, son of Flann,¹ king of the Ui-Failghe. The battle of Druim-Cathmail, between the Cruithni² and Dalriata,³ against Indrechtach. The ‘smiting’⁴ of the Dalriata by Oengus, son of Forgus. The body of Petronilla,⁵ daughter of Peter, was translated in this year; and these words were found written, in Peter’s own handwriting, in the marble tomb out of which it was taken, viz.:—“the place [of rest] of Petronilla, most dearly beloved daughter.”

Kal. Jan. A.D. 741. Death of Airechtach, son of Cuanu, superior of Ferns. The devastation of Cinel-Fiachach⁶ and Delbna,⁷ by the Osraighe. Death of Cathal, son of Finnguine, King of Cashel. Death of Maelochtraigh, abbot of Cill-Fobrigh. Death of Cudgilè, scribe and abbot of Lughmadh. Death of Aedh Balb, son of Indrechtach, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught. The strangling of Conaing,⁸ son of Amalgaidh, King of Cianachta. The killing of Artru, son of Aithechda, King of the Ui-Cremthainn. A leprosy in Ireland. Besiege-

[741.]

was effected by Pope Paul I., who was under the fear that the cemetery in which they were deposited might, with other cemeteries, be desecrated. “Erat inter alia (Baronius says) vetus cœmterium, S. Petronilæ dictum, ex quo idem Pontifex sacram corpus ejusdem sanctæ sublatum, transtulit apud basilicam Vaticanam hoc anno.” *Annales, J. C. 758* (tom. 12, p. 644). See Stoke’s ed. of the *Felire of Aengus*, p. xci.; *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, p. 121; and *Book of Lismore*, fol. 52, b, 1. The Pontificate of Pope Paul (I.), 757–766, embraces the date of ‘Translation’ of St. Petronilla’s remains, as given by Siebert, but is 18 years later than the date in these Annals. It is to be further observed, that the motto said to have been found on her tomb, as

given by Aringhi (*Roma Subterranea*) and older writers, commences with the word *aurea*, whereas these Annals read *area*, in which case the word was probably supposed to bear the interpretation of cœmterium, or sepulchrum.

⁵ *Cinel-Fiachach*.—See note under A.D. 739.

⁶ *Delbna*.—*Delbna*, A., B. *Delvna*, Clar. 49. There were several territories in Ireland known by this name. The territory here referred to was probably Delbna-Ethra, in later times called MacCochlan’s country, and now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, in the King’s county, which adjoined the territory of Cinel-Fiachach.

⁷ *Conaing*.—Apparently the Conaing mentioned above at the year 736.

հիերոնիա. Օքրերիո Ասուլում թիւ Ծրայր. Խցուլատիօ Հենուլ Չօրբրի և ո-Ճրանարետ.

¶ct. 1an. Առո ժօմին ոչ.º չ.º 11.º Մօր Աբբրի-
ւած ժօմինարիւ Շիլ տար. Ելլում Դամ դեյց
in quo cecidereunt Դունգալ մաս Բլանտ, իւ Կուլ. 7
Fol. 30ba. Քըրցու մաս Օրտիչ. Լոնրէտաշ ներօյ Կունաց սիւտօր
երատ. Մօր Կումեն ներօյ Շարամ, աբբալի Քէ-
րաննե. Ելլում Տրետմայշ (i. 1 Հենանար, լա
Դոմնալ մաս Մուրչածա), in quo cecidereunt Ասծ
օլուտան մաս Քըրցալ, 7 Կումսաշ մաս Կոնկօնալ
իւ ու ո-Ալրէտ, 7 Թունաշ մաս Կուլաչ քեչ ներօտում
Ծրեմշան [7], Մուրետած մաս Քըրցու բոլորաւիշ, քեչ
ներօտում Կուրտրի.

Խցուլատիօ Ասծան յօ :—

Դիա նոմմարետ մո Դիա ուլ,
Տօր երս լուա Տալշեւան,
Լարս դամեւոնոր բրւ ուլ,
Տօրած ման ար տօն մ'անալ.

Ելլում տիր ասս Մայն, 7 Աս Բաշրաշ Արծոն. Ելլում
Լուրց հիւր սս Ալլելլո 7 Գալենցո. Իաէ 1111. բելլա
պեն ու սա այրտա քըրքէտա բանտ. Լեշ ներօյ

¹ Son of Crop. — թիւ Ծրայր, A.
Cruip (of Corp) B. Cruip, Clar. 49.

comprising the baronies of Upper
and Lower Kells, in the co. Meath.

² Granaret.—“Granard” [co. Long-
ford], Clar. 49.

⁶ Rechra.—Either Lambay Island,
to the north of Howth, co. Dublin,
or Rathlin Island, off the north coast
of Antrim.

³ Abbess. — ժօմինարիւ, A., B.,
and Clar. 49, for ժօմինարիւ.

⁷ Cenannas.—This was the old Irish
name of Kells, co. Meath. This clause,
which is added in *al. man.* in A., is not
in B. Clar. 49 has “Bellum Sretmai
at Kelles by Daniell M'Murcha.” A
marg. note in A. has “Domnall mac
Մուրչածա սիւտօր բաւտ.”

⁴ Dam-Derg.—This place has not
been identified. The *Four Mast.*
(738) state that it was in Breagh.
See next note. The name would
signify “Red Ox” (or Red Deer).

⁸ Cul.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at
the year 738, where the battle of
Dam-Derg is entered, this name
is represented by Քըր Կուլ (genit.
of Քըր Կուլ) the name of a district
otherwise called Քըրա Կուլ Ուրց,

comprising the baronies of Upper
and Lower Kells, in the co. Meath.

⁵ Rechra.—Either Lambay Island,
to the north of Howth, co. Dublin,
or Rathlin Island, off the north coast
of Antrim.

⁹ Aedh Aldan, or Aedh Allan—

Monarch of Ireland.

¹⁰ Airthera.—The Orios. The name

of this district, which is often referred

ment of Ailivin, son of Crop.¹ The killing of the Cinel-Coirpri in Granairet.²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 742. Death of Affrica, abbess³ of Kildare. The battle of Dam-Derg,⁴ in which Dungal, son of Flann, King of Cul,⁵ and Fergus, son of Ostech, were slain. Indrechtach, descendant of Conaing, was victor. Death of Cumene, descendant of Ciaran, abbot of Rechra.⁶ The battle of Sered-magh (*i.e.*, at Cenannas,⁷ by Domnall, son of Murchad), in which fell Aedh Aldan,⁸ son of Fergal, and Cumuscach, son of Conchobar, King of the Airthera,⁹ and Moenach, son of Conlaech, King of the Ui-Cremthainn, and Muiredach, son of Fergus Forcrairdh,¹⁰ King of the Ui-Tuirtri.

[742.]

This is Aedh Aldan's last verse¹¹:—

"If my dear God protected me,
On the brink of Loch-Sailcedan;¹²
If I were afterwards given to sin,
My protection would be beyond rule."

A battle between the Ui-Maine and Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne. The battle of Lorg,¹³ between the Ui-Ailello,¹⁴ and Gailenga.¹⁵ These four battles were fought almost

to as "Orientales," *i.e.*, the eastern parts of the ancient territory of the Oirghialla, is still represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the co. Armagh.

¹⁰ *Fergus Forcrairdh*. — The death of this person is recorded at the year 702, *supra*.

¹¹ *Last verse*. — The lines which follow here are written in the top margin of A., fol. 30 d. They are not in B.

¹² *Loch-Sailcedan*. — Now Lough-sallagh, in the parish of Dunboyne, co. Meath, according to O'Donovan.

Four Mast, A.D. 738, note i.

¹³ *Lorg*. — This place has not been identified.

¹⁴ *Ui-Ailello*. — "Descendants of Ailill." The tribe name of the sept that inhabited the district forming the present barony of Tirerrill (in Irish *Tír Chillella*, or the land of Ailill).

¹⁵ *Gailenga*. — This was the tribe name of a clan descended from Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, who occupied a large district embracing part of the present counties of Mayo and Sligo. The name of Gailenga is still preserved in that of the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo.

Suanach. Conchenn ingen Cellach Cualanni moritum. Iugulatio Duibhoitche regis nepotum Domini. Affract abbas Maiagi bile [monitum]. Commotatio martirum Treno Cille deilge, et in bolgach. Domnall mac Murchadha regnare incipit.

b. Et. 1an. anno domini cc. xl. iii. Iugulatio Laraghsnein filii Domennach, episcopi, abbatum Sacrae, Domnall in clericatum iterum. Iugulatio Colmain episcopi Lerrain, et U Tuirtiri. Bellum Cliaet in quo cecidit Concobar vi autem Progesenti. Bellum Cillium daberat in quo cecidit Dubhdoitche mac Murtagh. Ea autem Ceallaigh cualano, Catel et Cill, interfecti sunt. Iugulatio Murtagh filii Annucan i Tulain. Poituisse Copcumusdrusach don Deir. Lex Ciapain filii aptifici, et lex brevitas rimul, et Regulus mac Ceallaigh. Morit Regulus mic Colmain cutlach parentum.

Et. 1an. anno domini cc. xl. iii. In nocte regnum horribile et mirabile uitum est in tellur. Popannan abbas Cluana ipsius obiit, et Conchur anconita Cluana tibrinne. Cummaene autem Moenach, abbas Lainne leipe, moritur. Bellum inter nepotes

¹ *Ua Suanaigh*.—“ Descendant of Suanach.” The “ Fidhmuine . . . nepos Suanaich,” whose “ quies ” is recorded at the year 756, *infra*. The ‘Law’ of *Ua Suanaigh* is again mentioned at the year 747.

² *Dubhdoitche*.—The “ Black [man] of the Doithre ” (the river Dodder, co. Dublin). This river runs through part of the old territory of the Uí Briuin-Cualand.

³ *Bolgach*.—See above, at the year 679.

⁴ *Saighir*.—Seirkieran, a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, King’s County.

⁵ *Again*.—iterum. This seems to

have been the second effort of Domnall [son of Murchad, Monarch of Ireland] to assume the religious state. See above, at the year 739. But *clericatus* is sometimes applied to a “ pilgrimage,” and does not always mean the state of being in priest’s orders.

⁶ *Lissan*.—Now Lissan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.

⁷ *Clin*.—See note ⁴, at A.D. 626, *supra*.

⁸ *Ailen-daberrach*.—The “ two-peaked Island.” Situation unknown. The *Four Mast*. (O’Don. ed.) at A.D. 739, write the name *Ailen* (gen. *Ailiuin*) *da bernach* (“two-gapped Island”).

in one summer. The 'Law' of Ua Suanaigh,¹ Conchenn, daughter of Cellach Cualann, dies. The killing of Dubhdoithre,² King of the Ui-Briuin. Affiath, abbot of Magh-Bilè, [dies]. Translation of the relics of Trian of Cill-Deilge; and the 'bolgach.'³ Domnall, son of Murchadh, begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 743. The killing of Laidgnen, son of [743.] ^{bis.} Doinennach, a bishop, abbot of Saighir.⁴ Domnall enters again⁵ into religion. The killing of Colman, bishop of Lessan,⁶ by the Ui-Tuirtri. The battle of Cliu,⁷ in which fell Conchobar of the Ui-Fidgenti. Battle of Ailen-daberrach,⁸ in which fell Dubhdadoss, son of Murgal. Two grandsons of Cellach Cualann,⁹ Cathal and Ailill, were slain. The killing of Muirges, son of Anluan, in Tuilan.¹⁰ Devastation of the Corca-Modhruadh by the Deisi. The 'Law' of Ciaran,¹¹ son of the Carpenter, and the 'Law' of Brendan,¹² at the same time, by Fergus,¹³ son of Cellach. Death of Fergus, son of Colman Cutlach, a wise man.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 744. A terrible and wonderful sign [744.] was seen in the stars at night. Forannan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died; and Conghus, anchorite of Cluain-Tibrinne.¹⁴ Cummaene, grandson of Moenach, abbot of Lann-leire,¹⁵ dies. A battle between the Ui-Tuirtri and

⁹ *Cellach Cualann*.—King of Leinster. His obit is given above, under the year 714.

¹⁰ *Tuilan*.—¹ *Tuilaín*, A., B. Clar. 49 has “at the hill Tula aoin.” The place in question was probably Tuilen, now known as Dulane, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹¹ *Ciaran*.—Founder and patron of Clonmacnoise. His obit occurs at the year 548, *supra*.

¹² *Brendan*.—St. Brendan of Clonfert (ob. 576, *supra*).

¹³ *Fergus*.—King of Connaught at the time.

¹⁴ *Cluain-Tibrinne*.—Now known as Clontivrin, in the par. of Clones, co. Monaghan.

¹⁵ *Moenach, abbot of Lann-leire*.—The obit of a Maenach, abbot of Lann-leire, is given above at the year 720. He was probably the same as the Moenach here referred to. Lann-leire, which O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 740, note *w*) would identify with Lynn, in the parish of the same name, barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, has been proved by Dean Reeves to be the place now known as Dunleer, co. Louth. See Todd's *Cogadh*

Ταιρτρι 7 ηα ήλιμπέρη. Congal mac Eicniēς μετορ
γνιτ; 7 Cučongalt φίλιυρ nepotir Cačaraič ūgūtisau
euaffrit; 7 cecidepunt Bočaill mac Concočaip, 7 Cilill
nepor Cačaraič. 1 η-ηιρ iτιρ να Dabul gertum ept.
Μοργ Concail folcāin ūpibas. Μοργ Cinnfaelas
principiř Ūromo Cuilinn. Μοργ φίλιι mōfērčaisre
abbatir tīse Taille.

Fol. 30^{ss} *Ict. Ianair. Annō domini cc.º xl.º u.º Dōrimitatō
Cormaccc Āčo Truiim. Úraconer in coelo uiri sunt.
Mοργ Beočaill Ārdu achair. Imthoitim Óungale
feillae 7 Muircertaig φίλιι Cačaril. Cormacne ceci-
depunat, 7 ūpēdūr uictur euaffrit. Cip. h. Úriuin in
deirceir la ūpēdūr. Mοργ Maeleanfaič Cille ačair
drommo poto. Šingkal Líff moer. Mοργ Óuībnaðairēnō
nepotir Beccan, abb Cluana auir. Mοργ Oengura φίλιι
Típprait, abbatir Cluana pota, 7 Cialltropš abbas
Glairre noide moritup. Mοργ Sečnūrtaig mic Colzgen
negr̄ nepotum Cennrelaič. Saručač dōmnaič Phat-
raicc, ui. cimmidī cruciati.*

Gaedhel re Gallaibh, Introd., p. xl., note ², and *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennelly), page 186, note ².

¹ *Airthera*.—Clar. 49 translates Airthera by “the East partes.” See note under the year 742.

² *Congal*.—His death is recorded under 747, *infra*.

³ *Inis-itir-da-Dabul*.—The “Island between two Dabals.” In Clar. 49 it is stated that the battle was fought “at Inis between the two Davuls.” Dabhal was the ancient Irish name of the River Blackwater, which forms the boundary, for a long distance, between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone. A tributary to this river, called the “River Tall,” which joins the Blackwater, after a circuitous

course, a few miles to the north of Charlemont, in the county of Armagh, may be the second Dabhal.

⁴ *Conall Folchain*.—“Conall of the fair (or beautiful) hair.”

⁵ *Druim-Cuilinn*.—Drumullen, in the south of the barony of Eglish, King’s County.

⁶ *Mac-ind-ferthaigse*.—This name would signify “Son of the (Economus or steward).” See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 363.

⁷ *Tech-Taille*.—See note ¹³, under the year 671, *supra*.

⁸ *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

⁹ *Ard-achadh*.—“High-field.” Ardagh, co. Longford.

¹⁰ *Escaped*.—The Author of the version of these Annals in Clar. 49

the Airthera.¹ Congal,² son of Eicnech, was victor; and Cuchongalt, son of Ua Cathasaigh, escaped by flight; and Bochaill, son of Conchobhar, and Ailill Ua Cathasaigh, were slain. In Inis-itir-da-Dabul³ it was fought. Death of Conall Foltchain,⁴ a scribe. Death of Cennfaeladh, superior of Druim-Cuilinn.⁵ Death of Mac-ind-ferthigse,⁶ abbot of Tech-Taille.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 745. The 'falling asleep' of Cormac [745.] of Ath-truim.⁸ Dragons were seen in the sky. Death of Beochall of Ard-achadh.⁹ The falling by one another of Dungal Feille, and Muirchertach, son of Cathal. The Conmaicne were slain, and Fergus, who was vanquished, escaped.¹⁰ A slaughter of the Ui-Briuin, of the South,¹¹ by Fergus.¹² Death of Maelanfaith of Cill-achaiddh of Druim-fota.¹³ Fingal of Lis-mor [died]. Death of Dubhdabhairenn, descendant of Beccan, abbot of Cluain-eois. Death of Oengus, son of Tipraiti, abbot of Cluain-fota,¹⁴ and Ciallrogh, abbot of Glais-noide,¹⁵ dies. Death of Sechnasach, son of Colgu, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh. Profanation of Domnach-Patraicc,¹⁶ and six prisoners tortured.¹⁷

seems to have quite misunderstood this entry, for he renders Φεργούρ νικτυρ ευαρρίτ by "Fergus went away conqueror."

¹¹ *Ui-Briuin of the South*.—Probably the Ui-Briuin-Seola, who were seated in the present barony of Clare, co. Galway; and therefore the most southern of all the septs of the Ui-Briuin in Connaught.

¹² *Fergus*.—This must have been the Fergus, son of Cellach, King of Connaught, mentioned above at the year 743.

¹³ *Cill-achaiddh of Druim-fota*.—The church of the field of the long ridge." Now Killeigh, in the parish of Geashill, King's County.

¹⁴ *Cluain-fota*.—Now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath.

¹⁵ *Glais-noide* — *Recte* “Glais-noiden.” Glasnevin, near Dublin.

¹⁶ *Domnach-Patraicc*.—Donaghpatrick, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See under the year 749, *infra*.

¹⁷ *Six prisoners tortured*.—u. cīm-mīoī cīpūcī (for cīpūcī), A., B. The entry is translated in Clar. 49, “The forcible entry (rāpūgcrō) of Donagh Patrick, and 6 prisoners crucified or tormented.” O’Conor renders it by “Violatio Ecclesiae Dun-patric. Sex primariorum Midis suspensi”!

Ict. 1an. (i p., l. xii.) Cennno domini occ.º xlº viiº
aliar 747. Mopr Cbeil abbatis imleco Fea. Mopr
Muirtheadair minn, regis nepotum Meic. Cuanan Glinne
abbas taisi Úile mortuus erit. Aed muntherus mac
Flaithebertair rex in tuaricirt [obiuic]. Sechnufa mac
Colgan rex Laiigen obiit. Cucumne tariong obiit.
Muime conciumne cecinuit:—

Cucumne
Roleg ruit co drusimne;
Alleith naill hiarata
Roleici an cailleca.

Cenn Coimciumne romboi
Imrualaio de conid roi;
Roleic cailleca ha fail,
Roleig alaill arithmboi

Ruman mac Colmain poeta optimus quiescit. Mopr
Sarain abbatis Benncair. Bellum Cairen ailese la
Mumain, in quo cecidit Caireppri mac Condinaic.
Mopr Dunlainsi filii Duncon, regis cenius illeprosas.
Mopr Tuatralain abbatis Cinluismonai. Insulatio
Aedha duib filii Caerail. Paupratio Comain religiori i.
in Róer, 7 quiescet Pirdaescri abbatibus Tairinre. Mopr

¹ Alias 747.—Added in *al. man.* in A.

² Imlech-Fea.—The same as the Imlech-Pich mentioned above at the year 687, where see note.

³ Magh-Bilé.—The plain of the *bilé*, or sacred tree. Now Movilla, in the par. of Newtownards, co. Down.

⁴ Tuaiscert.—“The North.” This term was anciently applied to the North of Ireland in general; but in later times it was used to indicate the northern part of the co. Antrim, with the country about Coleraine in Lon-

donderry. For the limits of *Tuaiscert*, see Reeves’ *Eccl. Antiqu.*, pp. 71, 324.

⁵ King of Leinster.—The name of Sechusach does not appear in the list of the Kings of Leinster, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39); but his name is included among the Kings of Uí-Cendselaig (or South Leinster) in p. 40, col. 1, where he is stated to have reigned two years.

⁶ Cucumne.—The original of these lines, which are not in B., are added in the lower margin, fol. 30 b, in A.

Kal. Jan, (Sund., m. 15.) A.D. 746, alias 747.¹ Death [746.] of Abel, abbot of Imlech-Fea.² Death of Muiredach Menn, King of the Ui-Meith. Cuanan of Glenn, abbot of Magh-Bilè,³ died. Aedh Muinderg, son of Flaitbertach, King of the Tuaiscert,⁴ [died]. Sechnasach, son of Colgu, King of Leinster,⁵ died. Cucuimne, a wise man, died. Cucuimne's nurse sang:—

Cucuimne⁶
Read knowledge half through;
The other half
He abandoned for hags.

Well for Cuouimne, as he was,
When it chanced that he was a sage,
He abandoned hags,
He read again whilst he lived.

Ruman,⁷ son of Colman, the best poet, rested. Death of Saran, abbot of Bangor. The battle of Carn-Ailche⁸ in Munster, in which Cairpre, son of Cudinaisc, was slain. Death of Dunlang, son of Dunchu, King of Cinel-Artgail. Death of Tuathalan, abbot of Cinnrighmona.⁹ The killing of Aedh Dubh, son of Cathal. The rest¹⁰ of Coman the Pious, i.e., of the Róes,¹¹ and the rest of Ferdacrich, abbot of Dairinis.¹² The death of Rudgal, of the Leinstermen.

⁷ *Ruman*.—Called the “Virgil of the Gaedhil.”

⁸ *Carn-Ailche*.—O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 742, note *i*) that this was probably the place now called Carnelly, near the town of Clare, in the county of Clare.

⁹ *Cinnrighmona*.—Called “Cell-Rigmonaig” in the *Felire of Aengus*, at October 11. It was the ancient name of St. Andrews, in Scotland. See Reeve's *Adamnan*, p. 385, note *L*.

¹⁰ *Rest*.—*Paupatio*.

¹¹ *Róes*.—*lnd poip*, “of the Ros,” *Four Mast.* (A.D. 742). Supposed, but on no sufficient authority, to be *Ros-Comain*, now Roscommon, in the co. Roscommon. See O'Donovan's ed. of the *Four Mast.*, A.D. 746, note *i*.

¹² *Dairinis*.—“Oak Island.” Otherwise called *Dairinis-Maelansaidi*. Now known as Molana, an island in the Blackwater, a few miles to the N.W. of Youghal.

Riaghailis do Lusignis. Quies Jacobi 1 Februariam, predicto tempore ruo.

b. *Ict. Ianair. Annno domini occ.º xlº miiº. Dabard*
Ararcaic abatis Mucinissae Regis. Quies Cuan
cantib rapiens. Nix in polita magnitudine; ita ut
pene pecora delecta sunt totius Hibernie; ut portae
in polita riccitata mundorum exaruit. Morit in diecasta
nepotis Conaing regis Cannastre. Dormitatio
Dodimoc ancopitae, abbatis Cluana ipsius et Cille
daro. Documai rapiens, Muiressa filia Cellach
Fol. 81aa. *Cualann, regina Ragalae, morientur. Occipitio Con-*
gailis mic Eicni, regis na n-aircheir, ipsius Erci.
Lex aut Suanaic populi leit Cuinn. Plann populi mac
Fogherat, Cuon anchoirita o Lileac, morientur.

Ict. Ianair. Annno domini occ.º xlº miiº. Insulatio
Catuirach filii Cilello ipsius Beirec regis Cruthne.
Morit Uerfai mic Colzgen, abbatis Bernano. Com-
buircio Cluana regis Uerfain. Combuircio Cille
moire Oedain filii Oengusgra bellum aitiae Cann-
nachtae, in quo cecidit Cilill mac Dubnacri, et
Orrdaea ea Cinnfaelad, in quo cecidit Domnall mac
Cinaidion et priusq; in eft rex qui uicit prius. Morit

¹ *Jacob.*—This entry, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is not in B.; but it is in Clar. 49.

² *Mucinis Riagail.*—“Riagal’s Pig-island.” The festival day of St. Riagal, who gave name to this island, is set down in the Calendars of Donegal and Aengus at October 16; and it is stated that the place was in Loch-Deirgeirc, now Lough-Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Portumna and Killaloe. O’Conor entirely misunderstood the name *Riagail*, which he renders by “ab alienigenis,” as if he thought it represented the words *pla gallaib*, “by Foreigners.”

³ *Dodimoc.*—“Thy little Dimma.”

This name is also written *Modimoc*, “My little Dimma.”

⁴ *Docmuai.*—“Thy Cumai.” Also written *Mocumai*, “My Cumai.” O’Conor wrongly prints *Dochumai do chuin*, and translates “morore,” thinking that the Annalist intended to represent *Dodimoc*, referred to in the preceding entry, as having died “of grief”! O’Donovan falls into the same error. (*Four Mast.*, Vol. I., p. 347, note o).

⁵ *Muirenn.*—She was the mother of Cinaedh, King of Ireland, whose death is recorded above, at the year 727.

⁶ ‘*Law*’ of *Ua Suanaigh*—See above at the year 742

The rest of Jacob,¹ descendant of Forannan, the greatest preacher in his time.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 747. Drowning of Arascach, abbot of [747] *ms.* Mucinis-Riagail.² The rest of Cuan Cam, a wise man. Snow of unusual quantity, so that almost all the cattle of Ireland were destroyed; and the world afterwards was parched from unusual drought. Death of Indrechtach Ua Conaing, King of Cianachta. The 'falling asleep' of Dodimóc,³ anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cill-dara. Documai,⁴ the Wise, Muirenn,⁵ daughter of Cellach Cualann, queen of Irgalach, died. The slaying of Congal son of Eicnech, King of the Airthera, in Rath-escla. The 'Law' of Ua Suanaigh⁶ over Leth-Chuinn.⁷ Flann Forbthe,⁸ son of Fogartach, and Cuan, anchorite from Lilcach, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 748. The killing of Cathasach, son of Ailill, King of the Cruithni,⁹ in Rath-beithech.¹⁰ Death of Bresal, son of Colgu, abbot of Ferna. Burning of Cluain-ferta-Brendain. Burning of Cill-mor of Aedan¹¹ the son of Oengus. The battle of Ard-Cianachta, in which Ailill, son of Dubhdacrich, King of Ard-Ua-Cinnfaelaidh, was slain, and in which fell Domnall, son of Cinadon,¹² in

¹ *Leth-Chuinn*.—“Conn's Half.” The northern half of Ireland.

² *Flann Forbthe*.—The death of a “Flann Forbthe, son of Fogartagh,” is entered under the year 715 *supra*.

³ *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni, or Picts, of Ulad. The *Four Masters*, who record the death of Cathasach at the year 749, call him “King of Ulad.” His name occurs as one of the kings of that province in the list contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3).

¹⁰ *Rath-beithech*.—O'Donovan considered this place to be Rathbeagh, a townland in the barony of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 749, note *v*. But he was probably in

error. The name is written *Rathbetha* in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3.

¹¹ *Cill-mor of Aedan*.—The *Martyr of Donegal*, at Aedan's day (Nov. 2), states that this church was in Ui-Meith-Macha, a district in the co. Monaghan. The name seems to be now represented by Kilmore, a parish in the barony and county of Monaghan.

¹² *Cinadon*.—Cigroo (for Cincroon), the genit. form, A., B. “Ciandon,” Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.* (744) write the name “Cionaodo” (gen. form), i.e., “of Cionadh,” or Cinaedh, which is probably more correct.

Coirpre mic Thurasáin Mhíre ⁊ Ucc Íanáil mic Easaí,
⁊ Líbír abbatír matáin Úile; ⁊ uentair mágus. Ómárt-
rio fámiliæ 1ae. Mórr Conall abbatír Tóimé greine.
Námer in aere uirae fum cum fum uir, of cinn
Cluana mic Ilóir.

Íct. 1anáir. Cínn domini occ.º xl.º ix.º Combúrtio
Róbaír ⁊ combúrtio Domnacáin Phástramh. Mórr Suáir-
líc eprcoip Róbaír. Quier Congus⁹ eprcoip atro
Maíca. Bellum Cato hic inter Pictones ⁊ Brittones,
in quo cecidit Talorgan mac Fergus⁹, frater
Oengus⁹. Mórr Catáil Maínmarc, regis nerotum
Maíne. Cu iuris dererit. Mórr an Cuirc Cille
dáro. Mórr comarrai⁹ ríli Ceallain, abbatír Cille
tore Ótim⁹. Mórr Connairc nerotis Fergus⁹, vi
aibh Íacraic. Insulatio Íacraic mic Ailem⁹ regis
Mórdairne, ⁊ Ónerail mic Aedha róin. Cícheo ríla Ó
Oengus⁹. Mórr Ónádaleis⁹ abbatír cille Scipre.
Mac Hernaill abbaí Úrior mortuus est. Mórr
Conchochtai⁹ ríli Moimh.

Íct. 1anáir. Cínn domini occ.º Lº Mórr Íain⁹
nerotis Congaire regis nerotum Ónáile. Mórr
Fergus⁹ ríli Ógeartaik regis deirceid Óneá. Com-

¹ Family.—The *Four Mast.*, at 744, say “a great number of the family.”

² Fobhar.—Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath; where there are some fine ruins of a monastery, and other ancient remains.

³ Domnach - Patraic. — Donaghpatrick, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See above, at year 745, where a curious entry regarding Donaghpatrick is given.

⁴ Congus. — In the list of the *Comarbe*, or successors, of St. Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), Congus is distinguished by the epithet *scribnuo*, or “scribe.” See Todd’s *St. Patrick*,

p. 181. The *Ara. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 732, have some Irish verses attributed to Congus.

⁵ Cato.—The MSS. A. and B. have Catohic; but Clar. 49 has “Bellum Cato hic.” Catohic may possibly be a mistake for Caticus. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 385, note m.

⁶ Au-inis.—The “Island of Au.” Not identified.

⁷ Ua Cuirc. — “Descendant (or grandson) of Corc.” This person, whose real name is not known, is not found in the ordinary lists of the abbots or ecclesiastics of Kildare.

⁸ Cill-mor-Einir. — Or Cill-mor-

the heat of battle, to wit, the king who conquered at first. Death of Coirpre, son of Murchadh Mide, and of Becc Baili son of Echa, and of Liber abbot of Magh-Bilè; and great wind. Drowning of the Family¹ of Ia. Death of Conall, abbot of Tuaim-greine. Ships, with their crews, were seen in the air, over Clonmacnoise.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 749. Burning of Fobhar,² and burning of Domnach-Patraic.³ Death of Suairlech, bishop of Fobhar.⁴ The rest of Congus,⁵ bishop of Ard-Macha. The battle of Cato,⁶ in this year, between the Picts and Britons, in which fell Talorgan son of Fergus, the brother of Oengus. Death of Cathal of Maenmagh, King of the Ui-Maine. Au-inis⁷ is deserted. Death of Ua Cuirc,⁸ of Cill-dara. Death of Comarpach son of Ceallan, abbot of Cill-mor-Enir.⁹ Death of Cudinasc, descendant of Fergus, of the Ui-Fiachrach. The killing of Fiachra son of Alen, King of Moghdarna, and of Bresal son of Aedh Roen. End¹⁰ of the reign of Oengus.¹¹ Death of Dubhaleithe,¹² abbot of Cill-Scirè.¹³ Mac Nemhnaill, abbot of Birr, dies. Death of Cucathaigh son of Moenach.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 750. Death of Flann descendant of Congal,¹⁴ King of the Ui-Failghi. Death of Fergus¹⁵ son of Fogartach, King of the South of Brega. Burn-

[749.]

[750]

Maighe Einir, the "big church of Magh-Einir." Now Kilmore, a few miles to the east of the city of Armagh.

⁹ *End*.—*atbe*; lit. ebb, decay, or extinction. O'Conor inaccurately renders the entry by "Atbii ducis Oengusii."

¹⁰ *Oengus*.—Seemingly Oengus, son of Fergus, King of the Picts, referred to above at the years 728, 730, 733, 735, and 740.

¹¹ *Dubhaleithe*.—The *Four Mast.*, who give his obit at A.D. 745, call him Dubhdælthe "of the writing." He

was probably the compiler of the work from which a quotation is given in this Chronicle at the year 628 *supra*.

¹² *Cill-Scire*.—Kilskeery, co. Meath.

¹³ *Congal*.—Flann descendant of Congal. The Flann Ua Congaile mentioned above at the year 737.

¹⁴ *Fergus*.—Originally written *Þergras* (gen. of *Þergral*) in A., over which name *uel Þergras* appears in the original hand; with which correction MS. B. agrees. Clar. 49, however, has "Mors Fergail."

buirtio leathairle Cluana i nairnd in ballenio. Mopr Echdae Cille tomiae. Mopr Cel Uulaffri o Tairminir.

Fol. 31ab. Mopr Colman na m-Uretan mic Paelain, abbatir Slaine, 7 Upan mac Uaeibetru moritup. Mopr Nuadat filii Duibhleibhe, abbatir Cluana aui. Mopr Siurru abbatir lecnas Miðe. Mopr Maelseimorðair erfcoir Echðroma.

.b. [ct. 1anair. Anno domini dec.º l.º 1.º] Mopr Cilleine droctis ançoritas 1ae. Catál mac Þorinðair abbas Cille daeo, Cummene nepos Beccus religiosus Ego, moritus sunt. Mopr Diçolla filii Meniði, abbatir innsre Muirheadaik, 7 morit Congurro ceci pcpibas, abbatir Leit̄ mori Moçomec. Mopr Þiaðna nepotir Macniað, abbatir clona ferata ðrenann. Mopr Þlaiðberthaik filii Conall minn, regis generis Coirrpi. Indrechtae mac Muirheadaik minn moritup. Mopr Þorominn mic Pallaið, regis Conale Murterine. Mopr Cilleni filii Congale in hi. Mopr Conangs nepotir Duibhoun, regis Coirrpi Teibæ. Mopr Maelseutile abbatir Tíri uð glar. Mopr Oþranc

¹ 'leth-airle.'—"half-airle." This means the "half of the granary," according to O'Donovan. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 746).

² *In ballenio.*—'In vellenio,' *Tiger-nach*. The meaning is not very clear. Clar. 49 has "Combustio lethairle Cluana Iraird m Ballenio," where 'Ballenio' is taken for a man's name. The record possibly means that half the corn of the establishment was burned in the kiln.

³ *Cele-Dulassi.*—This name signifies the "cele" ("socius") of "Dulassi," a variation of the name of Molassi, or Molaisse, the founder and patron of Daumhinis, or Devenish (in Loch-Erne).

⁴ *Cluaín-eois.*—Clones, co. Monaghan.

⁵ *Lecan-Midhe.*—"Lecan of Meath." Now Leckin, "an old church, near Bunrusna, in the bar. of Corkaree, co. Westmeath." See *Four Mast.*, O'Donovan's ed., A.D. 746, note g.

⁶ *Echdhruim.* — "Horse-ridge." Now Aughrim, in a parish of the same name, and barony of Kilconnell, co. Galway.

⁷ *Cillene 'droctech.'*—"Cillene the 'bridge-maker.'" Although here called merely "anchorite," Cillene appears to have been abbot of Ia, or Iona. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 382. The number 320 is added in the margin in A., probably to signify

ing of the 'leth-airle'¹ of Cluain-Iraird in 'ballenio.'² Death of Echaid of Cill-toma. Death of Cele-Dulass³ of Daimh-inis. Death of Colman of the Britons, son of Faelan, abbot of Slane; and Bran, son of Baeth-bethri, dies. Death of Nuadu son of Dubhsleibhe, abbot of Cluain-eois.⁴ Death of Fursu, abbot of Lecan-Midhe.⁵ Death of Mael-imorchair, bishop of Echdhruim.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 751. Death of Cillene 'droctech,' [751] ^{bis.} anchorite of Ia. Cathal, son of Forandan, abbot of Cill-dara, and Cummene descendant of Becc, a devout man of Egg,⁷ died. Death of Dichuill, son of Menid, abbot of Inis-Muiredhaigh;⁸ and death of Conghus 'Caech,' scribe, abbot of Liath-mor of Mochoemoc.¹⁰ Death of Fiachna, descendant of Macniadh, abbot of Clonfert-Brendan. Death of Flaithbertach, son of Conall Menn, King of the Cinel-Coirpri. Indrechtach, son of Muiredach Menn, dies. Death of Foidmenn, son of Fallach, King of Conaille Murteimhne. Death of Cillene,¹¹ son of Congal, in Hi. Death of Conang Ua Dubhduin, King of the Coirpri of Tethbha.¹² Death of Maeltuile, abbot of Tir-

that this year is the 320th year from the commencement of these Annals (431).

⁸ *Devout man of Egg.*—μελεγιορυτός Εγο, A. μελεγιορυτός, B., which omits Εγο. The copy of the entry in Clar. 49, though confused, is in agreement with A. By Egg is meant the island of Eigg, off the coast of Inverness, Scotland. See above, at the year 616.

⁹ *Inis-Muiredhaigh.*—Inishmurray, a well-known island off the coast of the barony of Carbury, co. Sligo, containing some remarkable remains of its ancient importance.

¹⁰ *Liath-mor of Mochoemoc.*—Now Leamokevoge, in the parish of Two-

Mile-Borris, barony of Ellogarty, co. Tipperary. The obit of its founder, Mochoemhoc, or 'Pulcherius,' is given above at the year 655.

¹¹ *Cillene.*—Dean Reeves thinks that this Cillene, son of Congal, was probably brother to "Slebhine, son of Congal," abbot of Iona from A.D. 752 to 767. *Adamnan*, p. 385.

¹² *Coirpri of Tethbha.*—The territory of this branch of the powerful tribe of Cinel-Coirpri, is now partly represented by the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. Tethbha, sometimes written Tebhtha, was in later times known as "Teffia." See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubbagain's *Topog. Poem*, note ²⁵.

αν्चορίτε γε εριγορί Cluana σπεατά. Μορφ Recta-
bρατ nepotis Γουαρέ, abbatis Tommasi greine. Μορφ
Τεδίμι nepotis Λιγανή, γραμματίς Cluana. Βοιρούδε
θρεπτισε το σηνιού Cinnpri i telais Findin. Βοιρούδε
Caillrighe Lurig la uu θριυιν.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini 7cc.^o l.^o ii.^o Sol tene-
bρογυρ. Dompitatio Maccoiseg abbatis Liff Moir.
Quies Lucris abbatis clona mic U Nois. Lex Colum-
cille la Domnall Mide. Μορφ Cellain abbatis
cluana φερτα θρεπτιν. Μορφ Scannlanis δυιν leth-
glairi. Εξαιδ nepotis Moimaiex rex nepotum maccu
Uais morituri. Μορφ Mobai. Μορφ Peppblai mic
Nargura, γραμματίς. Interperfectio nepotum Cilello
la Greccraig. Μορφ Scannlanis cluana θαρενν.
Μορφ Suipri Erro mac n-Eirc. Mil mor dovala docum
tire i m-Dairēsu ius ampiri piaclai mic Ceoba poiri μιξ
Ulað, γε τρι piaclai oir ina chinn, γε l. unga in gach
piaclai τιð, co rugato piaclai τιð, co paibí pop altoip
Dennchairs an bliadairin μι, p̄cūlicet anno domini 752.

¹ *Tir-da-glass.*—This name signifies the “land of the two streams.” Terry-glass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

² *Cluain-creamha.*—Now Clooncraft, in the parish of the same name, barony and county of Roscommon. The name *Cluain-creamha* signifies the “Lawn (or meadow) of the Wild Garlic.”

³ *Cluain,* i.e., Clonmacnoise, in the King’s county.

⁴ *Brecrighe.*—This was the name of a tribe situated in Magh-Brecraighe, in the N.W. of the co. of Westmeath, adjoining the county of Longford, in which the Cinel-Coirpri were at this time located. O’Conor blunders most egregiously regarding this entry, in his ed. of these Annals.

⁵ *Telach-Findin.*—This place, the

name of which would now be written Tullatinneen, or Tullyfinneen, has not been identified.

⁶ *Calrighe of Lurg.*—A sept of the Calraighe, seated in the district of Magh-Luirg, or Moylorg, co. Roscommon.

⁷ *Domnall of Meath.*—This was Domnall, son of Murchad, King of Ireland, whose accession is recorded above, at the year 742. He was probably called *Domnall Mide* (“Domnall of Meath”), from having been the first of the Meath branch of the Ui-Neill who became King of Ireland. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 1.

⁸ *Dun-lethglaisi.*—Downpatrick, co. Down. See note ¹, at the year 583, *supra*.

⁹ *Ui-mic-Uais.*—See note ¹², at A.D. 597, *supra*.

da-glas.¹ Death of Osbran, anchorite and bishop of Cluain-creamha.² Death of Rechtabrat, descendant of Guaire, abbot of Tuaim-greine. Death of Dedimus, grandson of Ligán, sage of Cluain.³ The annihilation of the Brecrighe⁴ by the Cinel-Coipri, in Telach-Findin.⁵ The annihilation of the Callrighe of Lurg,⁶ by the Ui-Briuin.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 752. A dark sun. The 'falling' asleep [752.] of Macoiged, abbot of Lis-mor. The rest of Lucridh, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The 'Law' of Colum Cille by Domnall of Meath.⁷ Death of Cellan, abbot of Clonfert-Brendan. Death of Scannlan of Dunlethglaisi.⁸ Echaidh, descendant of Moenach, King of the Ui-mac-Uais,⁹ dies. Death of Mobai. Death of Ferbla son of Nargus, a wise man. The killing of the Ui-Ailella¹⁰ by the Grecreighi.¹¹ Death of Scannlach of Cluain-Bairenn.¹² Death of Fursa of Es-mac-nEirc.¹³ A whale was cast ashore in Bairche,¹⁴ in the time of Fiachna son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulad, which had three teeth of gold in its head, and 50 ounces in each tooth of them, and one of the teeth was taken to, and was on the altar of Bennchair¹⁵ this year, to wit, A.D. 752.

¹⁰ *Ui-Ailella.* — "Descendants of Ailill." See above at the year 742, note.

¹¹ *The Grecreighi.* — Otherwise called the "Grecreighi of Loch-Techet." Loch Techet was the ancient name of Lough-Gara, between the counties of Sligo and Roscommon. The territory of the Grecreighi is believed to have comprised the entire of the present barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo, and a portion of the co. Roscommon. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., cap. xlvi.

¹² *Cluain-Bairenn.* — Now known as Cloonburren, in the barony of Moycarnan, co. Roscommon.

¹³ *Es-mac-nEirc.* — The "Cascade of the sons of Erc." Also called "Es-Dachonna" and "Es-Ui-Fhloinn."

Now known as Assylin, near Boyle, co. Roscommon.

¹⁴ *Bairche.* — Dean Reeves has satisfactorily proved that this was the ancient name of the territory now forming the barony of Mourne, co. Down. *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 205 sq. The Mourne Mountains were known as *Benna Bairche*, the "Peaks of Bairche." The *Four Masters* record this prodigy at the year 739. But Fiachna son of Aedh Roin was not then King of Ulad. His obit is given at the year 788 *infra*; and as the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3) gives the duration of Fiachna's reign as 38 years, he could not have been King of Ulad before A.D. 750. Clar. 49 has no notice of the prodigy.

¹⁵ *Bennchair.* — Bangor, co. Down.

Kt. 1anair. Cennno domini occ.º Lº iii.º Mórr flaind filii Concobair regis magis AII. Loingrech mac Bláthbertaigh rex generis Conaill morituri. Sleibene abbas in hiberniam uenit. Quiescebat. ^{Fol. 31ba.} Cérrain Doimliacc. Iugulatio Cinnfælað nepotum Cuilenni. Poirtbe Þoðarpt fæs do Orrigiu. Bellum apud Noircan inter nepotem Óriusin et genuum Coirrpi, in quo ceciderunt multi. Mórr Óbeil atque Omnae. Bellum inter nepotem Tuirtpri inuicem.

Kt. 1anair. Cennno domini occ.º Lº iii.º Mórr fláthmað mic Tnuðair, regis nepotum Mer. Combuftio cluana mic Noir in xi Kt. Áppulir. Mórr Þiaðrað Thartarthaigh. Felcmairis mac Comgall, Caðal mac Óláfrmatra rapiens, Oeslgeir abbas cille Scipre, mortui sunt. Inorectach mac Olusðair rex nepotum Mani, fláthmað mac flainn nepotum Conchaire rex nepotum Þoilgi, Þianganlað mac Cennchæða filii Maelecurai, abb in ore bo finne pop loci Rí, Mac Roncon vi ceniuil Coirrpi, Sneicceir abbas n-Oinþorma, mortui sunt.

.O. Kt. 1anair. Cennno domini occ.º lº ii.º Combuftio Óenncair moer in regia Patria. Feigur mac Ceallaigh (no Þothair gairðeirg mic Muirendai) in Connacht, Cillgal ancopita Cluana Corpmac, Þorindan episcoporum metuimus tuipm, Óaeðallað mac Colmain

¹ *Daim-liacc*.—“Stone-house” (or “church”). Duleek, co. Meath.

fies “House of relics,” or “Relic-house.” It has not been identified.

² *Fotharta-Fea*.—The tribe-name of a sept inhabiting the district now represented by the barony of Fothard, co. Carlow.

³ *Cill-Scirè*.—Kilskeer, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

³ *Ard-Noiscan*.—Ardnyskine, near Ardagh, co. Longford, according to O’Donovan; *Four Mast.*, A.D. 749, note t. But the site of the battle may have been *Ardneeskán*, in the barony of Tirrill, co. Sligo.

⁴ *Bangor the Great*.—Óenncair moer. The great monastery of Bangor in the co. of Down.

⁴ *Martar-tech*.—This name signi-

⁵ *Fothad gai-deirg*; i.e. “Fothad of the red dart” (or “spear”).—The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., in a later hand. B. does not mention Cellach, but describes

Kal. Jan. A.D. 753. Death of Fland son of Conchobar, King of Magh-Ai. Loingsech son of Flaithbertach, King of Cinel-Conaill, dies. Sleibene, abbot of Ia, comes to Ireland. The rest of Cerpan of Daim-liacc.¹ The killing of Cennfaeladh descendant of Culeni. The devastation of the Fotharta-Fea,² by the Osraigi. The battle of Ard-Noiscan,³ between the Ui-Briuin and the Cinel-Coirpri, wherein many were slain. Death of Abel of Athomna. A battle among the Ui-Tuirtri, between each other.

[753.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 754. Death of Flaithnia son of Tnuthach, King of the Ui-Meith. Burning of Cluain-mic-Nois, on the 12th of the Kalends of April. Death of Fiachra of Martar-tech.⁴ Felcmaire son of Comgall; Cathal son of Diarmaid, a wise man; Doelgus, abbot of Cill-Scirè,⁵ died. Indrechtach son of Dluthach, King of the Ui-Maine; Flaithnia, son of Flann Ua Congaile, King of the Ui-Failghi; Fiangalach, son of Anmchad, son of Maelcuraich, abbot of Inis-bo-finde on Loch-Ri; Mac Ronchon, of the Cinel-Coirpri, and Sneithcheist abbot of Nendrum, died.

[754.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 755. Burning of Bangor the Great,⁶ [755] *ms.* on the festival of Patrick. Fergus son of Cellach (or of Fothadh Gai-deirg,⁷ son of Muiredach), King of Connaught; Ailgal, anchorite⁸ of Cluain-Cormaic,⁹ Forindan, bishop of Methus-tuirm,¹⁰ and Baethallach, son of Colman

Fergus as the son of Fothadh Red-spear, son of Muiredach. Clar. 49 says "Fergus son of Cellia," and does not notice the alteration suggested in A. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 751, give the obit of "Fergus, son of Ceallach, King of Connaught." Fergus is also called "son of Cellach" (moc Cellairg) in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 1). He was probably the "Fergus son of Cellach" mentioned at the year 743 *supra*, in con-

nexion with the 'Law' of St. Ciaran, and the 'Law' of St. Brendan.

¹ Anchorite.—ancorūta, A.

² *Cluain-Cormaic.* — The "Lawn (or meadow) of Cormac." The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 751, say that Ailgal was anchorite of Imlech-Fordeorach. But neither place has been identified.

³ *Methus-tuirm.* — So in A. and B. "Methius-truim," Clar. 49. "Methas-Truim" in *Four Mast.* (A.D. 751). This place has not been identified.

nepotis Suibne, mortui sunt. Slogad laigen la Domnall ppi Niall, co rathadair, i mai⁹ Muircheimne. Nafragium Delnae in rtagno Ri erga tucem .1. Diuimarae, (.1. xxx. ecar, 7 ii terpnæ sib acht lucht aen ecar). Bellum Gronnae magnæ in quo genus Corrupri proscriptum erit.

Fol. 31bb. Ict. Ianair. Canno domini occ.º Lº viiº Quies Prophœtæ ancopitæ Rathin, id est nepotis Sunaic. Eodalbald rex Saxonum mortuus. Comburgio Cille mōre tictarib o autib Cremona. Mori fincon abbatis Lirr mori. Bellum Cinn febrat inter Muñunenfer inuicem, in quo cecidit Bodgal prinnceps Mungairt. Dormitatio Siaðail Linde suaçail. Perigur mac Congáile, Tomaltaeç pi Ciannachta glinne gairín, Cuiragal ancopita, Cildobur abbas Muccirt, mortui sunt. Inugulatio Duinn mic Cumurcaidh ri h. m̄briuin in deinceps. Lex Columbae cille la Sleibene.

Ict. Ianair. Canno domini occ.º Lº viiiº Niallxi⁹ mac Bois rex na n-Deirre m-Ùre⁹, Muirheadaç mac Cormaic flana abbas Lusmati⁹, Catál pi nepotum Cennfelai⁹, Domnall mac Flainn deirge, Elpin Glairre noide, Ceò mac Cormaic lechri Ciannacæ, Þibbaðaç Cille deilge, mortui sunt. Celestær (a

¹ *Orer against.* — erga, A. B. The *Four Mast.* (751) say im aitgeerna, "with their lord."

² *Boats.* — The original of this clause is interlined in *al. man.* in A., by way of gloss. B. has "xxx etar pñetær unum," which substantially agrees with the addition in A.

³ *Gronn-mor.* — Gronnae magna, A. B. Clar. 49 reads *Grane magna.* The place has not been identified.

⁴ *Un Suanaigh* — "Descendant (or nepos) of Suanach." See above at

the years 741 and 747, where the 'Law' of Ua Suanaigh" is mentioned; and *Martyr. Donegal* at May 16.

⁵ *Cill-mor-dithraibh.* — See note on this name under the year 734 *supra.*

⁶ *Cenn-Febrat.* — "This was the ancient name of a part of the mountain of Sliabh Riach, to the south of Kilmallock, on the confines of the counties of Limerick and Cork." O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 186, note x.

⁷ *Between each other.* — inuicem, A. B.

Ua Suibne, died. The hosting of Leinster by Domnall, against Niall, until they were in Magh-Murtheimne. Shipwreck of the Delbhna in Loch-Ri, over against¹ their leader, i.e., Diumasach (viz., 30 boats,² and only the company of one boat of them escaped). The battle of Gronn-mor,³ in which the Cinel-Coipri was overthrown.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 756. Rest of Fidhmuine, i.e., Ua [756] Suanaigh,⁴ anchorite of Rathin. Æthelbald, King of the Saxons, dies. Burning of Cill-mor-dithraibh⁵ by the Ui-Cremthainn. Death of Finnchu, abbot of Lismor. Battle of Cenn-Febrat⁶ among the Munstermen, between each other,⁷ in which Bodbgal, superior of Mungairt,⁸ was slain. The 'falling asleep' of Siadhal of Linn-Duachail. Fergus, son of Congal; Tomaltach, King of Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin;⁹ Cuidghal, an anchorite, and Aildobur, abbot of Muccert, died. The killing of Donn, son of Cumuscach, King of the Ui-Briuin of the South. The 'Law' of Colum-Cille, by Sleibene.¹⁰

Kal. Jan. A.D. 757. Niallghus, son of Boeth, King of the Deisi-Bregh;¹¹ Muiredach, son of Cormac-Slana,¹² abbot of Lughmadh; Cathal, King of Ui-Cennselaigh; Domnall, son of Flann Deirgge; Elpin of Glais-Noiden;¹³ Aedh, son of Cormac, half-king of Cianachta, and Fidhbadhach of Cill-deilge, died. Cele-Petair (from Crich-Bresail),¹⁴ [757.]

¹ *Mungairt*.—Now Munget, a few miles to the S.W. of the city of Limerick.

² *Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin*.—See note ⁷ under the year 680, and note ⁴ under 694, *supra*.

¹⁰ *Sleibene*.—Abbot of Ia from 752 to 767. The 'Law,' or tribute, of St. Colum-Cille is referred to again at the year 777.

¹¹ *Deisi-Bregh*.—The territory of this tribe, which was otherwise called *Deisi-Temrach* (or "Deises of Tara"), is now represented by the baronies of

Upper and Lower Deece, in the county of Meath.

¹² *Slana*.—"Of Slane."—The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 753, write the word *Slaine* (in the genit. case).

¹³ *Glais-Noiden*.—Glasnevin, near Dublin.

¹⁴ *From Crich-Bresail*.—The original of this clause, which is not in B, is added in *al. man* in A. In the List of the *comarbada*, or successors, of St Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 8), Cele-Petair is stated to have been "from Druim-

erich Úrseagail) abbar airta Macas [obisit]. Marcau filia
taice Óubain, dominatrix Cille da-ro, obisit. Bellum
Óroma robaig in ter nepotem Fiacrach et nepotem Óruis, in
in quo ceciderunt Tairg mac Muirchuis et nepotem
ter Cellach, Cathranna, Cathmu, Arctbran. Cill
nepot Óuncodha uictor fuit.

[C. 1anair. Anno domini cc. l. uiii. Slogadach
mac Donnagle de genere eoibhri, Ecaidh mac Conall
minn abbar Foibhran, Foibhuan lipecaire, Domnall
mac Ceada laegen, Siatdail mac Luaidh doctop, Ecaidh
mac Fiacrae rapien, mortui fuit. Bellum Emnae
Macas, ubi Dungal nepot Conaing et Donnbo inter-
fecti fuit. Fiacra mac Ceado roin uictor fuit.

Nimatulairg Donn bo bafe
Co farraigib a nige;
Conio fail in arba huipe,
1ar cat Chaire cipe.

Techt hi filiab dar eiri,
No ac deirge in datim liac;
Tollotair hi ciunn hitaat;
Suirli cairc nodciat.

chetna in Ui-Bresail." Ui-Bresail, or Clann-Bresail, was the name of a tribe (and also of their territory) situated in the present barony of Oneilland East, in the county of Armagh.

¹ Abbess.—dominatrix, A., B., and Clar. 49.

² Grandsons of Cellach.—The Four Mast., at A.D. 753, state that the three persons, whose names follow in the entry, were sons of Fergus, son of Roghallaigh. But this is incorrect, as their father Fergus [vid. 744, supra] was son of Cellach [King of Connaught, ob. 704, supra], son of Raghallaigh [also K. of Connaught], whose death is entered above at the year 848.

³ Dunchadh, i.e., Dunchadh Murse, or "Dunchadh of Muirisc." See note ¹⁶, under the year 682, *supra*.

⁴ Foibhran.—At the year 815 *infra*, (where the name is written Foibrein, (genit. of Foibren), the place is referred to as in the territory of Graicraig (or Greraigib), which anciently comprised the present barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo, and a considerable portion of the N.W. of the co. Roscommon.

⁵ Emain-Macha.—Now the Navan fort, about two miles to the west of Armagh. For much useful information as to the way in which several present Irish topographical names, beginning with the letter N, are formed from old names beginning with vowels (as

abbot of Armagh,[died]. Marthu, daughter of MacDubhain, abbess¹ of Cill-dara, died. The battle of Druim-Robaigh, between the Ui-Fiachrach and the Ui-Briuin, in which fell Tadhg, son of Muirdibur, and three grandsons of Cellach²—Cathrannach, Cathmugh, Artbran. Ailill, grandson of Dunchadh,³ was victor.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 758. Slogadach, son of Donngal, of the Cinel-Coipri; Echaidh, son of Conall Menn, abbot of Foibhran,⁴ Fordubhan Liphechaire; Domnall, son of Aedh Lagen; Siadhail, son of Luath, doctor, and Echaidh, son of Fiachra, a wise man, died. The battle of Emain-Macha,⁵ in which Dungal Ua Conaing, and Donnbo,⁶ were slain. Fiachna,⁷ son of Aedh Roin, was victor. [758.]

Not well⁸ did Donn-bo go [on his] career
Until he left his kingship;
Wherefore he is in a house of clay,⁹
After the battle of Cul-Cirè.¹⁰

Going into a sliabh afterwards,
On abandoning the daim-liac,¹¹
They went to the point where they are—
The eyes of all see them.

Navan from *Emain*), see Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, First Series, p. 83.

¹ *Donnbo*.—Probably the same as the Donnbo, son of Cubreatan, by whom Congal, son of Eigneich, lord of the Airthera (or Orios) was slain in A.D. 743, according to the chronology of the *Four M.* The killing of Congal is entered in these Annals at the year 747; but the name of his slayer is not given. The *Frag. of Irish Annals*, at A.D. 722 (p. 33, *sq.*), give a harrowing, and apparently apocryphal, account of the history of another Donnbo.

² *Fiachna*.—See the note on Fiachna son of Aedh Roin, at the year 752, *supra*.

³ Not well.—nimaculuro, probably

for nimaculuro ("not well did he go"), a form of expression not yet satisfactorily examined or explained, seems cognate with the forms nimaculucram, nimaculomar, nimac[o] gabramar ("not well have we gained," "—passed," "—taken"). See *Chron. Scot.*, A.D. 827. These stanzas, which are not in B., or in Clar. 49, are written in the lower margin of fol. 31 *d* in A., with a sign referring to their place in the text.

⁴ *House of clay*, i.e., a grave.

¹⁰ *Cul-Cirè*.—Not known. The name may possibly be only a local name for the exact site of the battle of Emain-Macha.

¹¹ *Daim-liac*.—The name 'Daim-liac,' which means 'stone-church,'

Տղրան տառ ա շերշեն ծոշիկ,
Այ ոսք ոսք ոսքրան,
Ետան բրատ ծօթան ոսքրան,
Յօ էւլ բրից մ սպարան.

“Du leitne fpi loča Ēripane,
hērim vuit i Míðoe,
1f do leitne alarle
fpi gleann noglach nūge.

Iusgulatio Rectabrat mic Duncon, regis Thudorpe.
Duborumman abbas Tuiian moritur. Cestari
pluvialis. Dens Mult effudit amnem cum riscibus.
Iusgulatio Sendamal mic Cinnfaelad.

- .d. Ct. 1anair. Cionn domhna occ. L. ix. Hix taisne
hi 1111. nonar Februaire. Imaireann Poling in quo
cecidereunt Dunchas mac Cathail & Ceiternaic mac
Dochair. Moirr Taipcelltais rapiuntur. Occisio
Congalais mic Conaill regis Diachraib. Moirr
Muireadhais nepotis Bratia regis Lagen. Ramear &
merr mar Moirr Conobhair nepotis Tairghe taimin;
& Conairt abbas Liff moer, & Gairmidibail abbas arius
Eindai, mortui sunt. Bellum hitir muintir Clono &
Brioir, im Moiin choirge bles. Condam cluana Cuirciun
mortuorum.

when not used in connexion with any establishment in particular, is usually understood as indicating "Daimiliac-Chianain," or Duleek, co Meath.

¹ Amongst worms.—*roip̄ nāt̄raic̄.*
Nāt̄raic̄ is put for nāt̄raiḡ, to rhyme with cat̄raiḡ, the last word in the stanza. The proper form of the accus. plural of nāthip̄ (*natrix*), however, is nāthnacha.

² The city, i.e., the "city" of Armagh; or probably by "the city" was meant Emain-Macha, or Emania, the ancient seat of royalty in Ulster.

⁸ *Glenn-rige.* — This was the old name of the valley of the Newry.

river. See Reeves' *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, p. 253.

4 Benn-muill. — The “point of molt” (*molt* being the Irish for a “wether”; comp. Fr. *mouton*, old Fr. *moultion*, or *moulton*). Clar. 49 describes *Benn-muill* as “a mountain,” but gives no clue as to its situation.

⁵ *Conflict of Foling.*—Clar. 49 has “the Skirmish of Foling”; but O’Conor, in his ed. of these Annals, renders “*Imaire Foling*” by “*Conflictus cruentus*.” Foling was, however, the name of a place, which has not been identified. This entry is not given by the *Four Masters*.

Alas ! for thee, thou hooded little black man ;
 'Tis a shame [thou should'st be] amongst worms !
 Thy face towards thy hateful foes,
 Thy back towards the city.*

Thy side towards the Lakes of Erne,
 (A journey thou hadst to Meath) ;
 And thy other side
 Towards the angry Glenn-rige.*

The killing of Rechtabrat, son of Dunchu, King of Mughdhorna. Dubhdrumman, abbot of Tuilen, dies. A rainy summer. Benn-muilt⁴ poured forth a stream with fishes. The killing of Ferdamal, son of Cennfaelad.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 759. Great snow on the fourth of the [759.] nis. Nones of February. The conflict of Foling,⁵ in which Dunchad son of Cathal, and Ceithernach son of Dothadh, were slain. Death of Taircelltach, a wise man. Murder of Congalach, son of Conall, King of Diathraibh.⁶ Death of Muiredach, grandson of Bran,⁷ King of Leinster. Famine, and abundance of acorns. Death of Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Teimin ; and Conait,⁸ abbot of Lis-mor, and Gaimdibail, abbot of Ara-Enda,⁹ died. A battle between the 'families' of Cluain¹⁰ and Biror,¹¹ in Moin-Coisse-Blae.¹² Condam of Cluain-Cuifthin¹³ dies.

⁶ *Diathraibh*.—The situation of this tribe (or territory) is unknown to the Editor. The entry is not in the *Ann. Four Mast.* O'Conor blunders, as usual, and for "Diathraibh" prints *dia thib*, and translates "a latere ejus"!

⁷ *Muiredach, grandson of Bran*.—Muiredach (ancestor of the Ui-Muir-edaih, the tribe name of the O'Tooles) was the son of Murchad (ob. 726 *supra*), son of Bran Bec (otherwise called Bran Mut), whose death is recorded above at the year 737. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table at p. 138.

⁸ *Conait*.—This name is written

"Condath" by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 755).

⁹ *Ara-Enda*.—Ara of St. Enna (or Enda). Now Aranmore Island, in Galway Bay.

¹⁰ *Cluain*; i.e. Clonmacnoise. This entry is not given by the *Four Mast.*, who persistently ignore incidents of this nature.

¹¹ *Biror*.—Birr; or, as it is now generally called, Parsonstown.

¹² *Moin-Coisse-Blae*.—This name, which means the "Bog at the foot of (or along) the [river] Bla," is now forgotten in the district.

¹³ *Cluain-Cuifthin*.—Now Clongaffin,

Fol. 82aa. **C. 1anair.** Cennno domini occ.º lxº. Morf Binnecti filii Fogertair, nepotis Cormac. Bellum Aetho sumat inter Ultu et nepotem Ecaic, in quo cecidit Alilill mac Peredelme. Bellum beluit Gabrain in quo cecidere sunt Donnagal mac Laregnan, rex nepotum Cormacelair, et alii reges. Morf Oengus mic Ferghurra, regis Pictorum.

C. 1anair. Cennno domini occ.º lxº 1.º Nix tadhna et luna tenebrosa. Occidio Thutisigni episcopi et facteradote, et n-departair Cille dabo. Quiesco Cormaic abbatum cluana mic U Nois. Nox lucida in autumno. Bellum Caille tuibig ubi Luigni prostrati sunt. Cenel Coirpri uictoriam accepit. Ferffio mac Gabri parient, abbas Compairis Midre obiit. Bellum montis Tresum. Robartach mac Cuanae, princeps Ostuae, mortuus est.

C. 1anair. Cennno domini occ.º lxº 11.º Morf Domnall mic Murchada, (mic Diarmada guthinn, mic Oirmheachair chaisic, mic Conaill mic Suibne mic Colmain thoiri mic Diarmada mic Ferghurra ceirrdeoil), regis Temoriae; in xi. Calendae Decimbris moritus est. Dec laitne ab Cluana iparit, et Paclu Binniglairri, et Iudairle Oa Suanaic, abbas Rathin, mortui sunt. Morf Reochairi abbas Bernann. Morf

in the parish of Rathcore, co. Meath. See at the year 770 *infra*, where the name is Cluain-Cuibhtin.

¹ *Fogartach.* — See above, under the year 723.

² *Ath-duma.* — “ Ford of the Mound.” Not identified.

³ *Bell Gabrain.* — The “ Pass (or Road) of Gabran.” The Ballygaveran of early Anglo-Norman documents. Now Gowran, in the co. Kilkenny.

⁴ *Oengus.* — The *aithbe* (“ ebb,” or “ decay”) of the sovereignty of an Oengus, son of Fergus, is recorded

above at the year 749; and the death of another Oengus, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn (Pictland), is entered at the year 833 *infra*.

⁵ *A dark moon.* — An eclipse of the moon occurred in the year 762.

⁶ *Cail-Tuidbig.* — The “ Wood of Tuidbeg.” O’Donovan suggests that this place is probably Kiltabeg, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 737, note *f*, and *Addenda* to vol. I., p. 1192.

⁷ *Luigni.* — Clar. 49 has “ Luigni of Connacht” [i.e. the ancient inhabit-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 760. Death of Finsnechta, son of [760.] Fogartach,¹ grandson of Cernach. The battle of Ath-duma,² between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach, in which Aillill, son of Feidhilmidh, was slain. The battle of Belut-Gabrain,³ in which fell Donnga! son of Ladgnen, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, and other Kings. Death of Oengus⁴ son of Fergus, King of the Picts.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 761. Great snow, and a dark moon.⁵ [761.] The killing of Eutigern, a bishop, by a priest, in the oratory of Kildare. The 'repose' of Cormac, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. A bright night in autumn. The battle of Caill-Tuidbig,⁶ where the Luigni⁷ were overthrown, and the Cinel-Coirpri obtained the victory. Ferio, son of Fabre, a wise man, abbot of Comrair-Midē,⁸ died. The battle of Sliabh-Truim.⁹ Robhartach, son of Cuanu, superior of Othan,¹⁰ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 762. Death of Domnall, son of Murchad (son of Diarmaid Guthbhinn,¹¹ son of Airmedach Caech, son of Conall, son of Suibhne, son of Colman the Great, son of Diarmaid, son of Fergus Cerrbheoil), King of Tara. On the 12th of the Kalends of December he died. Bec-Laitne,¹² abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and Faelchu of Finnglais,¹³ and Fidairle Ua Suanaigh, abbot of Rathin,¹⁴ died. Death of Reothaide, abbot of Ferns.

ants of the present barony of Leyny, co. Sligo.] But the "Luigni of Meath," who gave name to the barony of Lune in the latter county, were evidently meant.

¹ *Comrair - Midē*. — "Comrair of Meath." Now Conry, a parish in the barony of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath.

² *Sliabh-Truim*. — See note ² under the year 614 *supra*.

³ *Othan*. — Otherwise called *Othan-Mura*. Faham, in the present barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal.

¹¹ *Diarmaid Guthbhinn*. — Diarmaid "of the sweet voice." This clause, which is interlined in *al. man.* in A, and which also occurs in Clar. 49, is not in B.

¹² *Bec-Laitne*. — "Bec of the Latin." No specimens of his Latin appear to have survived.

¹³ *Finnglais*, i.e. the "Bright Stream." Now Finglas, a village a little to the north of Dublin.

¹⁴ *Rathin*. — Otherwise called Rathin-Ui-Suanaigh. Now Rahan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

Annachan abbatir Linne Tuaċċal. Sol tenebħioru
in ħora teptia tiei. Moppli flainn garad nsejir
genierir mic Ħerċas. Duceta Ločri. Strofexx Cuilnige
tarie, ubi Connacta prorxratu fuu. Bellum hitip
. h. Fiugamenti 7 Corcumpaath 7 corpo ħajnejn.
Druisie rex fortrenn morituri. Niall prorrax
nsejna re incipit.

- .b. Jct. 1anair. Cuncto domini occ. lx. iii. Nix magna
tridur pere menjibus. Quies Ronan abbatir Cluana
mic U Noiř. Moppli Corpmac mic Āilella, abbatir
marnijtħeek ħuitt. Int arċalt mop 7 ramex. Moppli
Tuiħveilżżeġ raspien tiżi. Bellum Ħarġamat innej
familiam Cluana mic U Noiř 7 Dejmawgi, ubi cec-
dejunt Țiārmat tħob mac Domnall, 7 Tiġlač mac
Tubliż, 7 .cc. uipi de familia Dejmawgi. ħnejjal
mac Muqħaddha uistor exxtetit cum familia Cluana.
Sicċitajt magna ultra modum. Ālill aua Duncarða,
rex Connacht, mortuus est. Scannlan Peimin, mac
Aengus, moritur. Riuth folia in tota Ħibernalia.
Iugulatio ħnejjal mic Muqħaddha. Bellum Țuimbile
nei Donnchad pop rifu Telāč. Moppli Piaċrač mic

¹ *Duceta of Lothra.* — *Duceta Lothra.* Clar. 49. A. B. *Duceta Lothra.* Clar. 49. O'Conor prints *duceta Lothra* as part of the preceding entry recording the death of Flann Garadh, and translates "occisi a Lothriensibus," which is surely wrong. *Duceta* is not mentioned by Tigernach or the *F. M.* *Lothra* is now known as Lorrha, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

² *Fortrenn.* — Pictland, in Scotland. See note ⁶, under the year 663 *supra*.

³ *Niall Frossach.* — "Niall of the Showers." O'Flaherty Latinizes *Frossach* "Nimbosus." *Ogygia*, p. 433. See under the next year.

⁴ *Of Clonmacnoise.* — *Cluana mc-*

*noiř, A. Cluana ī- noiř, B. Cluana mc Nois, Clar. 49. The Irish form of the name of Clonmacnoise is variously written *Cluain-mic-U-Nois* (the "meadow of the son of Nois's descendant"), and *Cluain-mic-Nois* (the "meadow of the son of Nois"); and it is difficult to say which is the more correct form, as the etymology of the name, which is sometimes found written *Cluain-muc-Nois* (the "meadow of Nois's pigs"), is uncertain.*

⁵ *Manistir-Buiti.* — Now Monasterboice, in the co. Louth; a few miles to the N. W. of Drogheda.

⁶ *Famine.* — Probably a return, or continuation, of the famine mentioned above at the year 759.

Death of Anfadan, abbot of Linn-Duachail. A darkened sun at the third hour of the day. Death of Flann Garadh, King of Cinel-Mic-Erca. Duceta of Lothra¹ [died]. The slaughter of Cuilnech-mor, where the Connaughtmen were overthrown. A battle between the Ui-Fidgenti, and the Corcumruadh and Corco-Baiscinn. Bruide, King of Fortrenn,² dies. Niall Frossach³ begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 763. Great snow for nearly three [763.] ^{vis.} months. Repose of Ronan, abbot of Clonmacnoise.⁴ Death of Cormac, son of Ailill, abbot of Manistir-Buiti.⁵ The great scarcity and famine.⁶ Death of Dubhdeilge the Wise. The battle of Argaman, between the 'family' of Clonmacnoise⁷ and [the 'family' of] Dermagh,⁸ wherein⁹ fell Diarmait Dubh, son of Domnall, and Dighlach, son of Dubhliss, and 200 men of the family of Dermagh.⁷ Bresal, son of Murchad, remained victor, with the family of Cluain.⁹ Great drought beyond measure. Ailill, grandson of Dunchad,¹⁰ King of Connaught, died. Scannlan of Feimin, son of Aedhgal, dies. The bloody-flux¹¹ in all Ireland. The killing of Bresal,¹² son of Murchad. The battle of Dun-bilè,¹³ by Donnchad, over the Fera-Tulach.¹⁴ Death

¹ *Dermagh.* — Otherwise written *Dairmagh*, Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County. For an account of the foundation of the monastery of Durrow, by St. Colum-Cille, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 23, note b. This entry, like others of the same kind, has been intentionally omitted by the *Four Masters*.

² *Wherein.*—uībī, A. The words "nota bene" are added in the margin in B.

³ *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise.

⁴ *Dunchad*, i.e., Dunchad Mursce (sl. 682 *supra*). Ailill was the son of Innreachtach, son of Dunchad Mursce. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, Geneal. Table, facing p. 476.

⁵ *Bloody flux.*—nūtch pola. Clar.

49 has "A runinge flood of blood in whole Ireland." This seems to be the first mention of the prevalence of the bloody flux, or true dysentery, in Ireland.

⁷ *Bresal.*—Apparently the Bresal referred to a few lines before, as engaged in the fight between the 'families' of Clonmacnoise and Durrow.

¹³ *Dun-bilè.*—This place, the name of which signifies the "Fort of the ancient tree," and which was evidently in the present co. Westmeath, has not been identified.

¹⁴ *Fera-Tulach.* Or *Fir-Tulach*.—The tribe-name of a people who occupied the district now represented by the barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath.

Fócaír abbatis Ógallach. Muiricád mac Inrechtaidh² (sic). Táis fuaora do fíreann i gcuimh Muiricadair; n-ainm Eogann. I. fuaora d'árgaist fíl, 7 fuaor do cinnéimiseach, 7 fuaor do mhíl.

Táis fuaora aige Uíbhrienne,
Aighean Niall do mha :
 Ónraor aigeas, fuaor tairisíne,
Ocas fuaor do mhíl.

Mac Fergaile ba fíreannach,
Óc Larchlann a gúairí ;
Ó fuaor each doa lenaibhinn,
Niall fuaorach a chinn.

Cet n-gaill ar cui oea conceo
Ro tuadh Niall ni;
Robo cróda m' fíor báireo
C' tuadh fóchri.

Ict. Ianuar. Censo domini dec.^o lx.^o iii.^o In nocte
regnum horribile 7 mirabile in scellip urum eft.
Morr flantbeartan³ mic loingsí, regis Temropie, in
clepcacatu. Quies Tolai aige Órcann. Insulatio
Surbne mic Muircorda, cum duobus pilis fuit.

¹ Basile.—Baslick, barony of Castleragh, co. Roscommon.

² Three showers.—This is possibly an amplification of the entry above given, at the year 717, of the falling of two showers (one of honey, and one of blood), in celebration, as the story goes, of the birth of Niall Frossach in that year. The record of the accession of Niall Frossach to the monarchy of Ireland is the last entry under the year 762; wherefore it would appear that the prodigy above mentioned was regarded by the

Annalist as signifying Niall's elevation to the throne. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 23, col. 2), the three showers are merely stated to have fallen in the reign of Niall (mna pláiné). But at p. 274^o, the same M.S. contains the statement that the "shrines and precious things" of the saints of Ireland were covered with the silver which fell. These showers may really have been only some phenomena like showers of shooting stars.

³ Ard-Uilse. — Not identified. The original of these stanzas, which

of Fiachra, son of Fothad, abbot of Baslec.¹ Murchad, son of Innrechtaich, [died]. Three showers² were shed in Crich-Muireadaigh in Inis-Eogain, viz. :—a shower of white silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of honey.

The three showers of Ard-Ulinne³
From Heaven for love of Niall [fell] :
A shower of silver, a shower of wheat,
And a shower of honey.

Fergal's son was manly ;
With heroes was his calling ;
Since he found all to follow him—
Niall Frosach his name.

A hundred pledges from each Province
The hero Niall exacted.
Brave was the noble, who boasted
That he had thrice exacted them.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 764. In the night a terrible and wonderful sign⁴ was observed in the stars. Death of Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, King of Tara, in the religious state.⁵ The repose of Tola of Ard-Brecain. The killing of Suibhne son of Murchadh, with his two sons. The battle of Carn-Fiachach⁶ between two sons

[764.]

are not in B, is written in the top margin of fol. 32 a in A., with a mark indicating the place in the text where they might be introduced.

⁴ *Sign*.—A similar prodigy is recorded above at the year 744.

⁵ *Religious state*.—The *Four Mast*, who incorrectly give the obit of Flaithbertach at the year 729 of their reckoning (=734), and enter it again at A.D. 760 (=765), say that he died in Armagh. At the year 729 the *F. M.*, instead of giving the death of Flaithbertach, should

have recorded his retirement from the kingship, and entrance into the religious state, in which he continued until his death. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 433.

⁶ *Carn-Fiachach*.—The “Carn (or monumental heap) of Fiacha.” This Fiacha, who was son of Niall Nine-hostager, was ancestor of the tribe called Cinel-Fiachach, whose territory lay in the S. of the present co. of Westmeath. Carn-Fiachach, now called Carn, is situated in the barony of Moycashel in the said county.

Bellum cairn piačač intep duor filior Domnaill, id est, Donnchad et Murchad. Fallomon la Donnchad, Cilgal la Murchad. In bello cecidit Murchad; Cilgal in fugam uerius erit. Solacata abbas Óiror mortuus est. Loarinn abbas Clona ipsiusque quieuit. Cellib cluana Óronat [obit]. Defectio panis.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini vcc.º lxº iiº. Definitatio Praemtare abbatis Cluana ferta. Iugulatio Pollamain mic Concongalt, regis Mid, dolore. Bellum Sruetheras itip. h. Óriuin et Connacht, ubi plurimi ceciderunt vi Connacht, et Ceth duis mac Tochil cecidit. Dubinpraet mac Caethl uictori fuit. Bellum itip. Mid et Óregu, ubi ceciderunt Maelmhae mac Tochil et Donngal mac Doreit. Moir Cernai mic Caethl et Cernai mic Plann. Suibne abbas 1ae in Hiberniam uenit.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini vcc.º lxº iiiº. Conbrann abbas Cille acris mortuus est. Iugulatio Murchada mic Plairebertaij righ comitul Conaill. Probatra abbas Benncair quieuit. Dubdairne mac Cormaic abbas mainirtrech Uiri. Quier Sleibhen 1ae. Mac ino Íaer, abbas Enaich duis [obit]. Glaindibur abbas Lachair Óriuin pauper. Cellac mac Coirpri filii

¹ Domnall; i.e. Domnall son of Murchad, king of Ireland, whose obit is entered above at the year 762.

² Donnchad.—He became king of Ireland in the year 770.

³ Falloman.—The entry of this battle in *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 760, differs somewhat from the foregoing entry. The *F. M.* represent Falloman as having been slain by Donnchad, in place of having assisted Donnchad. The death of 'Follamhan' is the second entry under the next year in these Annals.

⁴ Cluain-Bronaigh.—The "Lawn (or Meadow) of Bronach." Now

Clonbroney, near Granard, in the county of Longford.

⁵ Failure.—Defectio, A. defectus, B.

⁶ Cluain-ferta; i.e. Cluain-ferta-Brenainn (Clonfert-Brendan); Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

⁷ Follamhan.—This name is written Falloman in an entry under the preceding year, where see note.

⁸ Sruhair.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Shrue, or Abbey-shrule, in the barony of Shrue, co. Longford. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 761, note w.

of Domnall,¹ to wit, Donnchad² and Murchad. Falloman³ was with Donnchad; Ailgal with Murchad. Murchad was slain in the battle. Ailgal was put to flight. Folachtach, abbot of Birr, died. Loarn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Cellbil of Cluain-Bronaigh,⁴ [died]. Failure⁵ of bread.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 765. The 'falling asleep' of Cremthan, abbot of Cluain-ferta.⁶ The killing of Follamhan,⁷ son of Cucongalt, king of Meath, treacherously. The battle of Sruthair,⁸ between the Ui-Briuin and the Conmaicni, where great numbers of the Conmaicni fell, and Aedh Dubh, son of Toichlech, was slain. Dubhinnrecht,⁹ son of Cathal, was the victor. A battle between the men of Meath and the Brega, where Maelumha son of Tothal, and Donngal son of Doreith, were slain. Death of Cernach son of Cathal, and of Cernach son of Flann. Suibhne, abbot of Ia, comes to Ireland. [765.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 766. Conbrann,¹⁰ abbot of Cill-achaidh,¹¹ died. The killing of Murchad, son of Flaitbertach, King of Cinel-Conaill. Fidbadach, abbot of Bennchair,¹² rested. Dubhdainbher son of Cormac, abbot of Manistir-Buiti,¹³ [died]. The repose of Sleibene¹⁴ of Ia. Mac-ind-sair,¹⁵ abbot of Enach-dubh,¹⁶ [died]. Glaindibur, abbot of Lathrach-Briuin,¹⁷ rests. Cellach, son of Coirpri,

¹ *Dubhinnrecht*.—The name is written “Dubhindreachtach” by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 761). The obit of Dubhinnrecht appears under the year 767.

² *Conbrann*.—The name of this ecclesiastic is written “Cubran” in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 762. The genit. form of “Cubran” is “Conbran.”

³ *Cill-achaidh*.—The “Church of the Field.” Now Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King’s County.

⁴ *Bennchair*.—Bangor, in the county of Down.

¹² *Manistir-Buiti*.—The “Monastery of Buite” (ob. 518, *supra*). Now Monasterboice, co. Louth. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 762), Dubhdainbher was drowned in the river Boyne.

¹⁴ *Sleibene*.—Abbot of Ia (or Iona) from A.D. 752 to 767. He is mentioned at the years 753 and 756 *supra*.

¹⁵ *Mac-ind-sair*.—“Son of the Carpenter.”

¹⁶ *Enach-dubh*.—Annaduff, in the parish of the same name, co. Leitrim.

¹⁷ *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Laraghbryan, near Maynooth, co Kildare.

Þoþerþat^g a Latrone iugulatur eft. Blaðsūr mac Þiaðrað mic Catail iugulatur eft dolef. Lex Patricii.

.b. *Ict. 1anair. Annno domini cc.º lx.º iii.º Dubhinnrecht mac Catail, rex Connacht, mortuus eft .i. a fluxu ranguinif. Þormgal mac Cilello mortuus eft. Círdain abbar lir moir, hUas Miannai^g abbar rrutri Cluana mic Noir, mortui sunt. Þeodacri^c mac Suibhne abbar airtu Maðas quiesuit. Eicne ingen Þreðaril Þreð, regina regum Temnoriae, regnum celeste atipisci meruit post poenitentiam. Coibthenac abbar cille Tomas pauper. Bellum i Fortriann itip. Cæd 7 Cimæd.*

Ict. 1anair. Annno domini cc.º lx.º iii.º Corcrað itip Ograt^g inuicem, ubi filii Ceallair^g filii Þaelcair in rufam uertri sunt. Toimfama uictor euafrit. Bellum Þerian, in quo cecidit Dubcalðgarð mac Larðgnen. Cennrelair^g uictor fuit. Quies Murgale mic Niñed o abbatir Reðrainne. Encorað huas Doðan, abbar Glinne da loða, mortuus eft. Longur Corpru mic Þoþerþat^g ne n-Donnchad. Terepmotu^r 7 ramur, 7 mortuus leprosus multor inuicit. hCibundantia

¹ The 'Law' of Patrick.—Regarding the nature of this 'Law,' or system of collecting tribute, see Dean Reeves' observations, *Colton's Visitation*, Pref., p. III., *sq.*

² *Dubhinnrecht*.—Mentioned above at the year 765.

³ *Aedan*.—Written Crotan in A. and B., and "Aoan" in Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 763, have Crotan, which seems more correct. The form Crotan in the text is the genit. of Crotan, or Crotan.

⁴ *Ua Miannai^g*, i.e., a "descendant (or grandson) of Miannach." The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 763) have pop-gla rrutre (the "majority of the

sruthie," or "religious seniors," as O'Donovan translates). But this is surely wrong. In note *g*, appended to this entry in the *Four Mast.* by O'Donovan, he states that Clar. 49 (ad. an. 767) has "Lyne sapiens Cluana-mic-Nois"; whereas this latter authority has really "*Hue* (for *Ua*) abbas et sapiens," the name *Miannai^g* being omitted after *Ua*.

⁵ *Suibhne*.—This is the Suibhne, bishop of Armagh, mentioned above at the years 718 and 729.

⁶ *Of kings*.—regum, A. B. "Of the kings," Clar. 49. The *Four Masters* (A.D. 763) say ben pi Tem-pað; which O'Donovan renders "wife

son of Fogartach, was slain by a robber. Flathgus,
son of Fiachra, son of Cathal, was treacherously slain.
The 'Law' of Patrick.¹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 767. Dubhiunrecht,² son of Cathal, [767.] ^{MS.}
King of Connaught, died, i.e., from 'bloody flux.' Gormgal,
son of Ailill, died. Aedan,³ abbot of Lis-mor, Ua
Miannaigh,⁴ the most learned abbot of Clonmacnoise,
died. Ferdacrich, son of Suibhne,⁵ abbot of Armagh,
rested. Eithne, daughter of Bresal Bregh, the queen of
kings⁶ of Tara, deserved to obtain the heavenly king-
dom, after penance. Coibdenach, abbot of Cill-Toma,
rests. A battle in Fortrenn,⁷ between Aedh and Cinaedh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 768. A destructive fight⁸ among the [768.]
Osraighi themselves, where the sons of Cellach, son of
Faelchar, were put to flight. Toimsnamha escaped
victorious. The battle of Ferna,⁹ in which fell Dubhcal-
gaidh, son of Ladgnen. Cennselach¹⁰ was victor. Repose of
Murgal, son of Nindidh, abbot of Rechra.¹¹ Encorach
Ua Dodain, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, died. The banish-
ment of Coirpre, son of Fogartach, by Donnchad.¹² An
earthquake, and a famine; and a leprous disease attacked

of the King of Teamhair [Tara]."
But Eithne may have been the wife
of more than one King of Tara.

⁷ *Fortrenn.* — For Fortrenn, a
name for the country of the Scotch
Picts, see note ⁸, under the year
663 *supra*. The *Four Mast.* (at
A.D. 763) imply that this Fortrenn
was in Leinster; which seems doubt-
ful. Skene quotes the entry (*Chron.
Picts and Scots*, p. 358), as an inci-
dent in Scotch history; but it does not
follow, from Skene's quotation, that
the scene of the battle was in Scotland.

⁸ *Destructive fight.* — *Corfcratō.* The
Four Mast. (at the year 764) use the
term *iomarpecc*, which means "con-
flict."

⁹ *Ferna.* — Ferns, co. Wexford.

¹⁰ *Cennselach.* — *Cennselach* (for
"Ui-Cennselagh," the tribe-name
of the people of South Leinster), A.,
B. Clar. 49 has *Cinnselach*. The
death of Cennselach, son of Bran (the
person meant, no doubt, in the fore-
going entry) is recorded among the
events of the next year.

¹¹ *Rechra.* — Dean Reeves thinks
that Rathlin, off the coast of Antrim,
was meant (*Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, p. 249).
But Lambay Island, off the east coast
of Dublin county, also called Rechra,
may have been intended.

¹² *Donnchad.* — King of Ireland at
the time.

橐ارມেರ. Comman Eнаїќ таќе, Conchobur mac Cumair-
canic rex Ulsterne, mortui sunt.

Fol. 82bb. Kt. 1anair. Anno domini occ.º lxº ixº Nargal
mac Nástruaig mortuus est et fluxu sanguinis.
Toimnamha mac Bláinn, rex Oirrait, iugulatus est.
Aertgal, abbas Clochart mac Doimheni, mortuus est.
Bellum inter Lagenenses inuicem propter ait Orc, ubi
Ceallač mac Dunchadæ uictor fuit, et cecidérunt
Cinach filiius Bláinn et fratres eius Ceallač, et Caenio
mac Decce, et ceteri multi. Fiačraí Íranairit, Perrigil
Cille mōre enīr, Perrigur episcopus filius Cattail,
mortui sunt. Folačtach tige Tua, abbas Clona
macc U Noir, mortuus est. Bellum inter nepotem
Cennselach, ubi cecidit Cennselach mac Órain, et
Eirícesel mac Ceada filii Colggen uictor fuit. Con-
gnoratio estri Donnchad mac Domnaill et Cellach mac
n-Donnchadæ, et exiit Donnchad cum exercitu nepotum
Neill cu Laisne, et effugerunt eum Lagenenses, et
exierunt in Sciach Nechtin; et manerunt hui Neill. iii.
diebus in rati Clinne, et accederunt igni omnes
terminorum Lagenentium. Corporeas Óuileas boinne propter
propter deirceseis Óreag, ubi cecidérunt Blaitbeartač mac
Bláinn filii Rogellni, et Uarcris mac Óai, et

¹ Acorns.—橐ارມےर, genit. of
橐ارມےر, “oak fruit.”

² Enach-Dathé.—This place has not
been identified.

³ Toimnamha.—Or Tuaimnama,
See Shearman's *Ossorian Genealogy*,
Part I. (*Loca Patriciana*, p. 264).

⁴ Clochar-mac-Doimheni.—Clogher,
in the county of Tyrone.

⁵ Ath-Orc.—The “Ford of Orc.”
Not identified. It was probably the
name of some ford on the Liffey, or
Barrow.

⁶ Cellach.—King of Leinster, and
son of Dunchad, whose death is re-
corded above at the year 727.

⁷ Granairet.—Granard, in the co.
Longford.

⁸ Cill-mor-Eair.—Now Kilmore, in
the parish of the same name, barony
of Oneiland West, co. Armagh.

⁹ Tech-Tua.—The “House of St.
Tua.” Now Taghadoe, in the par.
of the same name, barony of North
Salt, co. Kildare.

¹⁰ Cennselach.—See note ¹⁰, under
the preceding year.

¹¹ Donnchad.—King of Ireland at
this time.

¹² Cellach.—King of Leinster. See
note ⁶.

¹³ Sciach - Nechtin.—“Nechtan's

many. Abundance of acorns.¹ Comman of Enach-Dathe,² Conchobar son of Cumascach, King of Aidhne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 769. Nargal, son of Natsluagh, died [769.] of the 'bloody flux.' Toimsnamha,³ son of Flann, King of Ossory, was slain. Artgal, abbot of Clochar-mac-Doimheni,⁴ died. A battle between the Leinstermen themselves, at Ath-Orc,⁵ where Cellach⁶ son of Dunchad was victor; and where Cinaedh son of Flann, and his brother Cellach, and Cathnio son of Becc, and a great many others, were slain. Fiachra of Granairet,⁷ Fergil of Cill-mor-Enir,⁸ Fergus son of Cathal, a bishop, died. Folachtach of Tech-Tua,⁹ abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. A battle among the Ui-Ceunselaigh, in which Cennselach¹⁰ son of Bran was slain, and Etirscel, son of Aedh, son of Colgu, was victor. An encounter between Donnchad¹¹ son of Domnall, and Cellach¹² son of Donnchad; and Donnchad proceeded to Leinster with the army of the Ui-Neill. And the Leinstermen eluded him, and went to Sciach-Nechtin.¹³ And the Ui-Neill remained seven days in Rath-Alinne,¹⁴ and burned all the borders of the Leinstermen with fire. The slaughter¹⁵ of Bolg-Boinne against the men of South Brega, in which fell Flaithbertach, son of Flann, son of Rogellnach,¹⁶ and Uarcridhe son of Baeth, and Snedgus son of Ainftech,¹⁷

Bush." The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 766) write the name *rciāt Neachtain*, which O'Donovan correctly translates "Neachtain's Shield (note *b*, *ad an.*). But *Sciach Nechtin* seems more correct.

¹⁴ *Rath-Alinne.* — The "Rath of Alinn." Now the hill of Knockaulin, in the parish of Kilcullen, co. Kildare.

¹⁵ *Slaughter.*—*cōrpró.* Clar. 49 has "one sett," for "onset," and O'Donovan (*F. M.* 765) translates *cōrpró* "battle." But *cōrpró* signifies more than a battle. See O'Donovan's Suppl. to O'Reilly, v. *cōrpró*. The so-called translator

of these Annals, however, in the MS. Clar. 49, renders the word by "skirmish."

¹⁶ *Son of Rogellnach.*—The *F. M.* (at 765) have *mic Rogallairg*, "son of Roghallach," which is probably correct, although the name is written *Rogellnairc*, in the genit. case (nom. *Rogellnac*), in these Annals at the year 721 *supra*.

¹⁷ *Son of Ainftech.*—*mac Cinnfing* (for *mac Cinnfing*, "son of Ainftech," in A). The form in B. would represent *mac Cinnfingairc*, "son of Ainftech," which would be incorrect.

8neisegur mac Ainfeig, 7 Cernae mac Flann riordte. Coifearad acha Cliaet ri a Cianachta pop hui Teig. Ceir mor vi Langnib. Robbaethad rochairdi vi cianachta illan mora oc tinnus. Sormman ingen Flann mic Aedha mortua eft. Crunnmael epircopur, abbas Cille more eisir, quiescit. Morf Coimne mic Breonosain, abbatip *Cluana Tochre*. Maeleduin mac Dubhinnrecht *mumulatur* eft. Morf hui Decce abbatip Robair.

[C. 1anair. Cenno domini occ.º lxxº. Morf Flann hui Dochuæ, abbatip innri Cain Deig. Aedgen Robair obiit. Decce mac Conlai, ri Teibas, mortua eft. Coirpri mac Bogerataig, rex brex, mortua eft. Bogerataig nepor Cernae, abbas Cluana mic U Noir [obiit]. Oengus mac Bogerataig, ri cenius loegaire, rubita morte periret. Catál mac Conaill minni, ri Coirpri mori, Dungalach mac Taiclié, dux Luigne, mortui sunt. Coblaic ingin Catál, dominatrix Cluana cuiuslibet obiit. Allcellaç telca Olana, 7 Aliclec huas Cinoriæc, obiierunt. Slogead iñ poëla la Donnchar.

Fol. 33aa. [C. 1anair. Cenno domini occ.º lxxº 1º. Morf Cipplevo Cluana ipaird. Iugulatio Concobar. h. Maeleduin. Slogead Donnchara co cnocc m-Dane.

¹ *Flann Foirbthe.* — His obit is entered above at the year 715, at which date Clar. 49 calls him "Old Flann me Fogarta."

² *Ath-clath.* — Dublin.

³ *Cianacha.* — The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 765) say "Cianachta-Bregh"; a sept descended from Cian (*a quo* "Cianachta"), son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster, whose territory seems to have comprised the present town of Duleek, co. Meath, and a large portion of the surrounding country.

⁴ *The full tide.* — "In a sea tide," Clar. 49. The situation of the place where this drowning occurred is left to conjecture. But it was probably in the tidal part of the river Liffey,

across which the Cianachte, in their return home, would probably have had to pass.

⁵ *Cill-mor-Einir.* — See note ⁶, p. 236.

⁶ *Cluain - Dochre.* — "Cluain-Tochne," in the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 765). The *Chron. Scot.* and *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 977) mention a "Cluain-Deochra," which is stated in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 11th January, to have been in the co. Longford, although Archdale (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 708) identifies it with Clonrane, in the bar. of Moycashel, co. Westmeath. It may be the place now called Cloondara, in the parish of Killashee, bar. and county of Longford.

and Cernach son of Flann Foirbthe.¹ The massacre of Ath-cliath,² by the Cianachta, against the Ui-Teig. A great slaughter of the Leinstermen; and numbers of the Cianachta,³ were drowned in the full tide⁴ when returning. Gorman, daughter of Flann, son of Aedh, died. Crunnmael, a bishop, abbot of Cill-mor-Einir,⁵ rested. Death of Connach, son of Brendan, abbot of Cluain-dochre.⁶ Maelduin, son of Dubhinnrecht, was slain. Death of Ua Becce, abbot of Fobhar.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 770. Death of Flann Ua Dachua, [770.] abbot of Inis-cain-Degha.⁸ Aedgen of Fobhar⁹ died. Becc, son of Conla, King of Tethba, died. Coirpri, son of Fogartach, King of Bregh, died. Forbasach Ua Cernaigh, abbot of Clonmacnoise, [died]. Oengus, son of Fogartach,¹⁰ King of the Cinel-Loeghaire, died suddenly. Cathal, son of Conall Menn, King of Coirpri-mor,¹¹ [and] Dungalach, son of Taichlech, chief of Luighne, died. Coblaith, daughter of Cathal, abbess of Cluain-Cuibhtin,¹² died. Ailcellach of Telach-Olaind,¹³ and Aichlech Ua Cindfiaech, died. A hosting into the Fochla¹⁴ by Donnchad.¹⁵

Kal. Jan. A.D. 771. Death of Airlid of Cluain-Iraird. [771.] The killing of Conchobar Ua Maeleduin. A hosting by Donnchad to Cnoc-mBanè.¹⁶ The "Fair of the clapping

¹ *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

² *Inis-cain-Degha*.—Inishkeen, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan; giving name to the parish of Inishkeen, situated partly in the county of Monaghan, and partly in Louth county.

³ *Son of Fogartach*.—The *Four Mast.* (at 766) have *mac Feradhaig*, "son of Feradhach."

⁴ *King of Coirpri-mor*.—*pi Coirpri mor*, "king of the great Coirpri (o Cairbri)," A. B. has *pi Coirpri mor* (for "king of Coirpri, moritur" (or "mortuus est"). Clar. 49 has also "moritur." But the reading in

A. is probably correct. The territory (or tribe) of "Coirpri-mor" is mentioned in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the years 949, 974, 1029, and 1032.

⁵ *Cluain-Cuibhtin*.—See note at the year 759 *supra*, where the name is "Cluain-Cuifhtin."

⁶ *Telach-Olaind*.—See this place referred to above at the years 710 (note ⁵, p. 160) and 730.

⁷ *Fochla*.—The north of Ireland.

⁸ *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at the time.

⁹ *Cnoc-mBanè*.—The "Hill of Banè." See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.* at A.D. 111, note g.

Oenach ina lamcomairt¹, in quo ignis et tenebris
timiliteruntur diei iusticii. In hac lamcomairt hi peil Micel
dianerpererent in tenebris et nimbis. Moris suisne abbatir
laes. Cenocit Goidel da tredan immelle, et oen pugnato
et arbaru, apud omnes in tenebris. Quiesce Maelaictihin abb
cluana Erinnis. Lex Comain et Cerdan recundat populi teora
Connacht. Cet arctus rex huius Manu, Cet mac
Plaistniad rex Clidne, iugulati sunt. Lepidus mac
Duibcombaire mortuus est.

Cit. Ianair. Annus domini secundum lxx. 11. Moena mac Colmain, abbas Slane et cille Boibric, a fluxu
ranguinis mortuus est. Daniel nepos Boileni, regis
Letubai, quiensit. Donncothair rex Connacht mortuus
est. Incolita riscitata et auctor poli, ut pene panis
omnis deperiret. Therapeumus mori inna deo. Martan
intra Clidne, Cenocit episcopus maius haec, Cetcerina
haec Eriumon abbem cluana regta Brenainn, mortuus
sunt. Lepidus dominatus Cille dabo obiit. Luna
tenebrosa in .11. nonas decimbris. Cet mac Coirpri,
princeps Reccrainne, mortuus est.

Cit. Ianair. Annus domini secundum lxx. 111. Moris
Clibriani mic Fordmio, abbatir Treadan mori, in festa

¹ "Fair of the clapping of hands."—This evidently refers to a celebration of national games somewhere, during which the people present thereat were so terrified by excessive thunder and lightning, that they clapped their hands in token of horror and despair. Dr. O'Conor, and the so-called 'translator' of Clar. 49, considered *lamcomairt* ("clapping of hands") as the name of the place in which the *oenach* (or "fair") was held. But they were clearly mistaken. A similar incident is noticed at the year 798, *infra*.

² Fasted.—*cenocit* (for *cenocit*), A.
B. The so-called "translator" of
these Annals in Clar. 49 renders this

entry "Irishmen fasted for feare of
theire destruction, one meale among
them in awe of the fyre." Dr.
O'Conor (Ann. Ult. ad an.) translates
cenocit "consensio spontanea,"
which is as bad. But the translation
given in the *Census of Ireland* for
1851 (Part V. vol. 1, p. 57), where
cenocit is rendered by "all in one
place" (as if the original was *cen
tach*) is even worse.

³ Two 'tredans'; i.e. two fasts of
three days each. See *tredan*, i.e. *tre
denus*, i.e. tres dies. Gloss in *Fel. of
Oengus*, at Nov. 16.

⁴ *Cluin - Eadhnech.* — Clonenagh,
near Mountrath, in the Queen's
County.

of hands,"¹ in which occurred lightning and thunder, like unto the day of judgment. The 'clapping of hands'¹ on the festival of St. Michael, of which was said the "fire from Heaven." Death of Suibhne, abbot of Ia. The Goidhil fasted² two 'tredans'³ together, and only one meal between them, through fear of the fire. Repose of Maelaichthin, abbot of Cluain-Eidhnech.⁴ The 'Law' of Coman and of Aedan, a second time,⁵ over the three divisions of Connaught. Aedh Aithgin, King of the Ui-Maine, and Art son of Flaithniadh, King of Aidhne, were slain. Lergus, son of Dubhcomair, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 772. Moenach, son of Colman, abbot of Slane and Cill-Foibrigh, died of the 'bloody flux.' Daniel Ua Foileni, scribe of Letuba,⁶ rested. Donncothaidh, King of Connaught, died. An unusual drought and heat of the sun, so that almost all food failed. A great abundance of acorns after it. Martan of Inis-eidnech, Aedan bishop of Magh-Eo,⁷ [and] Ceithernach Ua Erumono, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, died. Lerthan, abbess⁸ of Cill-dara, died. A dark moon on the second of the Nones of December. Aedh son of Coirpri, abbot⁹ of Rechru, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 773. Death of Albran, son of Foidmed, abbot of Treoid-mor,¹⁰ on the sixth day between the two

[772.]

[773.]

¹ *A second time.*—*þa* (for *þecunða*) A. B. O'Conor prints *fa*. Clar. 49 ignores it. The beginning of the third "Law" (*Lex*, or tribute) of Coman and Aedan is noticed under the year 779 *infra*.

² *Letuba.*—This place, which has not been identified, is again referred to at the year 778 *infra*.

³ *Magh-Eo.*—The "Plain of the Yew." Mayo, barony of Clanmorris, co. Mayo.

⁴ *Abbes.*—*dominatrix.* A. B.

⁵ *Abbot.*—*princeps*, A. B. Clar. 49 has "prince"; but *princeps*

seems used throughout these Annals to signify the abbot or superior of a monastery.

¹⁰ *Treoid-mor*; or "Great Treoid." But there is no mention in these Annals, or in any other authority known to the Editor, of a *Treoid-beg*, or "little Treoid." The place referred to is now known as Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath. The old name of the place was *Dumadergluachra* ("Mound of the red rushy-place"), according to a statement in *Lebor-na-hUidri*, p. 119a.

Fol. 88ab. *pepla i nter tuo parcha. Ultan .h. Óerodheiric, abbar Oenae mór, Óirennac mac Eicin abbar Leitglinne, Óriannain rcpiba 7 ericopur Treoit, pepliepunt. Dunlait ingen Ósgertair obis. Tomaltac mac Mur-
tale, rex Cruaenæ Cc, bodbæd mac Ecdisura, rex ceniuil filii Ercae, mortui sunt. Suairlech .h. Con-
ciapain, abbar Lirr mori, imratiæc glinne Cloitighe,
anchorita, mortui sunt. Blatruas mac Fiachra, rex Cruiinne, mortuus. Comixtio agoniæ la Donnchar. Euscan mac Colmain a fluxu ranguinoris mortuus est,
7 ceteri multæ ex isto dolore mortui sunt.*

*¶ Etiam. Annæ domini cc. lxx. m. Moris
Cinachon regis pictorum; 7 Donngal mac Nuadæ
abbar Luigmarb, 7 fianeu abbar Luigmarb, 7 Conall
magis Luingi, 7 Suairlech abbar Linne, pepliepunt. Com-
buiftio airtæ Macæ. Combuiftio Cille ðapo. Com-
buiftio Glinne da locha. Congreffrio inter Mumianen-
ter 7 nepotem Neill, 7 fecit Donnchar usq; tationem
magnam in finibus Mumianenrium, 7 ceciderunt multi
tæ Mumnechæ. Imairrecc 1 Cluain i rairod itir
Donnchar 7 muintir Cluana i rairod. Quier Ciapain
epairbtiæ .i. Belais duin. Bellum aciarb lig inter*

¹ Two Easters; i.e. Easter Sunday and Low Sunday.

² Othan-mor. — “Great Othan.” Now Fahan, barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

³ Leithglen.—Now known as Old Leighlin, the site of a Bishop’s See, in the barony of Idrone West, co. Carlow.

⁴ Tredit.—Trevet, bar. of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁵ Of Cruachan-Ai. — The Four Mast. (at A.D. 769) have Magis hOC, “of Magh-Ai,” the name of a well-known district in the co. Roscommon.

⁶ Glenn-Cloitighe. — O’Donovan

thought that this was probably the vale of the river [Clody], near Newtown-Barry, in the county Wexford. (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 769, note o.) But this is doubtful. O’Conor absurdly translates the name “vallis illustrium heroum.”

⁷ Cruithni, i.e., the Cruithni, or Picts, of Dalaraidh, in Ireland; although Skene copies the entry as referring to the Scotch Picts (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 358).

⁸ Fair.—O’Conor thought that the Fair (or assembly) meant was the Fair of Tailliu (or Teltown), co. Meath; and he was possibly right in this instance.

Easters.¹ Ultan Ua Berodeirgg, abbot of Othan-mor²; Eirennach, son of Eichen, abbot of Leithglenn,³ [and] Forinnan, scribe and bishop of Treoit,⁴ died. Dunlaith, daughter of Fogartach, died. Tomaltach, son of Murgal, king of Cruachan-Ai,⁵ [and] Bobchad, son of Echtgus, king of Cinel-mic-Ercia, died. Suairlech Ua Conciarain, abbot of Lis-mor, [and] Imraithech of Glenn-Cloitighe,⁶ an anchorite, died. Flathroe, son of Fiachra, king of the Cruithni,⁷ dies. Disturbance of a fair⁸ by Donnchad. Eugan, son of Colman, died from the 'bloody flux,' and many others died from that disorder.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 774. Death of Cinadhon, king of the Picts; [774.] and Donngal, son of Nuada, abbot of Lughmadh,⁹ and Fianchu, abbot of Lughmadh, and Conall of Magh-luinge,¹⁰ and Suairlech, abbot of Linn,¹¹ died. Burning of Ard-Macha. Burning of Cill-dara. Burning of Glenn-da-locha. A battle between the Munstermen and the Ui-Neill, and Donnchad¹² committed great devastation in the borders of the Munstermen; and many of the Munstermen were slain. A conflict in Cluain-Iraird, between Donnchad¹² and the 'family' of Cluain-Iraird. The repose of Ciaran the pious, *i.e.*, of Belach-duin.¹³ The battle of Achadh-liag,¹⁴ between the Ui-Briuin and the [Ui]-Maine, where the [Ui]-Maine

⁹ *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the co. Louth.

¹⁰ *Magh-luinge*.—See note¹, at the year 672, *supra*.

¹¹ *Linn*.—This should evidently be Linn-Duachaill, a place which O'Donovan identifies with Magheralin, in the co. Down; but on no sufficient authority, so far as the Editor can see. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 23rd of April, has "Suairlech, abbot of Linn-Duachaill, A.D. 774."

¹² *Donnchad*.—Monarch of Ireland at the time.

¹³ *Belach-duin*.—The "Pass" of the "dun" (or "fort"). This was the old name of Disert-Chairain, or Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath.

¹⁴ *Achadh-liag*.—The "Field of the Stones." Dr. O'Conor (in Ann. Ult. ad. an.) states that this place was Athleague [in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon]. But O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 770, note x) thought that the place referred to was "the place now called Achadh-leaga, situated on the east side of the river Suck," in the same barony.

nepoter Íriuin 7 Maine, ubi Mane proscriptus erit. Stragor nepotum filiorum huius in tempore Colgenn mic Cellairis. Combustio in sole Óirien.

b. Et. Iancair. Cenno domini sec.º lxx.º u.º Quiesce Colmain fínn ancopitae. Morf Goidil Cluana iplaist. Morf Rorburghi abbatir paxo Clid. Morf Collbraint abbatir Cluana mic U Noir. Comotatio martirum sancti Ercus Slane, et comotatio martirum Uiniani Cluana iplaist. Morf Maelsemana abbatir Cenngarad. Bellum inter val n-Arraidhe inuicem, 1 rleib Mírr, in quo cecidit Nia mac Conalta. Bellum Óruing interum in eodem anno, inter val n-Arraidhe, in quo ceciderunt Cinaed cairdghe mac Caethairis, et Dunagal .h. Ferghurra rorperat. Tomaltae mac Inprechtais 7 Ecaid mac Fiachnae uictoribus erant. Cellae mac Duncharta, rex Laiagen, mortuus est. Fol. 33ba. Bellum Ceasa dumai inter na hAllirchebu 7 .h. Edoe Coðo, in quo cecidit Gormgal mac Conaill epi, rex Coðo. Eoghan mac Roncinn abbas Lirr moir, et Maelseuban .h. Moinalis, perireunt. Caethor[e]laid inter U Neill 7 Muime, in quo familia Óermaigi fuicit, et plu Tobairt, id est Oinechais 7 Catranna, et alii de filiis

¹ Were overthrown.—proscriptus, etc., A. and B., with which Clar. 49 agrees. But the name of Mane (or Maine), ancestor of the sept, is put for the sept itself in these authorities. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 770) have more correctly in no meathaird pop Uis Maine ("in which the Ui-Maine were defeated").

² Colgu.—King of the Ui-Cremthainn. His obit is given at the year 780, *infra*.

³ Inis-Baithin.—Now Ennisboyné, in the barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow.

⁴ Cluain-Iraird.—Clonard in the

barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath.

⁵ Rath-Aedha.—Now Rahugh, in the parish of the same name, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.

⁶ Of Finian.—Uinicius, A. Finnian, B. "Finiani," Clar. 49, which seems more correct.

⁷ Cenngaradh.—Kingarth in Scotland.

⁸ Themselves.—inuicem, A. B. For inuicem the *Four Masters* generally use perin ("themselves"), as in this case.

⁹ Sliabh-Mis.—Slemish, a moun-

were overthrown.¹ A slaughter of the Ui-Mac-Brocc, in the time of Colgu,² son of Cellach. Burning of Inis-Baithin.³

Kal. Jan. A.D. 775. The repose of Colman Finn, [775.] ^{bis.} anchorite. Death of Goidel of Cluain-Iraird.⁴ Death of Forbasach, abbot of Rath-Aedha.⁵ Death of Colbrand, abbot of Clonmacnoise. ‘Translation’ of the relics of St. Erc of Slane, and ‘translation’ of the relics of Finian⁶ of Cluain-Iraird. Death of Maelmanach, abbot of Cenngaradh.⁷ A battle among the Dalaraidhe themselves,⁸ at Sliabh-Mis,⁹ in which Nia, son of Cualta, was slain. A battle of Drung¹⁰ again in the same year, among the Dalaraidhe, in which fell Cinaedh Cairgge, son of Cathasach, and Dungal, grandson of Fergus Forcraiddh.¹¹ Tomaltach,¹² son of Indrechtaidh, and Echaidh,¹³ son of Fiachna, were victors. Cellach, son of Dunchad, King of Leinster, died. The battle of Ath-duma¹⁴ between the Airthera and the Ui-Echach-Cobha, in which fell Gormgal, son of Conall Crui, King of Cobha. Eugan, son of Ronchenn, abbot of Lis-mor, and Maelrubha Ua Moenaigh, died. A destructive battle between the Ui-Neill and Munstermen,¹⁵ in which were the ‘family’ of Dermagh,¹⁶ and the sons of Tobath, i.e. Duinechaidh and Cathrannach, and others of the sons of

tain in the barony of Lower Antrim, in the co. of Antrim.

of Ulad (p. 41, col. 3), where he is stated to have reigned 10 years.

¹⁰ *Drung*.—See note¹, p. 96, *supra*.

¹⁴ *Ath-duma*.—A battle of Ath-duma between the Ulidians and the Ui-Echach is mentioned above at the year 760. The place has not been identified.

¹¹ *Fergus Forcraiddh*.—The death of this person is recorded above under the year 702.

¹⁵ *Munstermen*.—Muime, A. B. has the abbrev. for Muimneč (accus. pl. of Muimneč, a “Munsterman”).

¹² *Tomaltach*.—This Tomaltach, son of Indrechtaidh, is mentioned among the kings of Ulad in the list in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3), and also in the list of kings of Dalaraidhe (p. 41, col. 5). See under the year 789 *infra*.

¹⁶ ‘Family’ of *Dermagh*.—The community of Durrow, in the King’s county. The *Four Masters* do not give this entry.

¹³ *Echaidh*.—Called “Eocho” in the *Book of Leinster* list of the kings

'Domnall; 7 ceciderunt multi de Mumha, 7 uictorier
fuerunt nepotes Neill. Conbað inna con.

[ct. 1anair. Canno domini sec.º lxx.º iii.º Jugulatio
mac Cumartaic oc odras, alius uixit alius mortuus
erit. Combrois cathimairrecc itip̄ da ua Cerndaid, id est
Niall 7 Cumurcaé, in quo ceciderunt Ect̄sūr mac
Daiš, 7 ceteri multi, hi raičci Caladromio. Slogad
laſen la Domnachar̄ pop̄ Órrega. In ule gat̄ ippriu
rambarð .i. plečoð mor 7 gaet̄ mor. Flat̄rui pilu
Doñnaill regis Connact. Cumurcc in uo eonair̄ la
Donnchard̄ pop̄ Ciannac̄t. In coccað itip̄ Donnchard̄ 7
Congalač. Stragor Calraisi la hui flacrač. Óanboðgn̄
gari ūapien̄ obuit. In uo riut̄ folia Galrai imdai
olchena, pene mortalitata. In bo ar mār.

[ct. 1anair. Canno domini sec.º lxx.º iii.º In coccað
ceona itip̄ Donnchard̄ 7 Congalač .i. mac Conaing, 7
bellum forcalaird inna forciunn, ubi ceciderunt Con-
galas mac Conaing 7 Cuau mac Ecnid, 7 Deirmait
mac Cločgn̄i, 7 Dunchard̄ mac Cléni, 7 Flat̄nia mac
Maelevuin, 7 ceteri multi. Donnchard̄ uictor fuit.

¹ Combat of the Cu's.—Óbað (for conbað, or combað) inna con. This would also mean “battle of the dogs,” cu (gen. pl. and sg. con.) a “dog,” being frequently used in the formation of the names of remarkable Irishmen in ancient times. This entry may have some reference to the 1st and 2nd entries under the next year.

² ‘Jugulatio.’—This word as used in the Irish Annals always means a death inflicted by violence. The *Four Masters*, who have the entry of this event at the year 772, say that the one killed the other; in other words, that they fell by each other.

³ *Odhra*.—Now Odder, in the parish of Tara, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath.

⁴ *Cernach*.—The Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slané, whose death is entered above at the years 663 and 666.

⁵ *Caladruim*.—Now Galtrim, in the par. of the same name, barony of Lower Deece, co. Meath.

⁶ *King*.—regis, A. B. Clar. 49 has ‘rex.’ But the older MSS. are probably correct, and as the forms pilu and regis are used in connection with “Flathru” (the genit. form of Flathru, or Flathru), it follows

Donnall; and many of the Munstermen were slain; and the Ui-Neill were victors. Combat of the Cu's.¹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 776. The 'jugulatio'² of Cumuscach's sons, at Odhra,³—one lived, another died. A mutual battle between two descendants of Cernach,⁴ viz., Niall and Cumuscach, in which fell Echtgus, son of Baeth, and many others, in the fair-green of Caladruim.⁵ The hosting of Leinster by Donnchad upon Breg. Winter altogether in the Summer, viz., great rain and great wind. Flathrui, son of Domnall, King⁶ of Connaught. Disturbance of the fair,⁷ by Donnchad, against the Cianachta. The war between Donnchad and Congalach.⁸ Slaughter of the Calraighi by the Ui-Fiachrach. Ban-Bodbhgna,⁹ a wise man, died. The 'bloody flux.' Many diseases besides; a mortality almost. The great mortality of cows.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 777. The same war between Donnchad and Congalach (*i.e.*, son of Conaing¹⁰); and the battle of Forcalad at the end of it, in which were slain Congalach, son of Conaing, and Cuanu, son of Ecne, and Diarmait, son of Clothgna, and Dunchad, son of Aléne, and Flaithnia, son of Maelduin, and many others. Donnchad was victor.

that some word like *morp*, or *obituir*, has been omitted before *Plachrui*. But the death of Flaithruae, King of Connaught (the same name a little altered), is entered under the year 778.

¹ *The fair.* — The "Fair" (or "national games") celebrated annually in Tailliu, or Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See above, at the year 716. O'Conor entirely misunderstood this entry, which he translates in his ed. of these Annals (ad. an.), "Levis pugna, seu

velitatio, facta apud Doenag, a Dunnchado rege contra Ciannachtenses."

² *Congalach.*—The same personage mentioned under the next year.

³ *Ban-Bodbhgna.*—“Ban of ‘Bodbhgna.’” Bodbhgna is now known as Sliebh-Baune, in the county of Roscommon.

¹⁰ *Son of Conaing.*—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in B. It is in the text in Clar. 49. Congalach, son of Conaing, was King of the Brega, in Meath.

Do éach forcalairt roroiriet
Domnach dubač deirach;
Ba imna matair boeo bronac
In luan iar na ñarach.

Combustio cluana micc U Noir hi .ui. iomur 1ui. Ino
riuč folia. In bo ar mār. Lex Colum Cille la
Donnchad 7 Óneral. Mopp Etirceili mic Aedh mic
Colgáine, regis. H. Cennfelaig. Oompitatio Cinfcel-
laig, abbatir Connachte 7 Lainne ela. Niall fprorač
mac Fergaile (ann 1 colaim cille), 7 Niall mac Conall
graint rex deirceirt Óreig, 7 Tuatál mac Cnechtáin
rex Cualan, 7 Flannabhrá rex. H. Mail, 7 Aedh fírin
mac Eónač rex Dal Riat, omnes mortui sunt.
Siúmarat abbatira cluana Óairpenn mortua erit. Finn
abbar Cluana aui, 7 Conftanf rapient locha n-Eirne,
quiescerunt. Cetir nepotum Mani in campo Óairben,
ubi Arctgal uictori erat. Eitri ingen Cinádon mortua
erit.

Fol. 33b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini occ. Lxx. uiu. Mopp
Óulartasig episcopi Cluana iparit. Oengus mac Clemen-

¹ *Forcalad*.—O'Donovan was uncertain whether this should be “Forcalad,” or *for Calad* (“upon Calad”); which (“Calad”) he regarded as “probably the . . . Caladh of Calnighe . . . in the present parish of Ballyloughloe [co. Westmeath]. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 773, note o. This stanza, which is not in B., is added, in the original hand, in the lower margin of fol. 33b in A., with a mark of reference to its place in the text.

² *Donnchad*.—Monarch of Ireland. The enforcement, or promulgation, of the ‘Law’ (or tribute) of St. Colum-Cille by his father Domnall, also

monarch of Ireland, is recorded above at the year 752.

³ *Lann-Ela*.—Now Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's county.

⁴ *Niall Frosach*.—Niall “of the Showers.” His accession to the kingship of Ireland is recorded above at the year 762 (=763). In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 2), Niall is stated to have died in Hi (Iona), na oilteig, “in his pilgrimage;” and it is added that three remarkable showers fell in his reign, namely, a shower of “white silver,” a shower of honey, and a shower of wheat. See under the years 717 and 763, *supra*.

By the battle of Forcalad¹ was caused
 A sorrowful, tearful Sunday.
 Many a fond mother was sad
 On the Monday following.

Burning of Clonmacnoise on the 6th of the Ides of July. The ‘bloody flux.’ The great mortality of cows. The ‘Law’ of Colum-Cille by Donnchad² and Bresal. Death of Etirscel, son of Aedh, son of Colgu, King of Ui-Cennselaigh. The ‘falling asleep’ of Ainfcellach, abbot of Connor, and of Lann-Ela³. Niall Frosach,⁴ son of Fergal, (in I-Colum-Cille⁵), and Niall son of Conall Grant,⁶ King of the South of Bregh, and Tuathal son of Cremthan,⁷ King of Cualand, and Flannabrah, King of Ui-Mail, and Aedh Finn son of Echaidh, King of Dalriata⁸—all died. Sithmaith, abbess of Cluain-Bairenn,⁹ died. Finan, abbot of Cluain-auis,¹⁰ and Constans, a wise man, of Loch-Eirne,¹¹ rested. A slaughter of the Ui-Mani, in Magh-Dairben,¹² where Artgal¹³ was the victor. Eithni, daughter of Cinadhon,¹⁴ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 778. Death of Fulartach, bishop of Cluain-Iraird. Oengus son of Alene, King of Mughdorne; [778.]

¹ *I-Coluim-Cille.* — Iona. This clause is interlined in A and B.

² *Conall Grant;* i.e. Conall “the Gray.” See under the year 717, *supra*.

³ *Cremthan.* — The Crimthan, son of Cellach Cualand, whose death is entered above at the year 725.

⁴ *Dalriata;* i.e. the Irish Dalriata, in the co. of Antrim. See Reeves’ *Eccl. Antiqu.*, p. 318, *sq.*

⁵ *Cluain-Bairenn.* — Cloonburren, in the parish of Moore, barony of Moycarn, and county of Roscommon.

⁶ *Cluain-eois.* — Otherwise written Cluain-eois; now Clones, county Monaghan.

⁷ *Loch-Eirne.* — Lough Erne, in

the co. Fermanagh. But this is probably a mistake. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Nov. 14, give the festival of “Constans, Priest and Anchorite, of Eo-inis, in Loch-Eirne in Uladh, A.D. 777;” evidently the same person. But according to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1231, Eo-inis [Eanish, O’Donov. note *ead an.*] was in Logh-Oughter [co. Cavan; an expansion of the River Erne further south].

⁸ *Magh-Dairben.* — Somewhere in Connacht. Not identified.

⁹ *Artgal.* — King of Connacht. See under the year 781 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Cinadhon.* — King of the Scotch Picts, whose obit is given above at the year 774.

rex Muicthorpe, Conall huia Opponi abbas Letubai, Cinnmheri abbas Raetho nuae, Connac mac Conain, Moimhan mac Cormaic abbas catheac Furry i Francia, Flaitrhrua rex Connacht, defuncti sunt. Duorum mortali-
tar non defunxit, et mortaliitas hominum de pennurria. Comburtio Cille dabo hi .iii. idcir 1usin. Comburtio cluana moer Maebocc. Comburtio Cille deilse. In bolgach fop Eriinn huile. Uentur maximus in fine autumni. Muirneadach mac Oengusa, rex arda Cianachta, usculatus est. Slogas la Tonnchara i Rin Poela, eo tuce giallu o Domnall mac Aedha munus, regis aquilonis. Bellum Mumen inuicem, ubi cecidit Berengal mac Eladair rex Terrumuman. Berenplen Berri uictori fuit. Popboraach mac Maeletola, abbas Rois chaimm, moritus.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini secundum lxx. ix. Comburtio Clocluaeth in Kalendis Ianuarii. Comburtio cluana Barrenn et comburtio Balni. Mori Murchoch mac Tuanatus. Bellum do matrimentum ne Colggen mac Cellairig fop na hAlipheru, ubi ceciderunt multi ignobiles. Silpin rex Saxonum moritus. Mac Leinne abbas in ipso Barrenn obiit. Fuga Ruadraach a Octuri ochae, et Coirpri mic Larengnein, cum duobus generibus

¹ *Letuba*.—This monastery is mentioned above at the year 772.

² *Furza's City*.—Peronne, in France. St. Furza is referred to at the years 626, 647, 648, 655, and 660, *supra*.

³ *Flathrua*.—See under the year 776.

⁴ *Ceased not*.—non defuit, A. non desinit, Clar. 49. Omitted in B.

⁵ *Fochla*.—A name for the North of Ireland.

⁶ *Des-Mumha*.—Desmond.

⁷ *Breislen of Berre*.—Berre is now represented by the barony of Bear, in

the N.W. of the co. Cork. The obit of Breislen of Berre is entered under the year 798 *infra*, and that of his son Maelbracha, lord of Corca-Loighde (a territory to the south of Berre, in the same county), is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 800 (=805).

⁸ *Ros-caimm*.—Plainly written rois chaimm (in the genit. case) in A. and B., and “Roischaim” in Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 774, have rois Comáin (“of Roscommon”). But the place intended may be Roscam, in the parish of Oranmore, co. Galway. It certainly could not have

Conall Ua Osseni, abbot of Letuba,¹ Ainmeri, abbot of Rath-nua; Conna, son of Conan; Moenan, son of Cormac, abbot of Fursa's City² in France, [and] Flaithrúa,³ King of Connaught, died. The mortality of cattle ceased not;⁴ and a mortality of men from want. Burning of Cill-dara on the 3rd of the Ides of June. Burning of Cluain-mor-Maedhog. Burning of Cill-deilgge. The small-pox throughout all Ireland. A very great wind in the end of Autumn. Muiredach, son of Oengus, King of Ard-Cianachta, was slain. A hosting by Donnchad into the Fochla,⁵ so that he brought hostages from Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, King of the North. A battle among the Munstermen themselves, in which fell Fergal, son of Eladach, King of Des-Mumha.⁶ Breislen of Berre⁷ was the victor. Forbasach, son of Maeltola, abbot of Ros-caimm,⁸ dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 779. Burning of Al-Cluadhe,⁹ on the Kalends of January. Burning of Cluain-Bairenn,¹⁰ and burning of Balne.¹¹ Death of Murchadh, son of Dubh-datuath. A battle was broken¹² by Colgu, son of Cellach upon the Airthera, where many ignoble persons were slain. Eilpin, King of the Saxons,¹³ dies. Mac-Leinne, abbot of Inis-Bairenn, died. The flight of Ruaidhri from Ochtar-Ocha,¹⁴ and of Coirpre, son of Ladhgnen, with the

[779.]

been intended for Ros-Comain (Ros-common).

¹ *Al-Cluadhe*.—Also written Al-Cluaithe, or Al-Cluathe. Dumbarton, in Scotland. See note 12 at the year 657 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Cluain-Bairenn*.—Cloonburren, co. Roscommon.

¹¹ *Balne*.—Or *Balna* (Latinized in the genit. form *Balni*). Now Balla, in the barony of Clanmorris, co. Mayo. See above under the year 693.

¹² *Was broken*.—“Oo macromaím.

Dr. O'Conor, in his ed. of these An-

nals (*ad an.*), mistaking this expression for the name of a place, translates “Prælium Domadhmanense”!

¹³ *King of the Saxons*.—This seems a mistake, as Elpin was a Pictish King. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxvi. note.

¹⁴ *Ochtar-Ocha*.—Or Uachtar-Ocha (“upper Ocha”). Some place in Leinster; but not identified. O'Donovan says (*Ann. F. M.* A.D. 765, note s) that Ocha was the ancient name of a place near the hill of Tara, in Meath. See note ⁴ under the year 482 *supra*. Some lines of poetry referring to

Laginuentium. Donnchad regnatus est eorum cum suis
focis, uictisque et combusserit finem eorum et ecclesias.
Hic magna in Cappelio. Regnus Maius sumat
mortuum est. Rorberlae in Conna, dominatrix clau-
sanus Bironensis, mortua est. Sugartine Bennet, et Sedra
mac Sedra, et Natarenus parvulus, mortui sunt.
Congregatio regnorum nepotum Neill Laginuentiumque
in opere Tempore, ubi fuerunt ancoritas et reges multi,
quiibus sumus erat Dublinus. Macnus mac Ceallai,
abbas Dunin Letglaire, quiuit. Lex tercia Comman
et Ceda incepit.

Ict. Ianuar. Anno domini ccx. lxxx. Dungala mac Congaire mortuus est.

Fol. 34aa. Machae, in quinquagesima die, in qua cecidit Con-
dala mac Cillello. Senchan abbas Imleco Ibar, et
Orae abbas Lir moer, abbas innre Tairme, et Saerhal
hus Thairngna abbas clausa regta Moluae, et
Dubinnrecht mac Fergur abbas Fennann, et Cilengna
episcopus apud Breccan, et Moenach h. Monach abbas
Lainne Leire, et Pecta abbas Fobair, et Colgeu mac
Cellai h. h. Crentain, et Cilbhan h. lugardon abbas
clausa Dolcan, Nuana h. Dolcan abbas Tommas
da olann, Dungal mac Flainnias rex h. Mai, Soergal

Ochta-Ocha are written in the top margin of fol. 34a in A. But they are not worth printing.

¹ *The two tribes of the Leinstermen, i.e., the North Leinstermen proper, and the South Leinstermen, or Ui-Cennselaigh. Ruaidhri was King of Leinster (see his ob. at 784 *infra*), and Coipri King of Ui-Cennselaigh. (Book of Leinster, p. 89, col. 2, and p. 40, col. 1.)*

² *Donnchad.—King of Ireland at the time.*

³ *Of the synods.—genitorum, A. and B., (though O'Conor prints*

from the latter MS. "Sinodorum"). "Synodarum," Clar. 49.

⁴ *Dubhliuter. — Probably Dubhlitter, abbot of Finglas (near Dublin), whose obit is given *infra* at the year 795.*

⁵ *President. — oux. Clar. 49 translates "Captain."*

⁶ *Third.—The "Lex secunda," or second promulgation of the 'Law,' or tribute, of Coman and Aedan, is recorded above at the year 771.*

⁷ *Quinquagesima. — "Shrovetide," Ann. Clonmacnoise, A.D. 778.*

⁸ *Imlech-Ibhair. — Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.*

two tribes of the Leinstermen.¹ Donnchad² pursued them, with his confederates, and wasted and burned their territories and churches. Great snow in April. Fergus of Magh-duma dies. Forbflaith, daughter of Connla, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. Augustin of Bennchair, and Sedrach, son of Sobarthan, and Nadarchu, a wise man, died. A congress of the synods³ of the Ui-Neill and the Leinstermen, in the town of Tara, where were several anchorites and scribes, over whom Dubhlitter⁴ was president.⁵ Macnio, son of Cellach, abbot of Dun-lethglaisi, rested. The third⁶ 'Law' of Coman and Aedau begins.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 780. Dungalach, son of Congal, died. [780.] Great confusion in Ard-Macha on Quinquagesima⁷ day, in which Condalach, son of Ailill, was slain. Senchan, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair⁸; Orach, abbot of Lis-mor; the abbot of Inis-Daimle⁹; Saerghal Ua Edairngnae, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Molua¹⁰; Dubhinnrecht, son of Fergus, abbot of Ferns; Ailgnadh, bishop of Ard-Brecaim; Moenach Ua Monaigh, abbot of Lann-leire¹¹; Fechtach, abbot of Fobhar;¹² Colgu, son of Cellach, king of the Ui-Cremthain; Ailbran Ua Lugadon, abbot of Cluain-Dolcain;¹³ Nuada Ua Bolcain, abbot of Tuaim-da-olann;¹⁴ Dungal, son of Flaithniadh, king of Ui-Mail;¹⁵ Saergal Ua Cathail, a

¹ *Inis-Daimle*.—In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at July 4, Inis-Daimle (or Inis-Doimhle, as the name is there written) is described as between Ui-Cennselaigh [county of Wexford] and the Deisi [co. Waterford]. Dr. Todd thought Inis-Daimle was probably the same as "Little Island," in the expansion of the Suir, near Waterford. *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., xxxvii., note 2.

¹⁰ *Cluain-ferta-Molua*.—See note 10, p. 85, *supra*.

¹¹ *Lann-leire*.—Or *Lann-ler*, as

written above at the year 720, where see note 2.

¹² *Fobhar*.—Fore, co. Westmeath.

¹³ *Cluain-Dolcain*.—Clondalkin near Dublin. Other members of the Ua Lugadon family seem to have been abbots of Clondalkin. See under the years 789 and 800, *infra*.

¹⁴ *Tuaim-da-olann*.—A variation of the name Tuaim-da-ghualann; Tuam, co. Galway.

¹⁵ *Ui-Mail*.—This territory comprised the well-known Glen of Imaile, in the present county of

.h. Caethail rapienr, 7 Fergur mac Ecaic ri Dal Riati, omner tefuncti sunt. Bellum nixne ne feratib bresk fop Laiagnus, die ramnae, in quo cedivit Cucongalt ri Rath inbhir. Diarmait mac Conaing 7 Conaing mac Dunghaire, da ua Conaing, 7 Maelduin mac Fergura 7 Fergurtaic mac Cumarcain, duo nepoter Cerneic, uictorier erant bellri Risi.

Lotaq Laiagnus ar ramnae
Do tanq daesfir nac carpat;
Nifrogab lusca risi,
Fop bres Risi no anpat.

Eicneic mac Eirteneairg equonimur Doimhliacc, 7 Cudinairc.
.h. Ciarrasige, moriuntur.

[ct. 1anair. Cnno domini vcc.° Lxxx.° 1.° huaercriðe .h. Mailetoile, 7 Cormac mac bresair abbar arvd brescain 7 aliarum ciuitatum, 7 Dubtolapsg rex pictorum citra Monoic, 7 Murtebaic mac huaergrail equonimur lae, 7 Beccan Lirpeccairi, 7 Scannal nepor Tariðsg abbar Cchaid bo in regia Comgall, dominatus xl.° 111 anno, 7 Ban[ban] abb Cloento, 7 Ceðan abbar poirr Commair, 7 Ultan equonimur Benncair, 7 Perdomnaic Tomae da gualann, omner peruerunt.

Wicklow. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 776) have "Umhall," now represented by the baronies of Murrex and Burishole, co. Mayo; which seems wrong.

¹ *Righe*.—O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 776, note g) says that this is the River Rye, which unites with the Liffey at Leixlip, after forming the boundary for several miles between the counties of Kildare and Meath. But Shearman would identify it with the King's river, in the centre of Wicklow. *Loca Patriciana*, p. 121.

² *Rath-inbhir*.—The "Rath (or 'fort') of the Estuary." According

to the Irish life of St. Patrick in the *Leabar Breac* (p. 28, col. a) Rath-inbhir was in the country of the Ui-Garchon, which comprised Rathnew, Glenealy, and other places in the present barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow. It was probably the old name of the present town of Wicklow, which is situated at the mouth (or estuary) of Inbher-Dea, the ancient name of the Vartry river.

³ *Samhain*.—Allhallowtide.

⁴ *Desire of drink* [i.e., *thirst*] seized them not.—O'Donovan translates this line "They left not the

wise man, and Fergus, son of Echa, king of Dalriata—all died. The battle of Righē¹ [gained] by the men of Bregh over the Leinstermen, on the day of Allhallows, in which were slain Cucongalt, king of Rath-inbhír;² Diarmait son of Conaing, and Conaing son of Dungal—two descendants of Conaing—and Maelduin, son of Fergus, and Fogartach, son of Cumascach—two descendants of Cernach—were victors in the battle of Righē.¹

The Leinstermen went on Samhain;³
To the house of a good man they loved not ;
Desire of drink seized them not ;⁴
They remained on the brink of Righē.¹

Eicnech, son of Eistenach, steward⁵ of Daimliacc, and Cudinaisc Ua Ciarraighe, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 781. Uarcridhe Ua Mailetoile ; Cormac [781.] son of Bresal, abbot of Ard-Brecain and other monasteries ; Dubhtolarg, King of the Picts on this side of Monoth;⁶ Muiredach, son of Uargal, steward⁷ of Ia ; Beccan Liffechaire ; Scannal Ua Taidg, abbot of Achadhabbo (on the festival of Comghall, in the 43rd year of his government) ; Ban[ban]⁸, abbot of Cloenad ;⁹ Aedhan, abbot of Ros-Comain ; Ultan, steward of Bennchair, and Ferdomnach of Tuaim-da-ghualann¹⁰—all died. The

least of drink" (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 776). But this is clearly wrong. The poet meant to convey that the army which remained on the brink of the river *Righē* could not have suffered from thirst.

⁵ *Steward.* — Or House-steward. *equonimūr*, for *oeconomūr*, A., B., and Clar. 49.

⁶ *Monoth.* — One of the two mountain ranges in Scotland called the "Mound," or "Mounth." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 387, note r.

⁷ *Steward.* — *equonimūr*, MSS. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 777), have *prior*, or "Prior." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

⁸ *Ban[ban].* — Óan, A., B. "Ban-ab," Clar. 49; which adds the title "Aircinn," for *Airchinnech*, "Herenach," or "Erenach." The name is written *Banban* in the *Ann. F. M.*, which is probably the correct form.

⁹ *Cloenad.* — Clane, co. Kildare.

¹⁰ *Tuaim-da-ghualann.* — Tuam, co. Galway.

Óláall Artgal mic Cattail regis Connacht, perigrinatio eius in frequenti anno ad insulam Ias. Bellum Cuirrič in confinio Cille Daoi in ui. Kalendae septembris, terpta regia, itip Ruadraic mac Paolain 7 Óran mac Muireadair, ubi cecidereunt Muigron mac Plainn rex h. Boilši, 7 Dubdacrí mac Láingnein, hi p̄secupr. Ruairí uictor fuit. Óran captiuus duxitur eft.

Fol. 34ab. Et. 1anair. Annō domini cc.º lxxx.º ii.º Occipio Domnall filii Blatenniach, ri g. h. Boilši, cluain Conaire Maelduibh i n-geislinniu. Oengus mac Crunncháil abbas Domiliacc, 7 Ailill h. Tírraiti, 7 Suairlech ancopita celibris Lípp moer, 7 Óláallač rapien⁹ Senchae, 7 Domnall mac Ceiternraig rex nepotum Carpcón in clericatu, 7 Rectlaiten Fobair rapien⁹, 7 Uccor mac rapien⁹, 7 Paolus mac Tum̄gale rapien⁹ Cluana iatravð, 7 Regus episcopus Domiliacc, 7 Becc mac Cumurgcaig, omnes mortui sunt. Comburiatio apud Mačas 7 matxi hētu raxonum. Ignei hoppribilei tota nocte rabbati, 7 tonitruum, h. 1111. nonar augusti, 7 uentur magnus 7 ualidissimus dirtrixit monasterium cluana Óronaig. Bellum Domai ačað inter Dal nÓraide inuicem, in quo cecidit focarta nebor

¹ ‘*Bachall*’ of Artgal.—This is an idiomatic way of saying that Artgal assumed the pilgrim’s staff (*bachal*=baculum). See a similar expression used in reference to Becc Bairche, King of Ulad, at the year 706 *supra*. The obit of Artgal (whose victory in the battle of Magh-Dairben, over the Ui-Maine, is recorded above at the year 777) is given under 790 *infra*.

² *Ia*.—Iona, in Scotland.

³ *Cuirrech*.—The Curragh of Kildare.

⁴ *In mutual combact*.—hi p̄secupr, A., B. Literally meaning “in response” (or “in opposition”). The blundering author of the version in

Clar. 49 makes a proper name out of hi p̄secupr, and writes “Duvdacrích Mc Laignen O’Frecar.”

⁵ *Cluain-Conaire-Maelduibh*.—The “*Cluain-Conaire*” (“Conary’s meadow”) of Maelduibh, a saint whose festival is mentioned in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, under Dec. 18. Now Cloncurry, in the parish of the same name, barony of East Offaly, co. Kildare; and not Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, in the same county, which was anciently known as *Cluain-Conaire-Tomain*. See the *Felire of Oengus* at Sept. 16, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 43a.

⁶ *In geislinne*.—i ngeislinniu,

'bachall' of Artgal,¹ son of Cathal, King of Connaught, and his pilgrimage to the Island of Ia² in the following year. The battle of Cuirrech³ in the vicinity of Kildare, on the 6th of the Kalends of September, the third day of the week, between Ruaidhri son of Faelan, and Bran son of Muiredach, in which Mugron son of Flann, King of Ui-Failghi, and Dubhdacrich son of Ladgnen, were slain in mutual combat.⁴ Ruaidhri was the victor. Bran was led away captive.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 782. The slaying of Domnall son of Flaithniadh, King of Ui-Failghi, in Cluain-Conaire-Maelduibh,⁵ in "geislinne."⁶ Oengus, son of Crunnmael, abbot of Daimliacc; Ailill Ua Tipraiti; Suairlech, a celebrated anchorite, of Lis-mor; Bathallach, a wise man, of Senchua; Domnall, son of Ceithernach, King of the Ul-Carrcon, in religion; Rechtlaiten of Fobhar, a wise man; Aaron, a wise man; Faelgus, son of Tnuthgal, a wise man, of Cluain-Iraird; Fergus, bishop of Daimliacc,⁷ and Becc, son of Cumasceach—all died. Burning of Armagh, and of Magh-eo⁸ of the Saxons. Terrible lightning during the entire night of Saturday,⁹ and thunder, on the 4th of the Nones of August; and a great and mighty wind destroyed the monastery of Cluain-Bronaigh. The battle of Duma-achadh¹⁰ among the Dalaraidhe them-

A., B. "in Geislinne," Clar. 49, where "Geislinne" seems to be regarded as the name of a place. Dr. O'Conor, in his ed. of these Annals (*ad an.*), altogether misrepresents both the text and its meaning.

¹ *Daimliacc.*—Duleek, co. Meath.

² *Magh-eo.*—Mayo, in the county of Mayo. See notes 8 and 9, under the year 731, pp. 184-5 *supra*.

³ *Saturday.* — *nocte pabbat.* Translated "night of Sunday," in the extract from these Annals published in the *Table of Cosmical Phenomena, &c.*, Census of Ireland for the year

1851 (Part V., Vol. I., p. 57). The year 782 of this chronicle corresponds to the year 783 of the common reckoning, the Dominical Letter of which being E., the 3rd of August was Sunday, and the fourth of the Nones (or 2nd) of August was therefore a Saturday.

¹⁰ *Duma-achadh.*—The "mound of the field." O'Donovan, observing that this name is written "Dunai-achaidh" [the gen. case], in the Annals of Ulster, identifies the place with a fort in the parish of Dunaghy, co. Antrim. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 778,

Conalta. DELLUM HI FERNAE MOER INTEP ABBATEM 7
EQUONIMUM, 10 EPT, CAEL 7 PIANNACHTAČ. MOINACH
NEPOT Moinaig rex nepotum filiorum Cuair, mac
Flaithniad abbar Cluanra regita, mortui sunt. Scamach.
Fornir ēano Patricul hi Crumacnib, la Dubdaleithi 7 la
Tippaiti filium Tairbgs.

b. **C.** 1anair. CUNNO DOMINI 1000. LXXX. 111. RECHTNA
ABBAR CLUANRA MACC U NOIIR OBIIT. MAELDUIN MAC
OENGURTA, RI CENEL LOINGHIRE, 7 INNRECHTCAČ MAC DUN-
CHARA, 7 CIARAN ABB RATO MACGHE OENAIK 7 TUIGHE MORINNU,
7 CEENGAL RI HUMAIL, 7 CERNAČ MAC SUIBNE EQUONIMUS
AIRTHO MACAES, 7 COIRENMEČ NEPOT PHREDENI REX NEPOTUM
ECHANAC ULAN, 7 MAELCAEČ MAC CUREGRAT MIHN, 7
CONALL MAC CRUNNMAIL ABBAR LURCAN, 7 CUSGARNAE
MAC NOENNENAIK REX GENERIR COIRRPI, OMNEI DEFUNCTI
SUNT. COMBUIRTIO CECO TRUISM. DELLUM RE N-DOM-
NALL MAC CEEDO MUIINDREIRG POP CENEL MBOGANNE.
DACCALL DUNCADHO MIC DUBHDALEATHA, REGIS NEPOTUM
MANE. PLANN ERIPSCOPUS RAPRIEN, ABBAR INNRE CAIN
DEGO, UENENO MORTIFICATUS EPT. DELLUM CAIN
CONALL IN CIVONIU, ubi Tippaiti uictor, 7 NEPOTER
PIASRAC VICTI. RIGOAL ITIP DONNCHAD MAC N-DOMNALL

note t. But "Duma-achadh" is the form in A. and B. Clar. 49 has "Duma-acha."

¹ *Ferna-mor.*—Ferns, co. Wexford. This battle is not noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, the compilers of which generally omitted entries of this kind, apparently from a disinclination to notice events calculated to bring discredit on the church of which they were such devout members.

² *Son of Flaithniadh.*—The corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Masters*, at A.D. 776, has Flaithniadh, son of Congal, and not *mac Flaithniadh*, or "son of Flaithniadh."

³ *Scamach.*—Under the year 785, in the MS. Clar. 49, *scamach* is explained by "*scabes*." But *scamach* seems connected with *scaman*, which in the "Lorica of Gildas" (Stokes's *Old Irish Glossaries*, p. 141,) appears to signify "lungs," *cum pulmone* being glossed *cusin scaman* ("with the lungs"). See the same work, p. 150, No. 221.

⁴ *Dubhdaleithi* — *Tippaiti*. — The former was Archbishop of Armagh at the time, and the latter King of Connaught. This entry seems to have been quite misunderstood by O'Conor and by the so-called 'translator' of

selves, in which fell Focarta Ua Conalta. A battle in Ferna-mor,¹ between the abbot and the steward, viz:—Cathal and Fiannachtach. Moinach Ua Moinaigh, King of Ui-Mac-Uais, [and] the son of Flaithniadh,² abbot of Cluain-ferta, died. The ‘Scamach.’³ The promulgation of Patrick’s ‘Law’ in Cruachna, by Dubhdaleithi,⁴ and by Tipraiti⁵ son of Tadhg.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 783. Rechtnia, abbot of Clonmac-[783.] ^{61a}noise, died. Maelduin, son of Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire; Innrechtach, son of Dunchad; Ciaran, abbot of Rath-maighe-oenaigh and Tech-Mofinnu; Aedhgal, King of Umhall; Cernach, son of Suibhne, steward of Armagh; Coisenmech Ua Predeni, King of Ui-Echach of Uladh; Maelcaich, son of Cuscrad Menn; Conall, son of Crunnmael, abbot of Lusca, and Cugamhna, son of Noennenach, King of Cinel-Coirpri—all died. Burning of Ath-truim. A battle [gained] by Domnall,⁶ son of Aedh Muinder, over the Cinel-Boghaine. The ‘bachall’ of Dunchad,⁷ son of Dubhdatuath, King of Ui-Maine. Flann, a wise bishop, abbot of Inis-cain-Dego, was put to death by poison.⁸ The battle of Carn-Conaill⁹ in Aidhne,¹⁰ where Tipraiti¹⁰ was victorious, and the Ui-Fiachrach were defeated. A royal meeting between

these Annals whose version is contained in Clar. 49.

⁵ *Domnall.*—Originally written ‘Donncharo in A., but properly corrected to ‘Domnall.

⁶ *The ‘bachall’ of Dunchad.*—This is an idiomatic way of saying that Dunchad assumed the ‘baculum’ or pilgrim’s staff; in other words went on a pilgrimage. See above, under the year 706, where a similar entry regarding Becc Bairche, King of Ulidia, is recorded; and under the year 781, in connection with the

name of Artgal, King of Connaught.

⁷ *By poison.*—uenno, A.

⁸ *Carn-Conaill.*—See under the year 648 *supra*, and O’Donovan’s ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 645, note x.

⁹ *Aidhne.*—This was the ancient name of a district co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the county of Galway.

¹⁰ *Tipraiti.*—King of Connaught at the time. His obit is entered under the year 785 *infra*.

7 ;Fiachnae mac nAlainne roen, occ innri nappuic¹ i
n-aircheoru Ólreig.

Orry bhus
In dál occ innri na ri;
Donnchad ní tiochta pop tuair,
Fiachna ní tuiochta hi tir.

Aduentur reliquiarum filii Eirc at civitatem
Talten.

Ict Ianair. Anno domini cc. lxxx. 1111. Donnchad
nepos Domini rex nepotum Mani, Maeloctaerai²
mac Conall abbas celle Cuilinn 7 celle Mana³
regis, 7 Maelouin mac Ferghura rex Loca Gabor, 7
Fergur nepos Roi⁴li⁵ rapiens, 7 Mu⁶ndige⁷ mac
Cellaig rapiens abbas innre celtrae, 7 Ioreb .h.
Forleni rapiens abbas Óiror, 7 Ruaidri mac Faelain
rex cunctorum Lagenium, 7 Concobar mac Colgan,
omnes reges sunt. Commotatio reliquiarum Ultani.
Bellum Muathae, ubi Tippaiti victor fuit. Ecar⁸
mac Focartaig, abbas Foclavo 7 innri Crochraann,
mortua erit. Ellibrig abatiffa cluana Óronai⁹
mortua erit.

Ict Ianair. Anno domini cc. lxxx. u. Maelouin
mac Aedha bennain rex Iroloche, Scannlan mac Flann

¹ *Donnchad.* — Monarch of Ireland.

a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

² *Fiachna.* — King of Ulidia. His obit is recorded under the year 788 infra.

³ *Would not come.* — ní tuiochta is seemingly a mistake for ní tuiochet, the proper form.

⁴ *Inis-na-righ.* — The “Island of the Kings.” Some island off the N.E. coast of the county of Dublin; probably one of the group near Skerries.

⁵ *Of the son.* — fí, for fili, A. and B. Dean Reeves, however, prints “filiorum Erc” (“of the sons of Erc”), *Adamnan*, p. 387, note t.

⁶ *Of what.* — Orry, A. The Four Mast. write Círr, which is undoubtedly more correct. This stanza, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 34a in A., with

⁷ *Talton (gen. Talten).* — Teltown, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 194, note d.

⁸ *Cill-manach.* — The Four Mast.

Donnchad,¹ son of Domnall, and Fiachna² son of Aedh Roen, at Inis-na-righ,³ in the eastern parts of Bregh.

Of what⁴ effect
 Was the meeting at Inis-na-righ?
 Donnchad would not go upon the sea?
 Fiachna would not come⁵ ashore.

Arrival of the relics of the son⁶ of Erc at the city of Tailltiu.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 784. Dunchad Ua Daimeni, King of Ui-Maine; Maelochtraigh son of Conall, abbot of Cill-Cuilinn and Cill-manach,⁸ a scribe; Maelduin son of Fergus, King of Loch-gabhor; Faegus Ua Roichlich, a wise man; Mughthigernd son of Cellach, a wise man, abbot of Inis-Celtra; Joseph Ua Foileni, a wise man, abbot of Biror; Ruaidri⁹ son of Faelan, King of all the Leinstermen, and Conchobar son of Colgu—all died. ‘Translation’ of the relics of Ultan.¹⁰ The battle of Muaidh,¹¹ where Tipraiti was victor. Echaidh son of Focartach, abbot of Fochladh and Inis-Clothrann,¹² died. Ellbrigh, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 785. Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, king of Ir-Luachair;¹³ Scannlan, son of Flann, king of

[784.]

[785.]

(at A.D. 780—785) write “Cill-na-manach,” the “Church of the monks;” now Kilnamanagh, in the barony of Crannagh, co. Kilkenny. For a weird story, regarding the transformation of human beings into wolves, through the curse of St. Natalis, patron of Kilnamanagh, see Todd’s *Irish Nennius*, p. 204, note p., and Girald. Cambr. *Topogr. Hibern.*, Dist. II., cap. 19.

⁹ *Ruadri*. — In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, Ruadri is set down as next in suc-

cession to Cellach son of Dunchad, whose obit is given above at the year 775.

¹⁰ *Ultan*. — St. Ultan, patron of Ardbracca, co. Meath. See above at the years 656 and 662.

¹¹ *Muaidh*. — The River Moy, in Connacht.

¹² *Inis-Clothrann*. — Inishcloghran, an island in Lough Ree, in the Shannon. The name is wrongly written *inny Clothramm* in A., B., and Clar. 49.

¹³ *Ir-Luachair*. — See note¹, p. 188 *supra*.

ri .h. Riðgenti, 7 Típpraití mac Þerccair abbar cluana
þerpa Órenainn, 7 Cellac mac Moínaig, 7 Típpraití
mac Tairbhs ri Connacht, Snerðriatgal abbar cluana
mac Noiř, Cellac mac Cormanis ri arðas Ciannachta,
moriuntur. Uentur tachimur in Ianaúrio. Inundatio
in Dairinis. Uirio tepribílir hi clucin mac Noiř, 7
poenitentia magna per totam hiberniam. Bellum
inter Oraige inicem, in quo cecidit Faolan mac
Þorbaðai. Þeobordač abbar Tuilian usgulatus erit,
7 ultionem eiur (i. Tuileain, Donnchad uictor fuit).
Bellum Liacfrind inter Donnchad 7 genur Aedha rLane,
in quo ceciderunt Þiacfrai mac Catail, 7 Þogartač mac
Cumaraig rex Loča gaibor, 7 duo nepotēr Conaing, 7
erit, Conaing 7 Diafrmaic. Bellum Cenond itip. .h.
Eccāc [7] Conaille, in quo ceciderunt Catruis rex
Muighdornd, 7 Rimið mac Cernais. Morit Þorbaðai
mic Bechnraig, negit gentir Ógaine. Perit que
dicuntur rcamac.

Ict. Ianaír. Anno domini cc. lxxx. ui. Colgdu
mac Crunnfhail abbar Lurcan, Clemens mac Coppelni,
Leigur nepor Þiccain rapiens cille Marignenn,
Robartač mac Móinaič equonimur Slane 7 abbar
cille Poibrič, Muirheatač mac Catail abbar Cille Dao,

¹ Died.—mortuus, A., B., (though O'Conor prints mortui runct). “moriuntur,” Clar. 49.

² *Dairinis*.—“Oak-island.” This seems to be the Dairinis, otherwise called Dairinis-Maelanfaidh, from St. Maelanfaidh, its patron; now known as Molana, an island in the southern River Blackwater, a couple of miles to the north of Youghal.

³ *Tuilan*.—Dulane, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath. The original of the parenthetic clause is added in the margin in A.

⁴ Killed.—The Four Mast. (A.D. 781=786) represent Faebordaith as having died naturally. See next note.

⁵ And the avenging of him.—7 ultionem eiur. This entry is very loosely given in the MSS.

⁶ *Donnchad*.—Called “Donnchad, son of Murchad,” by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 781=786). But according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42 col. 1), the Donnchad here referred to was Donnchad (son of Domhnall, son of Murchadh), King of Ireland at the time,

Ui-Fidhgerti; Tipraiti, son of Ferchar, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn; Cellach, son of Moenach; Tipraiti, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught; Sneidriaghail, abbot of Clonmacnoise, [and] Cellach, son of Cormac, King of Ard-Cianachta, died.¹ A very great storm in January. An inundation in Diarinis.² A terrible vision in Clonmacnoise, and great repentance throughout all Ireland. A battle between the Osraighe themselves, in which Faelan, son of Forbasach, was slain. Faebordaith, abbot of Tuilan,³ was killed;⁴ and the avenging of him⁵ (*i.e.*, at Tuilan,⁶ Donnchad⁶ was victor). The battle of Liac-find, between Donnchad⁶ and the race of Aedh-Slanè, in which fell Fiachra son of Cathal, and Fogartach, son of Cumuscach, king of Loch-Gabhor,⁷ and two descendants of Conaing, viz.:—Conaing and Diarmait. The battle of Cenond,⁸ between the Ui-Echach [and] the Conaille, in which Cathrae, King of Mughdorna, and Rimidh son of Cernach, were slain. Death of Forbasach, son of Sechnasach, King of Cinel-Boghaine. The plague which is called 'scamach.'⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 786. Colgu, son of Crunnmael, abbot of Lusca; Clemens, son of Corben; Lerghus Ua Fidhcain, a wise man of Cill-Maighnenn;¹⁰ Robhartach son of Moenach, steward¹¹ of Slane, and abbot of Cill-Foibrigh;¹² Muiredach, son of Cathal, abbot of Cill-dara;

[786.]

¹ *Loch-Gabhor*.—An ancient lake, long dried up; now represented by the townlands of Lagore Big and Lagore Little, in the parish and barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

² *Cenond*.—The site of the battle is not mentioned by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 784).

³ ‘*Scamach*.’—Written *skawaghe* in Mageoghegan’s Translation of the Ann. Clonmacnoise (at A.D. 783). See note ², p. 258 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Cill-Maighnenn*; *i.e.*, the Church

of St. Maighnenn; now Kilmainham near the City of Dublin. St. Maighnenn’s day in the Calendar is December 18.

¹¹ *Steward*. — *equonimus* (for *oeconomus*), MSS.

¹² *Cill-Foibrigh*.—Written “Kill-favar,” in Clar. 49; but incorrectly. O’Donovan thought to identify it with the place now known as Kilbrew, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath. *Four Mast.* A.D. 768, note k.

Lomčuili episcopus Cille da-ro, Snerisbriani episcopus
 Fol. 34 ba. ēille da-ro, Oclócu ancopita Rath oenbo, Conall mac
 Fiðgáile rex nepotum Mani, mortui sunt. Bellum
 inter genua Conall et Thogain, in quo uictor fuit
 Maelseoin mac Ceða alðanain, et Domnall mac Ceða
 suisdeirig in rugam ueruus erit. Bellum Goli in
 quo nepotus Ærius in uicti sunt. Caethus mac
 Æuinnocoðair, et Æubrithierus mago Caethail, inuicem
 ceciderunt. Æubrithairenn abbas Cluanus ipsius
 atque ipsius eum parvus et cunctas Munian. Apud nepotum
 Ærius in hUml apud nepotem Æiacrae Murius, ubi
 omnes optimi circa regem Blatgalum filium Blan-
 naþrat ceciderunt. Rechtarba mac Æuinncombair
 abbas Ectromata obiit.

b. Oct. Ianuarii. Anno dominini cc. lxxx. uii. Morf
 Maelseoin mic Ceða alðanain regis in foðlai.
 Morf Cerneus mic Caethail. Morf Eccegáile filii Æair,
 abbatum Muccint. Luna rubra rimilitudine ranguinosa
 in .xi. Calendae Martii. Macoac abbas Saizre
 mortuus erit. Coluim mac Æaelgurra episcopus Lestri
 mortuus erit. Morf Guairus mic Æungalair regis
 nepotum Ærius in Cuialand. Æubrithairatt episcopus

¹ Aldchu. —Oclócu, A. “Allchu,” Clar. 49. The name is Olaðhchu (Aladhchu) in the *Four Mast.* (782).

² Rath-oenbo. —The “Fort (or Rath) of one cow.” Not identified.

³ Died.—moj 2, for mortuus erit, A. and B. “mortui sunt,” Clar. 49.

⁴ Ui-Briuin.—There were several septs the tribe-name of which was Ui-Briuin (“descendants of Brian’). But the site of the battle (Goli) not having been identified, it is impossible to specify the sept here referred to.

⁵ ‘Parochia.’ — ‘Parochia’ (now understood as simply meaning ‘parish’), was used in old Irish records to

signify ‘diocese;’ the corresponding (loan) form in Irish being paróise. But as regards its use in the above context, Dean Reeves observes “in monastic language a *parochia* was the jurisdiction of a Superior over the detached monasteries of the order.” *Adamnan*, p. 336, note g.

⁶ Ui-Briuin of Umal.—The descendants of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muidhmedhoin (King of Ireland in the 4th cent.), who were seated in the ‘Owles,’ in the co. Mayo. The prevailing surname in later times was (and is) O’Malley.

⁷ Where all.—ube omnes, A. ubi homines, B. Clar. 49, trans-

Lomthuili, bishop of Cill-dara; Sneidbran, bishop of Cill-dara; Aldchu,¹ anchorite of Rath-oenbo,² and Conall son of Fidhgal, King of Ui-Maine, died.³ A battle between the Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eoghain, in which Maelduin, son of Aedh Aldan, was victor, and Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, was put to flight. The battle of Goli, in which the Ui-Briuin⁴ were defeated. Cathmugh son of Donncothaigh, and Dubhdiberg son of Cathal, fell by each other. Dubhdabhairenn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, visited the ‘parochia’⁵ of the territory of Munster. A slaughter of the Ui-Briuin of Umal⁶ by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirse, where all⁷ the noblest were slain around the king, Flathgal son of Flannabhra. Rechtabra, son of Dubhchomair, abbot of Echdruim,⁸ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 787. Death of Maelduin, son of Aedh [787.] ^{bis.} Aldan, King of the Fochla.⁹ Death of Cernach, son of Cathal. Death of Echtgal, son of Baeth, abbot of Muccert. The moon was red, like blood, on the 12th of the Kalends of March. Macoac, abbot of Saigir,¹⁰ died. Colum, son of Faegus, abbot of Lothra,¹¹ died. Death of Guaire, son of Dungalach, King of the Ui-Briuin-Cualand.¹² Dubhdatuath, a bishop, abbot of Rath-

lates “where all the chiefest;” thus agreeing with A.

¹ *Echdruim*.—Aughrim, in the county of Galway.

² *Fochla*.—This was a term for the northern part of Ireland, or province of Ulster.

¹⁰ *Saigir*; or Saigir-Chiarain.—Seirkieran, in the barony of Ballybrit, King’s County.

¹¹ *Lothra*.—Now Lorrha, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

¹² *Ui-Briuin-Cualand*.—In his ed. of part of these Annals, O’Conor (note ⁽²⁾ ad. an.) states that “the

O’Byrne’s of the co. of Wicklow were meant. But he was wrong. Ui-Briuin-Cualand was the tribe-name of a powerful sept descended from Brian Lethderg (descended in the fourth generation from Cathair Mor, King of Leinster), whose territory comprised the greater part of the present barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, and a portion of the northern part of the co. Wicklow. The churches of Killiney, co. Dublin, and Delgany in the co. Wicklow, were included in this territory. See Shearman’s *Loca Patriciana*, p. 156.

abbat⁹ rath⁹ C⁹i⁹d, pa⁹rpat. Lex Ciaraini ⁊ pop Connachta. Combūrtio Daire Calgaidh.

[ct. Ianair. Ann⁹ domini dccc.º lxxx.º uiii.º Mori⁹ M⁹rgaile abbat⁹ cluana macc U Noir. Fiachnae mac Ceidh Roen, rex Ulster, mortuus est. Feidh mac Cormaic, abbas L⁹ghman⁹ 7 Slane 7 Doimliacc, 7 Slor⁹geadh⁹ rex Connilli, mortui sunt. Tormgal mac Eala⁹tig, rex Cnoibh, in clericatu obiit. Ferribusgall eripitorum cluano Dolcain [obiit]. Combūrtio Cluana i⁹rati⁹d in nocte pa⁹rca. Nix magna .ii. Kalend⁹ Maii. Contentio i⁹ n⁹-apo⁹ Ma⁹chæ, in qua i⁹sgulatus est uir in hostio oratorii lapidei. Bellum inter Ultu inuicem, in quo cecidit Tomaltach mac Caethail. Echir⁹ uictor fuit. Occidit cluano regnas Mongain la Oengus⁹ mac Muigheoin, in qua cecidit Aed mac Tomaltach⁹, 7 oratorium combūrtum. Bellum inter pictor ubi Conall mac Tair⁹g uictor est 7 euari⁹t, 7 Constanti⁹ uictor fuit. Bellum Cloitig⁹ inter genu⁹ Eugain 7 Conaill, in quo genu⁹ Conaill propterratum

Fol. 83aa.

¹ Rath-Aedha.—Now Rahugh (or Rath-Hugh), barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath.

² The 'Law' of Ciaran.—See above under the year 743; and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, Introd., p. iv. Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (at A.D. 785), says "The rules of St. Keyran were preached in Connacht."

³ Daire-Calgaidh.—Derry, or Londonderry.

⁴ Cnodiha.—This name is now represented by Knowth, near Slane, co. Meath.

⁵ Cluain-Dolcain.—Clondalkin, near Dublin.

⁶ Easter night.—In nocte pa⁹rca A. "At Easter eve," Clar. 49.

¹ Oratory.—In Clar. 49 this entry is translated "A contention in Ard-macha, wherein a man was killed with a stone in the oratory doore."

² Son of Cathal.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at 787=792), Tomaltach is stated to have been the "son of Inreachtach," which is supported by the entry in the List of the Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 8), where the length of Tomaltach's reign is given as 10 years. This notice seems out of place, if the entry in the *Book of Leinster* is correct, which represents Tomaltach as reigning 10 years after Fiachna son of Aedh Roen, whose obit is the second entry above given under this year.

Aedha,¹ rests. The 'Law' of Ciaran² over the Connaughtmen. Burning of Daire-Calgaidh.³

Kal. Jan. A.D. 788. Death of Murgical, abbot of Clonmacnoise. Fiachna, son of Aedh Roen, King of Ulad, died. Fedhach, son of Cormac, abbot of Lughmadh, Slane, and Daimliacc, and Sloighedhach, King of Conailli, died. Gormgal, son of Eladhach, King of Cnodynba,⁴ died in religion. Ferfughaill, bishop of Cluain-Dolcain,⁵ [died]. Burning of Cluain-Iraird, on Easter night.⁶ Great snow on the 3rd of the Kalends of May. A quarrel in Ard-Macha, in which a man was killed in the doorway of the stone oratory.⁷ A battle among the Uliodians themselves, in which Tomaltach son of Cathal⁸ was slain. Echaidh⁹ was victor. The destruction¹⁰ of Cluain-ferta-Mongain,¹¹ by Oengus,¹² son of Mugron, in which Aedh, son of Tomaltach, was slain; and the oratory was burned. A battle among the Picts, where Conall son of Tadhg was vanquished, and escaped,¹³ and Constantine was victor. The battle of Cloitech¹⁴ between the Cinel-Eoghain and [Cinel]-Conaill, in which the Cinel-

[788.]

¹ *Echaidh*.—The son of the Fiachna referred to in the last note. According to the *Book of Leinster* list, he succeeded Tomaltach, and reigned 10 years. His obit is given at the year 809 *infra*.

² *Destruction*. — *Occipio*, A. Translated "burning," Clar. 49.

³ *Cluain-ferta-Mongain*.—Probably an error for Cluain-ferta-Mughaine, now Kilclonfert, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, King's County, part of the territory of Ui-Failghe.

⁴ *Oengus*.—The name of Oengus son of Mugron appears in the list of the Kings of Ui-Failghe at this period, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 8.

⁵ *Escaped*. — *euappit*, A. This battle is again referred to under the next year.

⁶ *Cloitech*.—The *Four Mast*. (at A.D. 784=789) have *iomairtēcc cláirige* ("battle of Claizech," which place O'Donovan, note d, *ad an.*, identifies with "Clady, a small village on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, about four miles to the south of Lifford." A marginal note in MS. B. has K. *Cletig* *le hOilev* *oigrige* (the "battle of Cletech by Aedh Oirdnidhe"). But Cletech was the name of a place on the Boyne, in Meath, whereas the battle in question must have been fought in the north of Ireland.

erit, et Domnall euaret. Comburatio innre cain Dego. Feirgil abbar Ccaro boo mortuus erit. Bellum inter Lagenenres vergabair, in quo cecidit Oengur mac Muinchada. Bellum inter Connachta, id erit Druma goire, quo Rogaertas mac Caetil uictus euaret. Stragager Luigne la h. Ailello in Ccaeth ablaoe. Barisgad baclu 1ru 7 minn Rathmasic, la Donnchard mac n-Domnall, oc rait airteir ap oenaec.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini cc.º lxxxº ixº Mopir Noe abbatis Cinngarad. Cormac mac Fergaile, Dungal mac Loegaire abbar Duin Letglairi, Mael-combaire abbar Glinne da locha, Maeltuile mac Oengura, Siardail abbar Dublinne, Cinaeth mac Cenmechada ri h. Liathan, Tomaltae mac Innreachtairi ri dal n-Ciarroe, mortui sunt omnes. Bellum Cetho roir ne n-Oath Ailello pop Luigne, in quo cecidit Dubostuaet mac Blaingura, dux na triu plorante. Comburatio Ectoroma mac n-Cetho. Comotatio reliquiarum Coimsgin 7 Mochuas mic U Luigeden. Caeder

¹ *Domnall*.—The Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, King of the North of Ireland, referred to above at the year 786.

² *Inis-cain-Dega*.—Inishkeen, in the county of Louth.

³ *Fergil*.—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 784) style him an geometer ("the geometer"). Regarding this remarkable man, see Ware's *Writers of Ireland* (Harris's ed.), p. 49, and O'Conor's *Rerum Hibern. Script.*, tom. iv., p. 173. The so-called 'translator' of these Annals in Clar. 49 writes the name "Ferall," thus indicating his ignorance of the identity of "Fergil the geometer" with the "Virgilius Solivagus" of history.

⁴ *Cathal*.—Son of Muiredach of Magh-Ai (King of Connaught), whose obit is entered above at the year 701.

⁵ *Luighni*.—Otherwise called "Luighni-Connacht;" a sept that gave name to the district now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo; known in later times as the country of O'Hara.

⁶ *Ui-Aiella*.—A tribe descended from Cian, son of Oilill Oluin, King of Munster in the second century. The territory occupied by this tribe is now represented by the barony of Tirerril, co. Sligo.

⁷ *Achadh-abba*.—The "Field of the apple-tree." According to the Life of St. Finnian of Clonard, contained in the *Book of Lismore* (fol. 26, page 1,

Conaill was overthrown, and Domnall¹ escaped. Burning of Inis-cáin-Dega.² Fergil,³ abbot of Achadh-bo, died. A battle between the South Leinstermen, in which Oengus, son of Murchad, was slain. A battle between the Connaughtmen, i.e., [the battle] of Druim-Goise, from which Fogartach son of Cathal⁴ escaped, vanquished. A slaughter of the Luighni,⁵ by the Ui-Ailella,⁶ in Achadh-abla.⁷ Dishonouring of the Bachall-Isu⁸ and the relics of Patrick, by Donnchad,⁹ son of Domnall, at Rath-airthir,¹⁰ at a fair.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 789. Death of Noe, abbot of Cenn-garadh.¹¹ Cormac, son of Fergal; Dungal, son of Loegaire, abbot of Dun-lethglaise; Maelcombair, abbot of Glenn-da-locha; Maeltuile, son of Oengus; Siadail, abbot of Dubhlinn;¹² Cinaeth, son of Anmchad, King of Uí-Liathain, and Tomaltach, son of Innrechtach, King of Dalaraidé—all died. The battle of Ath-rois [gained] by the Ui-Ailella⁷ over the Luighni,⁵ in which fell Dubhdatuath, son of Flaithgus, chief of the Three Tribes.¹³ Burning of Echdruim-mac-nAedha.¹⁴ Translation of the relics of Coemgin and of Mochua Mac-U-Lugedon.¹⁵

[789.]

col. b.), there was a place called "Achadh-abhall" in Corann [now the barony of Corran], co. Sligo.

⁸ *Bachall-Isu*.—“Baculus Iesu,” the name of St. Patrick’s crozier. For some account of this remarkable relic, see *Annals of Loch Ce*, at A.D. 1538, and Todd’s *Obits, &c., of Christ Church*, Introd., p. viii., sq.

⁹ *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at the time.

¹⁰ *Rath-airthir*.—The “Eastern Rath (or Fort).” Now Oristown [in the barony of Morgallion, co. Meath], according to O’Donovan, *Four Masters*, A.D. 784, note f.

¹¹ *Cennagaradh*.—Kingarth, in Bute.

¹² *Dubhlinn*.—Dublin. The name signifies “black-pool.”

¹³ *Three Tribes*.—*ná tri plóinnt*; lit. the “three denominations.” Probably a variation of the term “Teora Connacht” (“Tripartite Connaught,” or “Three Connaughts”), applied to the three aboriginal septs of Connaught, called the “Gamanraide of Irras [Erris],” the “Fir-craibhi,” and the “Tuatha-Taidhen.” See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, p. 175. Clar. 49 renders *ná tri plóinnt* by “The Three Surnames.”

¹⁴ *Echdruim-mac-nAedha*.—Aughrim, in the par. of the same name, bar. and co. of Roscommon.

¹⁵ *Mac-U-Lugedon*.—“Son of the descendant of Lugedo.” The names of other members of this family are mentioned at the years 780 and 800.

magha illao la dal n-Ógraide. bellum Conall 7 Constantine hic regis regnum est in aliis libris.

[ct. 1an. Censo domini cc. xc. Cernach mac Muireadair, presbiter episcop Lurgan, Cusinatus mac Conaile abba rex aucto Macias, Donnagal mac Dochall rex na n-Oirteir, Artgal mac Cathal rex Connacht in hi, Soerberedd abba cluanus macc U Noi, Caincomlach episcop Finnlaigri, Sirne abba Benncair, Muireadair mac Oengusa ab Lurgan, omnes defuncti sunt. Daedall mac Tuatail mortuus est. Amlaibh rex . h. Mai mortuus est. bellum apud ablae, ubi cecidit Diarmait mac Deicce rex Tethbae, 7 Fergus mac Alraighe uictor fuit. Cathcormac ancorita, pauperavit.

Fol. 35 ab. ne n-Donnchad a Taisti du cairn mic Cainthin, post Aed nindor, in quo ceciderunt Cathal mac Echdaich rex nepotum Breithain, Maelrochtatich mac Artgra, 7 Domnall mac Colggen. Diarmata mac Mogartair, ancorita, pauperavit.

.b. [ct. 1anair. Censo domini cc. xc. i. Maelruain Tamlaetair, Arthair Rathair, Aedan . h. Concumbu, episcopi 7 militer Chripti, in pace dormiebunt; 7 Soerihus Thraig duib moritur. bellum prout Cluanus argui ubi cecidit Cinneadh mac Artgale, 7 Muirghair mac Tomaltaig uictor fuit, 7 initium regni eius.

¹ Slaughter.—Caerl, A. Ceter, B.

successors) of Patrick, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 3.

² Conall and Constantine.—Conall son of Tadhg, and Constantine son of Fergus, Kings of the Picts of Fortrenn. The "Jugulatio" of Conall is recorded under the year 807, and the death of Constantine (or "Constantin," as the name is generally written in Irish texts) under 820 in *ra.*

"Artgal.—The assumption of the pilgrim's staff by Artgal is recorded above at the year 781, as well as his pilgrimage to the island of Ia, or Hi-Coluim-Cille.

³ In other books.—in aliis libris, A. pecuniorum aliorum librorum, B.

"Ard-abla.—The "height (or hill) of the apple tree." O'Donovan identifies this place with "Lis-ard-abla," now Lissardowlin, in the parish of Templemichael, co. Longford. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 786, note q.

⁴ Conasach.—Called "Concas, descendant of Cathbath son of Echaid," in the list of the "Comarbs" (or

"By Donnchad.—ne n-Donnchad. The so-called 'translator' of these

A great slaughter¹ of the Ulidians by the Dalaraide. The battle of Conall² and Constantine³ is written in this place in other⁴ books.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 790. Cernach, son of Muiredach ; [790.] Freccmare, bishop of Lusca ; Cudinaisc, son of Conasach,⁴ abbot of Ard-Macha ; Donnghal, son of Bochall, King of the Airthera ; Artgal,⁵ son of Cathal, King of Connaught, in Ia ; Saerberg, abbot of Clonmacnoise ; Caen-comracc, bishop of Finnglais ; Sirne, abbot of Benn-chair, and Muiredhach son of Oengus, abbot of Lusca—all died. Bachaill, son of Tuathal, died. Amalgaidh, King of Ui-Maine, died. The battle of Ard-abla,⁶ where Diarmait son of Becc, King of Tethba, was slain, and Fergus son of Ailgal was victor. A destructive battle [gained] by Donnchad,⁷ from Tailtu to Carn-mic-Cairthin,⁸ over Aedh Ningor, in which were slain Cathal son of Echaid, King of Ui-Cremthain, and Maelfothart-aigh son of Artri, and Domnall son of Colgu. Dinertach son of Mogadach, an anchorite, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 791. Maelruain of Tamlacht,⁹ Aedhan [791.] ms. of Rathin, Aedhan Ua Concumba, bishops, and solders of Christ, slept in peace ; and Saermhugh of Enagh-dubh¹⁰ died. The battle of Sruth-Cluana-argai,¹¹ where Cinaedh, son of Artgal,¹² was slain, and Muirghis son of Tomaltach was victor ; and the beginning of his [Muir-

Annals in Clar. 49, mistaking the preposition *ne-n* for a proper name, calls this battle "the battle of *Ren.*"

⁸ *Carn - mic - Cairthin* : i.e., the "Cairn (or monumental heap) of Cairthin's son." This entry was greatly misunderstood by O'Conor, who took *Carn* for a man's name!

⁹ *Tamlacht*.—Tallaght, co. Dublin.

¹⁰ *Enagh-dubh* ; i.e., the "Black Marsh." Now Annaduff, in the parish of the same name, co. Leitrim.

¹¹ *Sruth-Cluana-argai*.—The "river of Cluain-argai" (or "Cluain-argaid," the nomin. form of the name as given by the *Four Masters*, A.D. 787). The name Cluain-argaid is now probably represented by that of Cloonargid, in the parish of Tibohine, county of Roscommon.

¹² *Artgal*.—The Artgal whose ob't is given at the year 790. See note ⁵, p. 270.

Bellum Aírd maccarime, ubi nepotus Cillello prop-
terati sunt, et Conocabar et Aírechtae nepotus Cathail
cesserunt, et Cathmuig mac Flaithebertaig, rex Coirpri,
et Cormac mac Duibhacri, et Breifni, cesserunt.
Uneral mac Flaithepri rex val Aran, Maelbherail mac
Aedh filii Criocairi et h. Fiachrach, Donncorci rex val
Riatai, Cathmuig rex Calraig, Tewoc princeps Corcaigh
mori, obiuerunt.

[C. 1anair. Annus domini secundum centuriam undevicesim. Dubdileiti mac Sinatich abbas aird Macae, Crunnmail Uroma in arclann abbas Cluana ipsius, Coirpri mac Laidgen in Laidgen deagabair, Domteach princeps Treoit moer, Cinneid mac Cumurgairg abbas Dergnais, Flanagal mac Taircliach abbas Uroma rathae, perireunt. Lex Comain la Cillodubri et Muirghis, post tempora Connacht. Lex Cillib barum Mumain, et ordinatio Artrorius mic Cathail in regnum Mumen. Sarugad Fionnualaig la Fionnualaig mac n-Dindanais, et eccus et inniper aird Macae, et gumi duiue ann la hU Creichtain. Receptio Fionnualaig i terum in Arvum Macae. Comitatio helicquiamum Toli.

¹ Reign.—i.e. as King of Connaught. The death of Muirghis is recorded at the year 814 *infra*.

² Cathal.—Probably Cathal, father of the Artgal mentioned at the years 781 and 790.

³ Ui-Fiachrach.—O'Donovan states (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 787, note u) that the sept of Ui-Fiachrach of Ardstrath (Ardstraw, co. Tyrone), is here meant. See Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 9, note q.

⁴ Corcach-mor.—Cork, in Munster.

⁵ Dubhdaleithi.—In the list of the successors of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 8, Dubhdaleithi is stated to have ruled during 18 years. Ware gives him only 15 years.

⁶ Druim-Inasclainn. — Dromiskin, bar. and co. of Louth.

⁷ Ladghnen.—The words *pi Laidgen*, “King of Ladghnen,” are added in A. and B., through an oversight.

⁸ South-Leinster. — Coirpri son of “Ladmen” is included in the list of Kings of Ui-Cennselaigh, in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 1), where the length of his reign is given as 14 years.

⁹ Treoit-mor. — “Great Trevet.” Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

¹⁰ The ‘Law’ of Coman.—See above, under the year 779, for a record of the third imposition of this ‘Law,’ ‘lex,’ or tribute.

ghis's] reign.¹ The battle of Ard-mic-Rimè, where the Ui-Ailella were overthrown, and Conchobar and Airechtach, grandsons of Cathal,² were slain; and Cathmugh son of Flaithbertach, King of Coirpri, and Cormac son of Dubhdacrich, King of Breifni, were slain. Bresal, son of Flathri, King of Dælaraide; Maelbresail, son of Aedh, son of Crichan, King of Ui-Fiachrach;³ Donncorei, King of Dalriada; Cathmugh, King of Calraighe, and Ternoc, superior of Corcach-Mor,⁴ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 792. Dubhdaleithi,⁵ son of Sinach, abbot of Ard-Macha; Crunnmael of Druim-Inasclainn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Coirpri son of Ladhgnen,⁶ King of South Leinster;⁷ Doimtech, superior of Treoit-mor;⁸ Cinaedh son of Cumuscach, abbot of Dermagh, [and] Flaithgel, son of Taichlech, abbot of Druim-ratha, died. The 'Law' of Coman,⁹ by Aildobur¹¹ and Muirghis, over the three divisions¹² of Connaught. The 'Law' of Ailbhe over Munster; and the ordaining of Artri, son of Cathal, to the kingship of Munster. The profanation of Faendelach, by Gormghal¹³ son of Dinnanach; and the preying and spoiling of Ard-Macha, and the killing of a man there, by the Ui-Cremthainn. Reception of Faendelach again in Ard-Macha. 'Translation' of the relics of Tole.¹⁴

[792]

¹¹ *Aildobur*. — He was abbot of Ros-Comain (Roscommon). His obit is entered at the year 799.

¹² *Three Divisions*. — See note ¹³ under the year 789 *supra*.

¹³ *Gormghal*. — In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4, Gormghal is mentioned as one of the three *Airchinnechs* (or "Herenachs") who took the office of abbot by force, and who are not commemorated in the Mass. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 181. The name of Gormghal is not included

in Ware's list of the Bishops of Armagh. But under the year 798, *infra*, he is stated to have imposed the 'Law' of Patrick over Connaught; and in the entry of his obit at the year 805, he is described as abbot of Armagh and Clones.

¹⁴ *Tole*. — See note ⁸ under A.D. 737 *supra*. In the MS. Clar. 49, the words "Ep. Clunard" are added in the handwriting of Archbishop Ussher.

fol 88 da. **Ict. 1anair.** Anno dominiccc^o xc.^o iii.^o Ciprectas
h. Faelain abbas a ipso Macae, et Affriat episcopus
a ipso Macae, in pace dormierunt in una nocte.
Tomar abbas Benncair, Ioreb nepos Cerneus abbas
cluana mac U Noig, obiuerunt. Caeniu nepos Duaire,
abbas Tomae greine, et Lerben banachinnee cluana
Bairenn, pauperes auferunt. Inugulatio Airtreas filii
Faelain. Commotatio reliquiarum Treno. Slokast
la Donnchaet ad auxilium laginentium contra
Mumenenfer. Martatio omnium interclarum Britan-
niae a gentibus. Insuper Mughdorna magne la
Ceit mac Neill.

Ict. 1anair. Anno dominiccc^o xc.^o iii.^o Brann
artracenn rex laginentium occisus est, et regina
eiur, Etene ingin Domnall Mide. Binnechta
ceterorum, mac Ceallaig, occidit eorum hi Cill cule
dumai in recta nocte port Kalendae Maii, id est
.iii.^o. regia. Occidio Cuinn mic Donnchaeta hi cric
Oa n-Olcain la Flann mac Congalair. Lorcatus Re-
pinne o geinntis, et sci doverata et do lomparo.

¹ *Ua Faelain*; i.e. descendant (or
grandson) of Faelan. A later hand
written alias O Fleadhlaigh ("alias
Ua Fleadhaigh"), as in B. Clar. 49
has O Fleai. But the orig. text in
A. agrees with the *Book of Leinster*
(p. 42, col. 8), in which Airectach
Ua Faeldain is stated to have been of
the Ui-Bresail (a sept which furnished
many bishops to the See of Armagh), and his rule is limited to one
year. The name of Airectach is not
in Ware's list of the prelates of Armagh.

² *Abbas*. — banachinnee. The
Four Masters seem to have misunder-
stood this entry, if they copied it
from the original of these Annals,
as out of Lerben banachinnee
they make Learbanban airchin-
eoch ("Learbanban, airchinneach,"

as O'Donovan renders it, *F. M.* 789).
But the office of *airchinnech*, as
O'Don. himself has explained (*Suppl.*
to *O'Reilly* in voce) was an office
filled by one of the male sex, whereas
banachinnech is Latinized "antestita"
(for "antistita") in the St. Gall MS.
(p. 66 a). Clar. 49 has "Lerben, the
abbates of Cluan Bairenn." Besides,
Cluin-Bairenn (now Cloonburren, in
the barony of Moycarn, co. Roscom-
mon) was undoubtedly a nunnery at
this time. O'Conor, of course, also
misunderstood the entry.

³ *By Gentiles*. — a gentibus, B.
The Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A.D.
791, say "by the Danes."

⁴ *Mughdorna Maghen*. — Now re-
presented by the barony of Cremorne,
in the county of Monaghan.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 793. Airectach Ua Faelain,¹ abbot of Ard-Macha, and Affiath, bishop of Ard-Macha, slept in peace on the same night. Thomas, abbot of Benn-chair, [and] Joseph Ua Cerna, abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. Cathnia Ua Guaire, abbot of Tuaim-greine, and Lerben, abbess² of Cluain-Bairenn, rested. The killing of Artri, son of Faelan. 'Translation' of the relics of Trian. A hosting by Donnchad, in aid of the Leinstermen against the Munstermen. Devastation of all the islands of Britain by Gentiles.³ Devastation of Mughdorna-Maghen⁴ by Aedh,⁵ son of Niall.

[793.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 794. Brann Ardcenn,⁶ King of the Leinstermen was slain, and his queen, Eithne, daughter of Domnall of Meath. Finsnechta 'Cethar-derc,'⁷ son of Cellach, slew them in Cill-chuile-duma,⁸ on the sixth night after the Kalends of May, i.e., the fourth day of the week. The killing of Conn, son of Donnchad, in Crich-Ua-n Olcan,⁹ by Flann son of Congalach. The burning of Rechra by Gentiles, and Sci¹⁰ was pillaged and wasted.

[794.]

¹ *Aedh*.—Aedh Oirdnidhe, whose accession to the sovereignty of Ireland is noticed under the year 796 *infra*. He was the son of Niall Frosach, King of Ireland, whose obit is recorded under the year 777 *supra*.

² *Brann Ardcenn*.—“Bran of the high head (or forehead”). The Bran, son of Muiredach, mentioned above under the year 781. See note⁸.

³ *Cethar-derc*.—“Of the four eyes.” See next note.

⁴ *Cill-chuile-duma*.—The “Church of Cuil-duma.” O’Donovan rashly suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 790, note), that this was probably the place now called Kilcool, in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow. But in the *Book of Leinster* list of the Kings of Leinster (p. 39, col. 2), Bran Ardcend, son of Muredach, and his wife, are stated to have been “burned” in

Cill-cule-dumai, in *Laighis-chuile*, which was a district in the present Queen’s County.

⁵ *Crich-Ua-n Olcan*.—The “territory of the Ui-Olcan.” O’Donovan states (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 790, note m), that this was the name of “a small district in Meath.” But he does not give any authority for the statement.

⁶ *Sci*.—The Isle of Skye, in Scotland. The text of this clause in A. and B. has *pcpi* (with a “punctum delens” under the letter *p*) *vopcpao* [evidently for *vo cpcparo*] *7oo lom paro*, “Sci (Skye) was pillaged and wasted.” For *pcp* (Skye) the *Four Masters* (at A.D. 790), have a *Sccpune* (“its [Rechra’s] shrines”), which seems an error. The compiler of these Annals evidently meant to say that Skye was pillaged and wasted.

Fornteach (mac Meanaigh) abbaír aírtho Muaisce rubita mórta rípint. Muircáid mac Fheradhaig, Tírraití mac Féarcair o cloin rípeta Óirenaíon, Dhuairé h. Tírraití ab Cluana ríota, obiúrunt.

[C. 1anair.] Cenn doimini dcc.^o xc.^o u.^o Dubhlittir Rinnghlaírr, 7 Colgus níor. Ósineachdo, Olcónuir mac Flainn fili Eire, rex Munian, rílubas 7 erigori 7 ancoruitas, dorpmisrunt. Ófra ríex bonur Anghlorum mórtaisr eit. Ógusoniusr aírtho Muaisce, Eén mac Cernais, mórtaisr eit inmatuira mórta. Senchan abbaír Cille aéaird dróma ríota 7 Diúr, 7 Suibne abbaír Aéa truisim, 7 Moenac mac Oengusra ríscap Lúicean, omnegr obiúrunt. Mac Féarcais[u]ra ri .h. tóbríus, Ósineachair **[fol. 35 b.]** hoa Daire dux Ciarráide, mórtaisr ríunt. Catt Aéa ren, ubi Muirghir euairt. Clochus erigori 7 ancoruita Cluana iaird in páise quiesuit.

[C. 1anair.] Cenn doimini dcc.^o xc.^o u.^o Mór Domhnachra (mic Domhnall) rísgir. Téann 7 innreachtair mic Domhnall rípatrui eisr.

O thuis doimain cialla cain,
U. mile bláidán bhorprádatas,
I fóis is fét feirmeas ríin,
Co clois ec deisig mic Domhnall.

Cumhreach mac Fodartair, rex deirceirt Óireag, in cleiricatu; Róteachtaí Crotibe, 7 Muirheadaí mac Flainn garad, rex gentir mic Ercas, 7 Crumhael mac Fíordair, 7 Cúroí mac Oengusra rex genereig Loidair,

¹ *Maenach*.—The form of the name (in the genit.) in A. and B. is Meanaigh, (nomin. Meanaich). But in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 42, col. 3), it is Moenach, in the genit. form; nomin. Moenuch.

² *Dubhlittir*.—See above at the year 779.

³ *Of Munster*.—Munnen, A.; Munian, B.

⁴ *Ofa*.—King of the Mercians. His death is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 794, and again at 796, which latter is the correct date.

⁵ *Cill-achaidh o' Druim-fola*—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's county.

⁶ *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

⁷ *Ciarraighe*.—The Four Masters

Foendelach (son of Maenach¹), abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly. Murchadh, son of Feradhach; Tipraiti, son of Ferchar, from Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and Guaire Ua Tipraiti, abbot of Cluain-fota, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 795. Dubhlittir² of Finn-glais, and [795.] Colgu Ua Duinechda, Olcobhur, son of Flann, son of Erc, King of Munster,³ [and] scribes, and bishops, and anchorites, 'fell asleep.' Offa,⁴ a good king of the English, died. Echu, son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died an untimely death. Senchan, abbot of Cill-achaith of Druim-fota,⁵ and of Biror, and Suibhne, abbot of Ath-truim,⁶ and Moenach, son of Oengus, vice-abbot of Lusca —all died. Mac Fergg[u]sa, King of Ui-Briuin, [and] Duinechaith Ua Daire, chief of Ciarrайдhe,⁷ died. The battle of Ath-fen,⁸ where Muirgis got off. Clothcu, bishop and anchorite of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 796. Death of Donnchad (son of [796.] Domnall), King of Tara, and of Innrechtach, son of Domnall, his brother.

From the world's beginning, meanings fair,
Five thousand momentous years,
Here in happy way it was,
Till the death of Domnall's good son was heard.

Cumuscach, son of Fogartach, King of the South of Breh, in religion; Rothechtach of Croebh, and Muiredach, son of Flann Garadh, King of Cinel-Mic-Erca, and Crunmael son of Ferdacrich, and Curoi son of

(at A.D. 791) write this name "Ciarrraighe-Ai," the ancient name of a district near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon, subsequently known as Clann-Keherny.

¹ *Ath-fen*,—Probably the "Ath-féne" in Ciarragi-Ai (see last note).

mentioned in *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 21 b.

² *From*.—The original of these lines (which is not in B.) is in the top margin of fol. 35 b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where it should be included in the text.

7. Ceilmeadhair equonimus cluana mic Noig, omnes mortui sunt. bellum Oromata nis, in quo cecidere sunt duo filii Domnall, id est, Finnechta et Diarmait hodus per fratrem eius, et Finnechta mac Pollamaire, et alii multi qui non numerati sunt. Aed mac Neill filii Fergusoni vicerunt.

Cia dono éair Aed la Domnall, coigear cicar;
Bri Aed finn fir i cat Oromata nis no hicat.

Conval filia Murcotha, abatissra tige rruite Cille dapo, dothmunt. Uargatatio Mid i la Aed mac Neill fratre, et initium regni eius.

[C. 1anair. Anno domini 700. xc. iii. Ethusur nepos Ticholla, abbas Cille dapo, mortuus est. Comburto ipse Ratramus o genitib, et boriuit na cric do breit, et regis Doconnra do brireath doasib, et innredda maria doasib cene, etiis Eriinn et Ulbarum. Rorunnan imlecho pia, et Conomac mac Murthnebo nepos Guaire Oiron, regis Cluana mic Noig, regnabunt.

¹ *Ailmhair*.—O'Conor misprints this name “Ailine-Daire [Derrensis],” taking *Ailine* (recte *Ailme*) as the full name, and *daire* (recte *dhair*) as representing *Derrensis* (“Derry”). Clar. 49 gives the name, as it would be pronounced, “Ailmear.”

² *Druim-righ*.—“Dorsum regis,” or the “King's ridge.” O'Donovan (*Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 798, note w) identifies this place with Drumree, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

³ *Odur*.—Translated “yellowe,” in Clar. 49.

⁴ *That are not numbered*.—So in Clar. 49. The original of this clause is not in B., which goes to prove that the so-called translator of Clar. 49 did not follow the text of MS. B.

⁵ *Ardh*; i.e., Aedh Oirdnidhe, son

of Niall Frasach, King of Ireland.

⁶ *Aedh*: i.e., Aedh Allan (or Aedh Aldan), as a gloss over the name indicates. He was King of Ireland, and was slain (see above under the year 742) by Domnall, son of Murchad, who succeeded him in the sovereignty.

⁷ *Domnall*.—A gloss over the name in A. has *muc Murchada* (“son of Murchad”). See last note. These lines (which are not in B.) are written in the lower margin of fol. 85 b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be inserted in the text.

⁸ *Tech-sruithe*.—The ‘translator’ in Clar. 49 renders this term by “house of the wise.” But over the word

Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, and Ailmehair,¹ steward of Clonmacnoise—all died. The battle of Druim-righ,² in which were slain two sons of Domnall, viz.: Finsnechta, and Diarmait Odur,³ his brother, and Finsnechta, son of Follaman, and many more that are not numbered.⁴ Aedh,⁵ son of Niall, son of Fergal, was victor.

Though Aedh⁶ was slain by Domnall,⁷ a fierce triumph;
By the true, fair Aedh,⁸ in the battle of Druim-righ,⁹ it was avenged.

Condal, daughter of Murchadh, abbess of the Tech-sruithe¹⁰ in Cill-dara, slept. The wasting of Midhe by Aedh,¹¹ son of Niall Frasach,¹² and the commencement of his reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 797. Eudus Ua Dicholla, abbot of Cill-dara, died. Burning of Inis-Patraicc¹³ by Gentiles; and they carried off the preys of the districts; and the shrine of Dochonna was broken by them; and other great devastations¹⁴ [were committed] by them both in Ireland and Alba. Forinnan of Imlech-Fia,¹⁵ and Condmach, son of Muirmidh,¹⁶ descendant of Guaire Aidhne,¹⁷ scribe of Clonmacnoise, died. [797.]

"wise," an old hand, probably Ussher's, has written "q. fire"? Tech-sruithe means "house of se-niora."

⁸ *Frasach*. — *frasach* (the gen. form of *frasach*, "of the showers"), added in B. See note ⁹, p. 169, note ¹⁰, p. 280, and note ¹¹, p. 248, *supra*.

¹⁰ *Inis-Patraicc*. — "Patrick's Island." O'Donovan thought this was St. Patrick's Island, near Skerries, co. Dublin. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 793, note y. But Dr. Todd understood Peel, in the Isle of Man (which was anciently called *Insula Patricii*), to have been intended. *Cogadh Gaed*

hel re Gallaibh, Introd., xxxv. note ¹.

¹¹ Great devastations. — *inno-neora maha*. Wrongly translated "the spoyles of the sea," in Clar. 49, and also by Todd, *Cog. Gaedhel*, &c. Introd. p. xxxv.

¹² *Imlech-Fia*. — See note ⁹, p. 194 *supra*.

¹³ *Of Muirmidh*. — *Muirneeo*, A. B. The *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 793) have the name in the genit. form *Uinbortha*; the nomin. of which would be *Uinbortha*.

¹⁴ *Guaire Aidhne*. — *Oiron*, in A. and B. See note ¹¹, p. 118 *supra*.

ICL 1an air. Anno domini vcc.º xc.º viii.º bellum
 Duin ganiba inter Connacht inuicem, ubi Coirapač
 mac Duinn, et Daircebač, et alii multi ceciderunt, et
 Muirghis mac Tomaltair victor fuit. bellum
 Finnubrač hi Tečba, ubi reges multi occisi sunt,
 fol 36 aa. in eis, Reges mac Algaile, Coirapač mac Ceterepnaič,
 reges genorum Coirrui. 1. Dubinnrech mac Mertgale
 et Murchad mac Conman. Murchad mac Domnall
 victor fuit. lugulatio Blatamic mic Guaire, abbatum
 Cluana fota Boetain, o Maelpuanair et o Pollamain
 filium Donnchada. hic magna in qua multi homines
 et pecora perirent. Domnall mac Donnchada uolore
 et fratribus suis iugulatus est. Reges mac Segni,
 abbas Rechrainne, obiit. Omnes abbas cluana mic
 Noiř, Ceterepnaič abbas Glinne da loča, et Siatdal. h.
 Comain abbas Cille acarid, et Liannacatāc Feiranann, et
 Siubne Cille deilge, et Breiflen Deirpre uitam finierunt.
 In laiccomart hi feil Mičeil, via n-erpteo in tene
 di nim. Lex patrum fop Connacta, la Gorragal
 mac Domataig. Cillil mac Inprechtair rex .h.
 Mane Connacht, mortuus est, Dunflait filia
 Flatebertair mic Lo[n]gric doptimisit.

ICL 1an air. Anno domini vcc.º xc.º ix.º Cirmeardach
 abbas Benncair, Connlae mac Mertgale, Cildobur
 abbas noī Comain, Míntenač abbas Glinne da loča,

¹ *Dun-Ganiba*.—“Dun-Gainbhe,” in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 794.

² *Themselves*.—inuicem, A., B. The corresponding word in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is perīn, “themselves.”

³ *Muirghis*.—King of Connacht at the time.

⁴ *Finnabhair*.—Supposed to be the place now called Fennor, in the parish of Rathconnell, bar. of Moyashel and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath.

⁵ *Murchad*.—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 794) write the name “Muiredach.” The death of a “Muiredach son of Domnall, King of Meath,” is entered at the year 801 *infra*.

⁶ *Cluain-fota-Bretain*; i.e., “Bae-tan’s long meadow.” Now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath.

⁷ *Rechrainne*.—Genit. form “Rechrann,” or “Rechrainne.” This was the old Irish name of Rathlin Island, off the coast of Antrim, and also of

Kal. Jan. A.D. 798. The battle of Dun-Ganiba¹ [798.] between the Connaughtmen themselves,² in which Coscrach, son of Donn, and Gaiscedhach, and many others, were slain; and Muirghis,³ son of Tomaltach, was victor. The battle of Finnabhair⁴ in Tethba, where many kings were slain, i.e., Fergus son of Algall, Coscarach son of Ceithernach, [and] the Kings of Cinel-Coirpri, viz., Dubhinnrecht son of Artgal, and Murchad son of Condmach. Murchad,⁵ son of Domnall, was victor. The killing of Blathmac, son of Guaire, abbot of Cluain-fota-Baetain,⁶ by Maelruanaigh and Follaman, sons of Donnchad. Great snow, in which great numbers of men and cattle perished. Domnall, son of Donnchad, was treacherously slain by his brothers. Feradhach, son of Segeni, abbot of Rechra,⁷ died. Anaili, abbot of Clonmacnoise; Ceithernach, abbot of Glenn-da-locha; Siadhal Ua Comain, abbot of Cill-achaidh;⁸ Fiannachtach of Ferna; Suibhne of Cill-delge, and Breislen of Berre,⁹ ended their lives. The 'lamchomairt'¹⁰ on the festival of St. Michael, of which was said the "fire from Heaven." The 'Law' of Patrick¹¹ over Connaught, by Gormgal,¹² son of Dindatach. Ailill, son of Indrechtach, King of Ui-Maine of Connaught, died. Dunflaith, daughter of Flaithbertach,¹³ son of Loingsech, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 799. Airmedhach, abbot of Bennchair;¹⁴ Connla, son of Artgal; Aildobur,¹⁵ abbot of Ros-Comain, [799.]

Lambay Island, off the coast of the co. Dublin; and it is uncertain which of these islands, in each of which there was an ecclesiastical establishment of Columbian foundation, is here meant.

¹ *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's county.

² *Breislen of Berre*.—See under the year 778 *supra*.

³ 'Lamchomairt.' — See above under the year 771; p. 240, note¹.

¹¹ *The Law of Patrick*.—See under the years 733, 736, 766, and 782 *supra*; and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, Introd., p. iv., sq.

¹² *Gormgal*.—See above, under the year 792.

¹³ *Flaithbertach*.—King of Ireland. His death, "in clericatu," is recorded under the year 764 *supra*.

¹⁴ *Bennchair*.—Bangor, co. Down.

¹⁵ *Aildobur*.—See under the year 792.

perireunt. *Lingreic* mac Fiachnae, abbas Domini let-gluinige, *Conimiac* mac Donit abbas Copeusse morte, perireunt. *Reipgil* nepos Tairdri, regis Luscan, mortuus. *Cilill* mac *Reipgura*, rex deinceps Ured, trahectus est de equo suo in circulo regie filii Cuilinn Luscan, et continuo mortuus est. *Belliolum* inter genus *Lingaire* et genus *Arongail*, in quo cecidit *Fiongalach* mac Dunlainge. *Conall* mac *Neill* et *Congalach* mac *Cennguta* vicerer erant, causa interfectionis fratrum sui, id est *Saelbi*. *Popritio* reliquiarum *Conlaid* hi regis oir arguit. *Catcoircraobh* itip na hUrrerebu inuicem immane Lingren, ubi ceciderunt *Maelocta* patric abbas Daire eitnig, et *Conmal* mac *Cernnach*.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini 700.^c *Popritio* reliquiarum Ronaen filii Beric in area auri et argenti. Vol. 86 ab. *Feirolemid*. H. *Lugadon*, abbas cluana *Volcan*, mortuus est. *Bellum* inter Ultu et nepotem Ecdac Coedo, in quo cecidit Echu mac Milella rex Coedo, et

^a *Dun-lethglaise*.—Downpatrick, co. Down.

^b *Corach-mor*; i.e., the “Great marsh.” Cork, in Munster.

^c *On the festival of Mac Cuilinn.*—The obit of Mac Cuilinn (whose real name was Cuinnidh), patron of Lusk, co. Dublin, is recorded under the year 497, *supra*. His day in the Calendar is September 6.

^d *A battle.*—*Belliolum*, A., B. The corresponding word in the *Anna Fitor Mast.*, A.D. 795, is *romanecc*, a “conflict,” or “encounter.”

^e *His brother*, i.e., *Faillhe*.—Faillhe was apparently the brother of Fiongalach, who was slain in this battle, and therefore son of Dunlaing, chief of Cinel-Ardgall, whose obit is recorded at the year 746, *supra*.

^f *Conlaed*.—First bishop of Kildare. His obit is given above under the year 591. Regarding the shrine in which his relics were placed, see Messingham’s *Florilegium*, p. 199, and Petrie’s *Round Towers*, pp. 194–201.

^g *Airthera*.—A tribe inhabiting a district the name of which has been Latinized “Orientales,” and “Regio Orientalium.” The territory of this tribe is now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the “east” of the county Armagh.

^h *Magh-Lingsen*.—The “Plain of Lingeen.” Obviously some plain in the district now forming the baronies of Orior, in the co. of Armagh. Not identified.

ⁱ *Desire Eithneigh*. — O’Donovan.

[and] Mimtenacha, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, died. Loing-sech, son of Fiachna, abbot of Dun-lethglaise;¹ Condmach, son of Donit, abbot of Corcach-mor,² died. Fergil Ua Taidhg, scribe of Lusca, slept. Ailill son of Fergus, King of the South of Bregh, was thrown from his horse on the festival of Mac Cuilinn³ of Lusca, and died immediately. A battle⁴ between the Cinel-Loeghaire and Cinel-Ardgail, in which Fiangularach, son of Dunlaing, was slain. Conall son of Niall, and Conghalach son of Aengus, were victors On account of the killing of his brother, i.e., Failbhe⁵ [it was fought]. The placing of the relics of Conlaed⁶ in a shrine of gold and silver. A destructive battle among the Airthera⁷ themselves, in Magh-Lingsen,⁸ where Maelochtaraigh, abbot of Daire-Eithnigh,⁹ and Conmal, son of Cernach, were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 800. The placing of the relics of [800.] Ronan,¹⁰ son of Berach, in a shrine of gold and silver. Feidlimid Ua Lugadon,¹¹ abbot of Cluain-Dolcain,¹² died. A battle between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach-Cobho,¹³ in which fell Echu, son of Ailill, King of Cobho. And

following the *Martyr. Donegal* at November 3, and a note in the *Feliré of Oengus* at the same date, which state that there was a "Doire (or Daire)-Ednech," otherwise called "Daire-na-flann," in Eoghanacht-Caisil, identifies this place with the townland of Derrynavlan, in the parish of Graystown, barony of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 795, note h.) But the accuracy of this identification seems questionable.

¹⁰ *Ronan*.—He was the patron of the church of Druim-Inasclainn, now Dromiskin, in the barony and county of Louth. His death, from the plague called the 'buidhe-conaill,'

otherwise called 'cron-conaill' (see note ⁴, p. 54, *supra*) is entered at the year 604 in the *Ann. Four Mast.*; and in the *Chron. Scotorum* at A.D. 661–664.

¹¹ *Feidlimid Ua Lugadon*.—"Feidlimid, descendant of Lugadu." See under the years 780 and 789, for mention of other members of the family of Ua Lugadon, abbots of Cluain-Dolcain (Clondalkin, near Dublin).

¹² *Cluain-Dolcain*.—See last note.

¹³ *Ui-Echach-Cobho*.—The descendants of Rochair Cobha, from whom the baronies of Iveagh, (Ui-Echach), in the co. Down have been so called. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqu.*, p. 350.

ceasairt Caireall mac Cathail ex parte atque regia belli, et exercitum eius vicit. Óengal mac Segeini, abbas ius, anno principatus eius .xxx. dormiuit. Ruamur abbas domnac Sechnaill mortuus est. Óengal filius Cathail, regina Donnchada, mortua est. Óengal mac Domngale, de genere Loegaire, a fratribus eius doloris occisus est. Cathraonaic mac Cathail Moenraig, et Ninnibanc ancorita, pauperant. Cetera pluvialia.

¹Cat. Ianair. Anno dominicecccc^o 1.^o Muirendac mac Domnaill in Mide mortuus est. Slokast la h Aedh regi Mide, eo ipso anno Mide inter ducem Donnchada, id est, Concoðar et Cilell. Cilell mac Cormaic abbas Slane, parient et iudeorum optime, obiit. Óengal mac Anmcadha rex Oirraiagi mortuus est. Macoidi Arpiroboran abbas Benncair, Muirendac mac Olcobaip abbas cluana regis Óengnaion, Corcraic nepos Broich abbas Lusmarie, Clemente Tige da glas, omnes feliciter uitam in pace finierunt. Artri mac Cilella, rex Musdorue magan, mortuus est. Eugenius filius Donnchada, regina regis Temoriae, mortua est. Tochal

¹ *Bresal*.—See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 386.

² *Domnach - Sechnaill*; i.e. the "church of Sechnall." Now Dunsshaughlin, in the barony of Rathoath, co. Meath.

³ *Bebail*.—This name means "Woman of Fál," (Fál being a bardic name for Ireland). In the Tract on celebrated women in the *Book of Lecan* (p. 391a), where the name is written "Bebail," this lady is stated to have been the daughter of a "Cathal King of Ulad," and the mother of Aengus (the Oengus whose obit is given at the year 829 *infra*),

and of Maelruansaidh (ob. 842 *infra*). But the ancient lists of the Kings of Ulad have no king named Cathal.

⁴ *Cathal*.—See last note.

⁵ *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland. His obit is given above at the year 796.

⁶ *Summer*.—Órcay, B.

⁷ *Aedh*.—King of Ireland.

⁸ *Aporcrossan*.—Applecross, in Ross-shire, Scotland. The foundation of the church of Aporcrossan by St. Maelrubha, abbot of Bangor in the co. Down, is recorded above at the year 672. Regarding the identification of Aporcrossan, and the etymology

Cairell, son of Cathal, fell on the other side of the battle; and his army was victorious. Bresal,¹ son of Segeni, abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep' in the 31st year of his government. Ruannus, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,² died. Beftáil,³ daughter of Cathal,⁴ queen of Donnchad,⁵ died. Bresal, son of Gormgal, of the Cinel-Loeghaire, was deceitfully slain by his brothers. Cathrannach, son of Cathal of Maenmagh, and Nindidh, an anchorite, rest. A rainy summer.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 801. Muiredach, son of Domnall, [801.] King of Midhe, died. A hosting by Aedh⁷ upon Midhe, when he divided Midhe between two sons of Donnchad, viz., Concobhar and Ailill. Ailill, son of Cormac, abbot of Slane, a wise man, and most excellent judge, died. Fergal, son of Anmchadh, King of the Osraighi, died. Macoigi of Aporcrosan,⁸ abbot of Bennchair; Muiredach, son of Olcobhar, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain;⁹ Cos-crach Ua Froich, abbot of Lughnadh,¹⁰ and Clemens of Tir-da-glas¹¹—all ended¹² their lives happily in peace. Artri, son of Ailill, King of Mugdhorna-Magan,¹³ died. Euginis,¹⁴ daughter of Donnchad,¹⁵ Queen of the King of

of the name, see the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, July, 1849, pp. 299, 300.

¹ *Cluain-ferta-Brendain*.—Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

¹⁰ *Lughnadh*.—Louth, in the county of Louth.

¹¹ *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

¹² *All ended, &c.*—B. has merely omitted the puncti. But Clar. 49 follows the MS. A.

¹³ *Mugdhorna-Magan*.—Otherwise written Mughdorna - Maighen, and

Mughdorne. Now represented by the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan.

¹⁴ *Euginis*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 797, the name is more correctly written Euginia for "Eugenia." But A., B., and Clar. 49 have "Euginis," although O'Donovan, in his ed. of the *Four Masters* (A.D. 797, note s), quoting from the version of this Chronicle in the MS., Clar. 49, prints *Euginia*.

¹⁵ *Donnchad*; i.e. Donnchad, son of Domnall, King of Ireland, whose obit is recorded at the year 796, *supra*.

loča Riac̄ la Muirghis⁹. 1 Columbae cille a gentibus
combūcta erit.

Ict. Ianair. Anno dominicccc.ii. Quier Flann
mic Nargale, qui in temptatione dolopis xii. anno
incubuit.

Cipriann abbas Taithlačtai Maelruain
pasparuit in pace. Dunchao mac Conchale, rex loča
Cal, a fratribus suis iugulatus est. Aertgal mac
Cathraig, rex incolae Culenrigi, de genere Eugani,
iugulatus est. Bellum subi Conaill inter duos
filios Donnchada, ubi Alill cecidit et Concobar
victor fuit. Oengur mac Muirghis, rex nepotum

Fol. 36.aa. Raifki, iugulatus est dolore a roci⁹ Binnecht⁹ filii
Ceallaič, confrilio regis sui. Bellolum inter boscos et
acmes Moenmagi, in quo multi interfecti sunt.

.b. Ict. Ianair. Anno dominicccc.iii. Domnall mac
Aedha muintheirg, rex aquilonis, mortuus est. Riachra
mac Tuatail, rex nepotum Teig, mortuus est. Quier
Caratberan abbat⁹ Biror. Cormac mac Conaill,
equonimus filium Neill duabus uicibus in uno mense.
Raeflan mac Ceallaič princeps Cille Dao, et Cerneac
mac Dunchao rex Musgoorne, perireunt. Congregatio
renatorum nepotum Neill, cui dux erat Connac

¹ King of "Temoria"; (or K. of 'Tara'). See Ann. *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 797, and O'Donovan's note regarding this entry.

² *Loch-Riach*.—The structure here referred to as having been demolished must have been some fortress in Loch-Riach, the lake from which the town of Loughrea, co. Galway, has derived its name.

³ *Muirghis*.—Muirghis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, the beginning of whose reign is noticed at the year 791, *supra*. O'Conor, with his usual inaccuracy, translates

the proper name 'Muirghis' by 'predonibus maritimis.'

⁴ *Of Narghal*.—Nargale, A. Clar. 49 has "Argaile" ("of Argal"). But the *Four Mast.* (798) have Nærgeile. MS. B. has Nargale ("of Narghal".)

⁵ *Tamlacht-Maelruain*.—Now Tallaght, in the co. of Dublin.

⁶ *Loch-Cal*.—Loughgall, co. Armagh.

⁷ *Culen-rigi*.—See note ¹¹, p 187, *supra*.

⁸ *Rubha-Conaill*.—Now Rathconnell, in the parish of the same

'Temoria,'¹ died. The demolition of Loch-Riach² by Muirghis.³ I-Coluim-Cille was burned by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 802. The repose of Flann, son of Narghal,⁴ who suffered for sixteen years from severe sickness. Airfhinnan, abbot of Tamlacht-Maelruain,⁵ rested in peace, Dunchad, son of Conghal, King of Loch-Cal,⁶ was slain by his brothers. Artgal, son of Cathasach, King of the Island of Culen-rigi,⁷ of the Cinel-Eogain, was slain. The battle of Rubha-Conaill,⁸ between two sons of Donnchad, where Ailill was slain, and Concobhar was victorious. Oengus, son of Mughron,⁹ King of the Ui-Failghi, was deceitfully slain by the companions of Finsnechta,¹⁰ son of Cellach, by their King's advice. A little battle between the Sogen¹¹ and the sept of Maenmagh, in which many persons were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 803. Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg,^{[803.] nis.} King of the North,¹² died. Fiachra, son of Tuathal, King of the Ui-Teig,¹³ died. The repose of Caratbran, abbot of Biror. Cormac, son of Conall, steward of Lusca, died. Pillaging of the Leinstermen, by the son of Niall,¹⁴ twice in one month. Faelan, son of Cellach, abbot of Cill-dara, and Cernach, son of Dunchad, King of Mughdorna, died. An assembly of the senators¹⁵ of the Ui-Neill, in Dun-

name, a mile and a half to the east of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

¹ Of Mughron. -- *t* Domnall ("or of Domnall"), as in the List of Kings of Ui-Falge, *Book of Leinster*, p 40, col. 3. *The Four Mast.*, at A.D. 798, write Ua Mughoirn, "grandson of Mughron."

¹⁰ Finsnechta. -- King of Leinster, (ob. A.D. 807, *infra*).

¹¹ Sogen. -- Maenmagh. Septs of the powerful tribe of Ui-Maine (or Hy-Man). See O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Man*, and map prefixed.

¹² King of the North. -- *pex aquilonis*, A., B. The words *p* in *tuathc*, the Irish equivalent, are added by way of gloss in B.

¹³ Ui-Teig. -- This was the tribename of the Ui-Cellaigh-Cualann (or "descendants of Cellach Cualann," King of Leinster; ob. A.D. 714 *supra*), who were seated in the north of the present county of Wicklow.

¹⁴ The son of Niall, i.e., Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland, and son of Niall Frosach, also King of Ireland. See above at the years 762, 777.

¹⁵ Senators. -- *penetroppum*, A. The entry regarding this assembly is more

abbar Aileadh macae, i n-dun chuaer. Bellum inter nepotes Cremtaein inuicem, ubi ceciderunt Echu mac Cathail et Domnall mac Echtae, et Dubroir et alii multi, et Donnalocheair mac Artrrae uictori sunt. Slogeas n-Aledo oirbheisti docum laigen co ru gall finnechta in laigen do Aledo. Tonitruum ualidum cumuen to 7 igni in nocte precedenti regiam Patriam diripante plurimorum hominum, id est mille et decem miliorum et tunc Corco Barcinn, et mare diripiit incolam finitae in terris parteret, et illud mare cum harenam terram finitae abrundit, id est in eis da boo deac vi. Ipin bliadainri dana po raepla cleirich harenus ap pecht et ap rluasige la hille oirnig, do brenth Rathaird na Canoine. Taibirt ceannannus cen cat do coluim cille cheolach, hoc anno.

¹Ct. 1anair. Anno dominicccc. 111. Muireshach mac Cormacis abbar Leitghlinne, Dubduin mac hilgesura, mortui sunt. Cuana, abbar mainistriach Duiti, [obit]. Moena mac Colgen, abbar Lufcan,

fully given by the *Four Masters* (at A.D. 799) than in these Annals.

¹ *Dun-Cuair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Rath-Cuair, now Rathcore, in the barony of Lower Moyenrath, co. Meath. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 799, note d.

² *Son of Artri*.—mac Artrrae. Not in B.

³ *Oirdnidhe*.—coprigi, A.; the words uel Oirnidhe being written over it. Oirnidhe, B.

⁴ *Aedh*.—Here follows, in the text in B., the entry which is the last but one for this year in A.

⁵ *Dispersing*.—diripante, MSS. The corresponding expression in *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 799) is go no man-

tar ("so that there were slain"), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (804) co no manb ("which killed"). The *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghegan's Transl.) have "put assunder." This great disturbance of the elements forms one of the "Wonders of Ireland," a curious list of which is given in Todd's *Irish Nennius*, pp. 192-219.

⁶ *Corco-Bascinn*.—The S.W. part of the co. Clare.

⁷ *Island of Fita*.—O'Donovan says that, "according to the tradition in the country, this is the island now called Inis-caerach, or Mutton-Island, lying opposite Kilmurry-Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare." *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 799, note g.

Cuair,¹ of which Condmach, abbot of Ard-Macha, was leader. A battle among the Ui-Cremthain themselves, wherein were slain Echu son of Cathal, and Domnall son of Echaidh, and Dubhrois, and many others; and Donnclochair, son of Artri,² was the victor. A hosting by Aedh Oirdnidhe³ to Leinster, when Finsnechta, King of Leinster, submitted to Aedh.⁴ Great thunder, with wind and lightning, on the night before the festival of Patrick, dispersing⁵ a great number of people, that is, a thousand and ten men, in the country of Corco-Bascinn⁶; and the sea divided the Island of Fita⁷ into three parts. And the same sea covered the land of Fita with sand, to the extent of the land of 12 cows. In this year, moreover, the clergy of Ireland were exempted from expeditions and hostings, by Aedh Oir[d]nidhe, according to the judgment of Fathadh-na-Canoine⁸. The giving of Cenannas⁹ in this year, without battle, to Colum-Cille the musical.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 804. Muiredhach, son of Aimirgin, abbot of Leithglen, [and] Dubhduin, son of Irgus, died. Cuana, abbot of Manistir-Buiti,¹⁰ [died]. Moenach, son of Colgu, abbot of Lusca, a good lector, unhappily,¹¹ and

[804.]

¹ *Fathadh-na-Canoine*.—"Fathadh of the Canon" (or "the Canonist"). This entry, which is written in the margin of A., in a later hand, forms part of the text in B. The exemption of Irish ecclesiastics from military service, through the alleged decision of Fathadh (or Fothadh) the Canonist, has been the subject of discussion by several writers on Irish History. See O'Donovan's *Four M.*, A.D. 799, note e, and the authorities there quoted; O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 364, *sq.*; and Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, III., 244. It is worthy of observation that the

compilers of these Annals seem to have attached but slight importance to an event regarded with such interest by many other Irish Historical writers, ancient and modern.

² *Cenannas*. — Kells, co. Meath. This entry, which is part of the text in B., and is added in the margin in A., in *al man*, seems to be a quotation from some poem; only that the final words (*hoc anno*) in A. (not in B.) would spoil the metre.

¹⁰ *Manistir-Buiti*. — Monasterboice, co. Louth.

¹¹ *Unhappily*. — *in poicitean*. Not in B.

Lecton bonorum, infidelitatem et lacrimabiliter uitam finivit. Pine abatissra Cille dauro obiit. Dubain, princeps Cluana ipsius, patribus utriusque auctoritate regis. Cerneac mac Beresfido, rex Loche Gabor, mortuus est. Slogast n-Oedha co Dun Cuader, eo ipso anno Laikeus ieiunia da Muirendach, id est. Muirendach mac Ruadrae, et Muirendach mac Uraein. Insularatio Cormaic mīc Muirgisi regis abbatis Varlice, et uartatio portae Ciaraide la Muirgir. Muircearta mac Donnagale, rex Ureibene, mortuus est. Cellachair cum oratoorio nouo auctoritate.

Fol. 86b.
¶ Et Ianair. Annus dominicccc. u. in quibus periclitentia magna in Hibernia incola optima erit. Gormgal mac Dindagad, abbas aucto Macus et Cluana eius, obiit. Congal mac Moenach, abbas Slane, parvus, in uirginitate dormiens. Pinnechta mac Ceallaidh regnum suum accepit. Lex patricii la hAed mac Neill. Merr moer. Loizec doctur Benncair quiescit. Familiaiae lae occidit a gentilibus, id est LXIII. Connmac, iudea nepotum Uruin, mortuus est.

¹ Was added.—αντικαὶ εἴτε, A.

² Loch-Gabor.—Now Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

³ Dun-Cuair.—Rathcore, co. Meath. See under the year 808.

⁴ Muiredach.—His obit is given at the year 828 *infra*.

⁵ Muiredach.—Ob. 817 *infra*.

⁶ Baslec.—Baslick, in the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon.

⁷ Ciarrайдhe.—Or Ciarraidhe-Ai, afterwards called, and still known by the name of, Clann-Keherny; a district in the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pt. III., c. 46.

⁸ Muirgis; i.e. Muirgis son of Tomaltach, King of Connacht.

⁹ Died. — mortui sunt (for mortuus est), A. B.

¹⁰ Cill-achaidh.—Killeigh, in the parish and barony of Geashill, King's County.

¹¹ In which.—in quibus, A. Not in B. There is evidently some error.

¹² Broke out.—The words incola opta εἴτε are not in B.

¹³ Gormgal.—See above at the years 792, and 798.

¹⁴ Dindagad.—Written Dindanaigh in the genit. form (nomin. Dindanach), at 792 *supra*, and [D]indnataig (nom. [D]indnatach) in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42. col. 4.

¹⁵ Cluain-eois.—A variation of the name usually written "Cluain-eois"; now Clones, co. Monaghan.

lamentably, ended his life. Finè, abbess of Cill-dara, died. Dubhdabairenn Ua Dubhain, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, was added¹ to his fathers. Cernach, son of Fergus, King of Loch-Gabor,² died. A hosting of Aedh to Dun-Cuair,³ when he divided Leinster between two Muiredachs, viz :—Muiredach⁴ son of Ruaidhri, and Muiredach⁵ son of Bran. The killing of Cormac, son of Muirgis, abbot of Baslec,⁶ and the devastation of Ciarraighe⁷ afterwards by Muirgis.⁸ Muirchertach, son of Donngal, King of Breifni, died.⁹ Cill-achaïdh,¹⁰ with the new oratory, was burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 805. In which¹¹ a great plague [805.] broke out¹² in the island of Ireland. Gormgal¹³ son of Dindagad,¹⁴ abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-auis,¹⁵ died. Conghal, son of Moenach, abbot of Slane, a wise man, died in chastity. Finsnechta, son of Cellach, obtained his kingdom.¹⁶ The ‘Law’ of Patrick by Aedh, son of Niall. Great abundance of acorns. Loithech, doctor, of Bennchair, died. The ‘family’ of Ia slain by Gentiles, that is, [to the number of] sixty-eight. Connmach, judge of Ui-Briuin, died. Flaithnia, son of Cinaedh, King of

¹⁶ *Obtained his kingdom.* —*p̄egnum p̄uum accepit.* Finsnechta became King of Leinster, in succession to Bran, son of Muridach, whom he put to death by burning in the year 794, as above recorded under that year. He seems to have afterwards incurred the hostility of the King of Ireland, for under the year 803, *supra*, the latter is stated to have made an expedition into Leinster, and received the submission of Finsnechta. But he seems to have resigned his kingship, or been deposed in the next year (804 of these Annals), when King Aedh is stated to have divided Leinster between “two Muireuachs.” The

Four Masters, at A.D. 800 (=804 of these Annals, and 805 of the common reckoning), represent Finsnechta as having entered into religion. In the List of Kings of Leinster, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, Finsnechta is said to have again assumed his kingdom, after twice defeating the two sons of Ruaidhri (one of whom was probably the Muiredach son of Ruaidhri, who was made King of the half of Leinster by King Aedh, as stated at the year 804); which accounts for the use of the word “accepit” in the text. The death of this turbulent prince, in Kildare, is noticed under the year 807 *infra*.

Plaistma mac Cinneadh, rex nepotum Boilgi, iugulatus erat ipparach Imgain. Tipr da glas ardet.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini 700.^o vii.^o Conomac mac Duibhealeich, ab aird Maes, rubita morte periret. Occirio Aerthgallus mic Caetharai, regis nepotum Cremuin na n-Uirthe. Iugulatio Conaill mic Tairg o Chonall mac Cethaen i Ciunn tire. Confructio nouae ciuitatis Columbas cille hi Ceninnus. Elapius, ancopita et peribas Locha creas, dormiuit. Luna in ranguinem userram erat. Murchad mac Plainn, pi h. Fingente, [obit]. Gentiles combusserunt in foliam Muiredaigh, et inuaderunt, propp Comain. Bellum inter familiam Corcachis et familiam cluana ferita Urennain, inter quae ceteri innundabili hominum aecleriaricorum et publicum de familia Corcachis.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini 700.^o viii.^o Obitus Tobaris (alias Calbaic, o Cluain cracha) peribas, abbatitur Aertho Maes. Tomar episcopus, peribas, abbar Linne Thuachal, quieuit. Paedur princeps Cille achari dormiuit. Slogart Muirgiusra mic Tomaltairg co Connachtan, la Conchobair mac n-Donnchada, copici

¹ Rath-Imgain. — Rathangan, co. Kildare.

² Was burned.—ardet. "to lorcach," "was burned," *Four Mast.* (A.D. 800=805).

³ Airthera.—A territory now partly represented by the baronies of Orior, in the co. Armagh.

⁴ Cenn-tire.—"Head of the land." Latinized "Caput Regionis" by Adamnan, *Vit. Columba*, i. 28. See Reeves' ed. p. 57, note a. Cantyre, or Kintyre, in Scotland.

⁵ Cenannus.—hi Ceninnus, A. B. Kells, co. Meath. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 278. The corresponding entry in *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 802) represents the church as having been razed, or demolished.

⁶ Loch-Crea. — Otherwise called Inis-Locha-Crea; now known as Monahinch, a couple of miles to the s. e. of Roscrea, co. Tipperary.

⁷ Inis-Muiredaigh. — Inishmurray, off the coast of the barony of Carbury, co. Sligo.

⁸ Ros-Comain. — Roscommon, co. Roscommon. It is not easy to understand how the "Gentiles" (or Foreigners), who generally committed their depredations from the sea, or from navigable rivers, could have made their way inland as far as the town of Roscommon. Instead of 'Ross-Comain,' the *Chron. Scot.*, (A.D. 807), has Roiss-caim (in the genit. form; nomin. Ross-cam).

⁹ Corcach.—Cork, in Munster.

the Ui-Failghi, was slain in Rath-Imgain.¹ Tir-da-glas was burned.²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 806. Condmach, son of Dubhdaleithe, abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly. The killing of Artgal, son of Cathasach, King of Ui-Cruinn of the Airthera.³ The killing of Conall, son of Tadhg, by Conall son of Aedhan, in Cenn-tire.⁴ Building of the new church of Colum-Cille in Cenannus.⁵ Elarius, anchorite and scribe of Loch-Crea,⁶ slept. The moon was turned into blood. Murchad, son of Flann, King of Uí-Fidhgente, [died]. Gentiles burned Inis-Muirendaigh,⁷ and invaded Ros-Comain.⁸ A battle between the 'family' of Corcach,⁹ and the 'family' of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, among whom there was a countless slaughter¹⁰ of ecclesiastical men, and of the noblest of the 'family' of Corcach.⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 807. Death of Torbach (otherwise [807] bis Calbhach¹¹ from Cluain-cracha), scribe, abbot of Ard-Macha. Thomas, a bishop [and] scribe, abbot of Linn-Duachail, rested. Faelgus, abbot of Cill-achaidh,¹² 'fell asleep.' An expedition by Muirgis¹³ son of Tomaltach, with the Connaughtmen, accompanied by Concobhar¹⁴ son of Donnchad, as far as Tir-in-oenaigh.¹⁵ And after three

¹⁰ *Slaughter*.—*Rcevdep*, for *cetero* (*caevey*), A., B.

¹² *Cill-achaidh*. — Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

¹¹ *Calbhach*.—The alias is added by way of gloss in A. But B. has *obitup Caluac*. The name of Torbach (or Calbhach) does not appear in the list of abbots or bishops of Armagh in the *Book of Leinster*, although it occurs in the other lists published by Dr. Todd from other old Irish MSS. (*St. Patrick*, 174-179). The *Ann. Four Mast.* have his obit at A.D. 807, where he is called "Torbach son of Gorman." The death of "Torbach, abbot of Ard-Macha," is also recorded in the *Chron. Scot.*, at A.D. 808.

¹³ *Muirgis*.—King of Connaught.

¹⁴ *Concobhar*.—Afterwards King of Ireland. His death is recorded at the year 832 *infra*.

¹⁵ *Tir-in-oenaigh*, i.e. the "land of the Fair." The place here referred to was probably Tailtiu (Teltown, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath), where a great national Fair, or assembly, was annually held on the first of August; and where, as O'Donovan alleges, "there is a hollow pointed out still called *Lug-an-aenaigh*, i.e. the "hollow of the fair." *Four Mast.* A.D. 808, note y.

Fol. 87aa. **T**ír in oenaiś, et fusgerunt perente port treg nocter; et misgrāuit Aedh mac Neill in ob[u]iam eorum, et comburrit terminos Mídi, eorumque fusca carri et hinulir simulata erit. Inugulatio Cinaetha filii Conco-bair in campo Cobo, o Cruiñeis. Injnecht mac Ceallaigh, rex Lagen, hi Cill dara de picu mortuus erit.

Ict. Ianair. Anno dominicccc. uiii. Doimicatio Toicti (alias Taich, a Tír imchlaip), abbatir apud Mačae. Bellum itip U Ceinnfelais inuicem, ubi cecidit Ceallač torač mac Donngaire, in ratha Etain. Occipio Tunčon principiū Telča leipp, hi fail repine Patracis i tig abard Telča lipp. Daetan Cluana tuaircirt, Cuiu quiarescens resnabb Cluana, doimicunt. Ignir celestir percutit uirum in oratorio Novan. Finbil abatira cluano Óronaigh mortua erit. Indreth n-Ulao la hAedh mac Neill, di rafusato scipine Patracis post Tunčon.

Boifrit raei raei laechdair,
Ulao la hAedh forfubtais,
I fano anfir fo melai
. . congaib Óreni brutmais.

¹ *Aedh*.—King of Ireland.

² *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni, or Picts, of Dalaraidhe, in the now county of Antrim. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq. 384-348*.

³ *Finsnechta*.—See the note regarding Finanechta, at the year 805 *supra*.

⁴ *Toichtech*.—The name of Toichtech does not appear in any of the old lists of abbots (or bishops) of Armagh published by Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick, 174-182*) But it occurs in the *Book of Leinster*, p 25, col. 2, among the names of the abbots of Armagh who reigned during the reign of Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland from 796 to 818, according to the chronology of these Annals. In recording his obit, the *Four Masters and Chron.*

Scotorum, at A.D. 808, give him the title of "abbot of Armagh." But in the *Ann. Inisfall*, at A.D. 795 (=808), he is merely called perlegin, or "Lector." His name is not in Ware's list of Archbishops of Armagh.

⁵ *Taichlech*.—This is the name in B., which ignores the form "Toichtech." The clause within the parentheses is in A., not in B.

⁶ *Cellach*.—The epithet *Tosach* means "the first." The name of "Cellach, son of Dungal," appears in the list of the Kings of Uí-Cennsealaigh (or South Leinster) in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, as successor to Coirpre, son of Laidcnen, whose obit is given above under the year 792.

nights they fled suddenly. And Aedh,¹ son of Niall, marched against them, and burned the borders of Meath; and their flight was compared to [the flight of] goats and kids. The killing of Cinaedh son of Coneobhar, in Magh-Cobho, by Cruithni.² Finsnechta, son of Cellach, King of Leinster, died of 'emeroids,' in Cill-dara.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 808. The 'falling asleep' of Toich-tech⁴ (alias Taichlech,⁵ from Tir-Imchlain), abbot of Ard-Macha. A battle among the Ui-Cennselaigh themselves, where Cellach⁶ Tosach, son of Donngal, King of Rath-Etain,⁷ was slain. The killing of Dunchu, abbot of Telach-liss,⁸ beside the shrine of Patrick, in the abbot's house of Telach-liss.⁹ Baetan of Cluain-tuaiscert,¹⁰ [and] Cuchiarain, vice-abbot of Cluain,¹¹ 'fell asleep.' Lightning killed a man in the Oratory of Nodan.¹² Finbil, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. The plundering of Ulad by Aedh, son of Niall, [in revenge] for the profanation of the shrine of Patrick against Dunchu.

Heroic¹³ nobles return sadly,
Ulidiants, injured by Aedh.
Where they stayed, under disgrace,
Was [at]¹⁴ of the active Brenè.¹⁵

¹ *Rath-Etain*. — The *rath*, or fort of Etan. "King of Rath-Etain" was but a bardic name for the king of South Leinster.

² *Telach-liss*. — Tullylish, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down. O'Donovan was wrong in identifying this place with Tullalease, in the bar. of Orrery [and Kilmore], co. Cork (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 804, note c).

³ *Cluain-tuaiscert*. — Now Cloontuskert, in the bar. of Ballintobber South, co. Roscommon.

¹⁰ *Cluain*; i.e. Clonmacnoise, King's County.

¹¹ *Oratory of Nodan*. — O'Donovan thought, and rightly, that this oratory

was probably at "Disert-Nuadhan" (the "desert," or "hermitage," of Nuadu), now absurdly anglicised "Eastersnow," near Elphin, in the co. Roscommon. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 804, note f, and 1330, note p.

¹² *Heroic*. — The original of these stanzas, not in B., is in the top margin of fol. 37a in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text.

¹³ *[At]* —The original seems like e congal (the first letter being mutilated by the binder), or ec congal ("at Congal," ec for ic, ac, oc, forms of the Irish preposition signifying "at").

¹⁴ *Brenè*. — "Fretum Brene" was the latinized form of the name of the

Tin̄canfar imteacht chalat,
In̄ rathé uallach ulach ;
Uiscefra gusib co n-grennais
Oc techt do éaillairib illa.

Maelrōtaratāig mac plaind, abbar pindubhač abae γ
cille Moimni, obiit. Bellum la hUlti etiř da mac
Piacnae. Caihill uictor fuit. Ecaro euafit.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini Dccc.^o ix^o. Caithna
abbar Doimliacc, et Tigernac fundator daire Meilli,
abbar Cille ac̄io, et Maelrōtaratāig mac Aedgairle
prinncerēr in̄ aripecuil Docharac regiba, Catál mac
Piacnae rex Ratho airtir et uirorum Cul, et Ecait
mac Piacnae rex Uladh, et Maelduin mac Donn-
ganle equonimur airo Macæ, et Anlon mac Concobair
rex Cisne, Macoirb filius Neutir, et Cellac .h.
Concodatāig moriuntur. Duarce abbar Glinne da loča
dormiuit. Tarog et Placnia, duo filii Muirgusuppo,
iugulati sunt o Luiȝni. Uartatio Luiȝne la Muirgusuppo.
Læc de Luiȝni Conacht cecinit :—

Ro marb Muirgus mo macra,
Da rómor ródomtheirri ;
Íf meiri imribarbart caile
Bor braigait Tarog tar a eirri.

mouth of Strangford Lough, co. Down. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 6, note ^a, and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 406, n. ⁴.

¹ Beaks; i.e. the beaks of birds of prey were seen with fragments of the slain.

² Finnabhar-abha. — Fennor, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath.

³ Cill-Moimni. — Otherwise Cill-Moena, or church of St. Moena. Now Kilmone, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁴ Cathina. — The name is “Caithnia in the Ann. Four Mast. (A.D. 805 = 810).

^a Doimliacc.—Duleek, co. Meath.

^b Daire-Meilli. — Colgan states, (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 796), that this establishment was founded by St. Tigernach for his mother, Mella, on the border of Logh-Melge (now Lough Melvin, in the north of the co. Leitrim). The place is not now known by this name.

^c Airecul-Dochiaroc. — “Dochiaroc’s Chamber.” Now known as Errigal, in the parish of Errigal-Kerogue, co. Tyrone. This entry is very inaccurately given in O’Conor’s edition of this Chronicle.

^d Rath-airthir. — See above at A.D. 788.

They tried to go by the shore,
The proud Ulidian host.
Beaks¹ were seen, with fragments,
Coming from the churches of Ulad.

Maelfothartaigh, son of Fland, abbot of Finnabhar-abha² and Cill-Moinni³, died. A battle among the Ulaid, between two sons of Fiachna. Cairill was victor. Echaid fled.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 809. Cathina,⁴ abbot of Doimliacc,⁵ [809.] and Tigernach, founder of Daire-Meilli,⁶ abbot of Cill-achaith; and Maelfothartaigh, son of Aedhgal, abbot of Airecul-Dochiaroc,⁷ a scribe; Cathal, son of Fiachra, King of Rath-airthir,⁸ and Fera-Cul,⁹ and Echaidh, son of Fiachna, King of the Ulaid; and Maelduin, son of Donngal, house-steward¹⁰ of Ard-Macha; and Anlon, son of Conchobar, King of Aidhne; Macoirb son of Neuter, and Cellach Ua Conchodaigh, died. Guaire, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, 'fell asleep.' Tadhg¹¹ and Flathnia, two sons of Muirgis,¹² were slain by the Luighni.¹³ Devastation of the Luighni¹⁴ by Muirgis.¹⁵ A hero of the Luighni of Connaught sang:—

Muirgis slew my son,
Which grieved me very much.
It was I that placed a sword
On Tadhg's neck therefor.¹⁶

⁹ *Fera-Cul*.—The name of a tribe inhabiting the district comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower Kells, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *House-steward*. — *equonimus* (for *oeconomus*), A. B. The *Four Mast.* have (A.D. 805) *reptigir*, a title equivalent to "custos monasterii." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 865.

¹¹ *Tadhg*.—*taeōs*, B.

¹² *Muirgis*; i.e., Muirgis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught,

whose death is recorded under the year 814 *infra*.

¹³ *Luighni*; i.e. the Luighni of Connaught, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

¹⁴ *Therefor*.—*taeō* a *eīr̄i*. The *Four Mast.* write *taeō* *eīr̄i*. The original of these lines, not in B., is written in the lower margin of fol. 37a, in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be introduced in the text.

¶ct. 1anair. Annno dominicccc.º x.º Nuadha abbas ab ipso Macas misgrauit cu Connacta cum lege Ratriui et cum armario eiur. Deverbato aige dia ratcariunn oinig Tailten, cona geest e c na carpat, la Ceb mac Neill, id erit, munnter Tamlacta dothorbae iar rafusgad termatinn Tamlacta Maeleruam duu Neill, et portea familiae Tamlacta multa tinepera nevita runt. Cetmoer inigin Aeda lagen in feneuctute bona mortua erit. Timman Odrad, Muminenfir ancorita, uitam feliciter pinnuit. Tuatgal abbas trahit Cluana mortua erit. Stragor gentilium apud Ultu. Olachmac nepos Muiribius, abbas Deverbait, [obit].

b. ¶ct. 1anair. Annno dominicccc.º x.º 1.º Flann mac Cellach abbas Binniglair, rumbra et ancorita et erigcoru, rubra morte periret. Item Ecaid erigcoru et ancorita prinnceps Tamlacta, quiuit. Corcrae mac Niallghur rex Darbriof, et Cerneac mac Blatnia, rex Muskhornas thurges, mortui runt. Nuadha loca hllamae erigcoru et ancorita, abbas aipro Macas, dormiuit. Flann mac Congalair rex Ciannacta moritur. Oengur mac Dunlainge rex generefir Oertrgal, Blainchberatae mac Coirpri, prinnceps Cille more

¹ *Nuadha . . . went.—mis-*
parit, A. morti (for mortua et
erit), B. The name of Nuadha does
not occur in the Book of Leinster
list (p. 42) of successors of St.
Patrick in the abbacy of Armagh.
But at p. 25 b of the same MS.,
"Nuado" is mentioned among the
abbots of Armagh who died during
the reign of "Aed Ordnaide," who
began to reign in A.D. 796, and died
in 818, according to these Annals.
The Chron. Scot. has Nuadha's obit
at the year 812. It is entered under
the next year in this chronicle.

² *To Connacht.—The MSS. A.*
and B. have cu connacta, the first

c in connacta being wrongly mar-
ked with the sign of 'infection.'

³ *Tailtu.—Teltown, in the barony*
of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁴ *Tamlacht; or Tamlacht-Mael-*
ruain. Tallaght, co. Dublin.

⁵ *'Termon'; i.e., the right of*
sancuary, asylum, or protection.
The term was also applied to a certain
portion of the lands of a monastery.
In Clar. 49, Termann' is translated
by "privilege."

⁶ *Aedh Lagen, i.e., "Aedh of Lein-*
ster." The death of Aedh Laigen,
son of Fithcellach, King of Ui-Maine,
is entered above at the year 721. In
the corresponding entries in Ann. F.M.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 810. Nuadha, abbot of Ard-Macha, [810.] went¹ to Connaught,² with the 'Law' of Patrick, and with his shrine. Prevention of the celebration of the fair of Taitiu,³ on a Saturday, so that neither horse nor chariot arrived there, with Aedh son of Niall; i.e. the 'family' of Tamlacht⁴ that prevented it, because of the violation of the 'Termon'⁵ of Tamlacht-Maelruain by the Ui-Neill; and many gifts were afterwards presented to the 'family' of Tamlacht.⁴ Admoer, daughter of Aedh Lagen,⁶ died at a good old age. Dimman of Aradh,⁷ a Munsterman, anchorite, ended his life happily. Tuathgal, a most wise abbot of Cluain,⁸ died. A slaughter of Gentiles by the Ulidians. Blathmac Ua Muirdibhuir, abbot of Dermagh⁹ [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 811. Flann, son of Cellach, abbot of Finnglais,¹⁰ a scribe, anchorite, and bishop, died suddenly. Echaidh, also a bishop and anchorite, abbot of Tamlacht, rested. Coserach, son of Niallghus, King of Garbhros,¹¹ and Cernach, son of Flathnia, King of Mughdhorna-Bregh, died. Nuadha of Loch-Uamha,¹² bishop, anchorite, and abbot of Ard-Macha 'fell asleep.' Flann, son of Congalach, King of Cianachta, died. Oengus, son of Dunlaing, King of Cinel-Artgail, and Flaithbertach, son of Coirpre, abbot of Cill-mor-Enir,¹³ died. Aedh Roen, King of Corco-

and *Chron. Scot.* (718), the same Aedh is stated to have been the descendant of Cernach, and one of the chiefs of the Southern Ui-Neill slain in the battle of Almuin, or Hill of Allen, in the present county of Kildare. The lady Admoer would therefore seem to have survived her father about 90 years.

¹ *Aradh*.—The old name of the district now forming the northern part of the barony of Owney [*Uaithne*] and Arra, co. Tipperary.

² *Cluain*, i.e. Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

⁹ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the King's County.

¹⁰ *Finnglais*.—Finglas, near Dublin.

¹¹ *Garbhros*.—The situation of this place, the name of which signifies the rough "Ross" (or "wooded district") has not been identified.

¹² *Nuadha of Loch-Uamha*.—See note¹, under previous year. According to Colgan (*Acta SS.* p. 373), *Loch-Uamha* (the "lake of the cave") was in the district now forming the county of Leitrim.

¹³ *Cill-mor-Enir*.—See note⁹, p. 286 *supra*.

enip, moriuntur. Ceth roen, ni copco Úaircinn, mor-tuair eft. Ar gennte la rípu hUí-maill. Ar Connachtne la gennti. Ar Calraigí Luirg la hU Óriuin. Ar Corco-nóide Miðe la hU Macuair. Ar gennte la Mumain, id eft, la Cobhaí mac Maelseoin, ni lochá Léin. Inordet in deirceirid la Muirgiur mac Tomaltair. . ni Connacht. Lex Óarai ror Connacht.

Lct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.^o x.^o ii.^o Conall mac Óairtis princeps Tregit moritum. Úrathach mac Scannail regiba et pacem, abbas Acaib boo, felicitetur uitam finiuat. Ceallaí mac Eónaí, princeps Cille tóme, moritum eft. Ar nUmill la gennti, ubi cecidereunt Corcaí mac Flainndabrat, et Dunadach rex hUmill. Loigaire mac Congamna, rex generum Corraru, moritum. Congalataí mac Eitguine, regnab Cluana regta, moritum. Caralúr rex Francorum, immo totius Europaes imperator, in pace dormiuat. Lex Óarai la hU Neill.

Fol. 27ba. **Lct. 1anair.** Anno domini dccc.^o x.^o iii.^o Feidilmid abbas Cille Moinni et moer Óreog o Úatraig, ancorita presciptus regibusque optimus, felicitetur uitam finiuat. Tuatál filius Dúrubtae, presciptus

¹ *Umhall*.—A district known as the “Owles,” and “O’Malley’s country;” and comprising the baronies of Murreek and Burrishole, in the co. Mayo.

² *Connacht*.—Otherwise called “Connacht-Mara,” a name now represented by “Connemara,” in the W. of the co. Galway.

³ *Corca-Roidhe*.—A tribe which gave name to the barony of Corkaree, co. Westmeath.

⁴ *Ui-Mac-Uais*.—“Descendants of the sons of [Colla] Uais.” A sept of the old Oirgiallian stock, from which the name of the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, is derived.

⁵ *Loch-Léin*.—The Irish name of the Lakes of Killarney. King of Loch-Léin was a bardic term for “King of West Munster.”

⁶ *South*.—Apparently the South of Connacht, Muirgis being King of Connacht at the time. Under the year 813 *infra*, a hosting by Muirgis against the Ui-Maine “of the South” is recorded.

⁷ *Son of Daimtech*.—O’Conor inaccurately prints *mac Dainlig*, “son of Dainlech.”

⁸ *Treat*.—Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

Baiscinn, died. A slaughter of Gentiles by the men of Umhall.¹ A slaughter of the Conmaicni² by Gentiles. A slaughter of the Calraighi of Lurg, by the Ui-Briuin. A slaughter of the Corca-Roidhe³ of Meath by the Ui-Mac-Uais.⁴ A slaughter of Gentiles by Munstermen, i.e., by Cobthach son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Léin.⁵ Devastation of the South⁶ by Muirgis son of Tomaltach, i.e., King of Connaught. The 'Law' of Dari over Connaught.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 812. Conall, son of Daimtech,⁷ abbot of Treoit,⁸ died. Feradhach son of Scannal, scribe and priest, abbot of Achadh-bo, ended his life happily. Cellach son of Echaid, abbot of Cill-Toma,⁹ died. A slaughter of [the men of] Umhall¹⁰ by Gentiles, in which were slain Coscrach son of Flandabrat, and Dunadach, King of Umhall. Loegaire, son of Cugamna, King of the Cinel-Coipri, died. Congaltach, son of Etguine, vice-abbot of Cluain-ferta,¹¹ dies. Charles,¹² King of the Franks, or rather Emperor of all Europe, slept in peace. The 'Law' of Dari¹³ by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 813. Feidilmidh, abbot of Cill-Moinne,¹⁴ and steward¹⁵ of Bregh on the part of Patrick, an eminent anchorite and most excellent scribe, ended his life happily. Tuathal, son of Dudubhta,¹⁶ a famous

[812.]

[813.]

¹ *Cill-Toma.* — Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

¹⁰ *Umhall.* — See under the preceding year; note ¹, last page.

¹¹ *Cluain-ferta;* i.e. Cluain-ferta-Brendain. Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

¹² *Charles.* — Charlemagne. The correct date of Charlemagne's death is 28th Jan., 814.

¹³ 'Law' of Dari.—The imposition of this 'Law' over Connaught is the last entry under the preceding year.

¹⁴ *Cill-Moinne.* — Kilmoone, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

¹⁵ *Steward.* — moen; translated "Serjeant" in Clar. 49. The office of "steward" or "serjeant" (moen) here referred to, consisted in collecting Patrick's dues, or tribute, in Breghia, by the authority of the archbishop of Armagh.

¹⁶ *Dudubhta.* — The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 809) have the name "Dubbta" which seems the more correct form.

γεριβα ετ δοστορ cluana mac ΙΙ Νοιρ, δορπισιτ. Θιτιρρελ mac Ceallaig, εριγκορυγ Σlinne ται λοχα ετ Σιναεθ mac Ceallaig εριγκορυγ ετ αββαρ Τρελικ ποερ, οβιερυντ. Μαελδυν εριγκορυγ, αιρειννεč Εξθρομα, ισγυλατυρ ερτ. Συιβης mac Μοεναιγ εργουνιμυρ 8lane, ετ Σορπαλ mac Νειλ φιλι βεργαλε, πορτιυ ρυντ. Σlogad la Μυιρζιυρ ετ βορκεαλαč ρορ ΙΙι μΠαινε δειρροιс, ubi ρυριμι interpecti ρυντ innocenter. βορκεαλαč ροβαιρ, αββαρ cluana mic Νοιρ, ετ Ορχαναč αββαρ Cille ροβριс, Ronan περορ Λοζθειρικ εριγκορυγ, ομνερ δορπιερυντ. Bellum inter Lagenenρερ inuicem, ubi περοτερ Cennρελαιγ ρρορτατι ρυντ, ετ φιλι θραιν uictoriāt acceperυντ. Ceallach αββαρ Iae, ρινιτα confrunctione templi Σενινρα, ρελιquit ρριncipatūm, ετ Σιαρμιτιυρ αλυμ-νηρ Ταιργη ρρο εο ορτινατυρ ερτ. θροεν mac Ρυαθραč ρατραρα Λαγεναρυμ ποριτυρ. Lex Κιαρανι ρορ Σριαάνα eleuata ερτ la Μυιρζιυρ. Σaeč πορ 7 τρομγαλρα. Νιαll mac Οεδα, περ περοτυμ Σορπιαιс, περεπτινα πορτε ποριτυρ. θλατμαс mac Οιλγυρα, αββαρ τηρε ται ξλαιρ, ετ θλατμαс ζαλτα Colgden, αββαρ ινρολαе uaccae albae, οβιερυντ.

¹ *Trelic-mor*; i.e. "great Trelic." The place referred to is now called Trillick, and is in the barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone. Dr. O'Conor turns it into "Magni Tralee," taking Trelic as a form of the name of Tralee in Kerry. But he was wrong.

² *Steward*. — εργουνιμυρ, for οεργουνιμυр. Muiredhach, son of Uargal, called εργουνιμυρ of Ia, at the year 781 *supra*, is described as πριορ ("prior") in *Ann. Four M.*, at the corresponding date (A.D. 777). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

³ *Muirgis*; i.e. Muirgis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught,

whose obit is the first entry under the next year.

⁴ *Forchellach*. — Abbot of Clonmacnoise. See next entry.

⁵ *Cill-Fobric*. — Or Cill-Fobrigh. Probably Kilbrew, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

⁶ *Cenannas*. — Kells, co. Meath. The genit. form Ceninρα (nom. Cenninρα) is wrong; the more usual nom. form being Cenannas (genit. Cenannra).

⁷ *Diarmait*. — Σιαρμιτιυρ, A. Σιαρμιτιυρ, B.

⁸ *Foster-son*. — αλυμηρ. A. αλυμηρ, B.

⁹ *Readhri*. — Apparently the Ruai-

scribe and doctor of Cluain-Mic-U-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Etirscel, the son of Cellach, bishop of Glenn-dalocha, and Cinaedh son of Cellach, bishop and abbot of Trelic-mor,¹ died. Maelduin, a bishop, 'herenagh' of Echdruim, was slain. Suibhne son of Moenach, steward² of Slane, and Gormgal, son of Niall, son of Fergal, died. A hosting by Muirgis³ and Forchellach⁴ upon the Ui-Maine of the South, when many innocent people were slain. Forchellach of Fobhar, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Orthanach abbot of Cill-Fobric,⁵ [and] Ronan Ua Lochdeirc, a bishop—all 'fell asleep.' A battle among the Leinstermen themselves, wherein the Ui-Cennselaigh were overthrown, and the sons of Bran obtained the victory. Cellach, abbot of Ia, the building of the church of Cenannas⁶ being finished, resigned the abbacy; and Diarmait,⁷ foster-son⁸ of Daigre, was ordained in his place. Broen, son of Ruadhri,⁹ a satrap of the Leinstermen, died. The 'Law' of Ciaran¹⁰ was proclaimed over Cruachan¹¹ by Muirgis. Great suffering and heavy diseases.¹² Niall, son of Aedh, King of the Ui-Cormaic, died suddenly. Blathmac, son of Ailgus, abbot of Tir-da-glas,¹³ and Blathmac, foster-son of Colgu, abbot of Inis-bo-finne,¹⁴ died.

dhri, son of Faelan, King of all the Leinstermen, whose obit is entered above at the year 784.

¹⁰ *Of Ciaran*; i.e. St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise. *qui quum*, A., B.

¹¹ *Cruachan*.—A famous plain in Roscommon, the principal fort (or *rath*) in which, Rathcroghan, near Belanagare, was anciently the chief seat of the Kings of Connaught. See above under the year 782, where the 'Law' of Patrick is stated to have been proclaimed h̄i C̄raic̄m̄b.

¹² *Heavy diseases*.—*tromgalap*, "heavy disease," B.

¹³ *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

¹⁴ *Inis-bo-finne*.—“Island of the white cow.” There are two islands thus named, seats of ancient ecclesiastical establishments, viz., Inishbofin, an island off the coast of the barony of Murrisk, co. Mayo (see above at the year 667), and Inishbofin in Logh-Ree (an expansion of the river Shannon), which is regarded as part of the barony of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, and is the island here referred to.

Ict. 1 Ianair. Anno dominicccc.º x.º 1111.º Moryr
Muirgusair ri É Connact.

Ri deirg daingtheach cen tinnbairg,
Muirgusair de Cruacham clannaitg,
Ro fiong mac Cellairg cuiresuig
Ainsear din Ídeba bannaig.

Cele ihearu abbar cille Moinne [obit]. Iugulatio
Corcraiach mic fínneachta. Conall mac Neill, rex dei-
ceir Ó Óireag, moritair. Colman mac Neill iugulatus
eit a genere Conaill. Slogair la Aedh iarum ror cenele
Conaill, iorcasair Rogairneach mac Blaithsura. Mael-
canair ancorita Lughmarach, Cellach mac Congaile abbar
laes, dormiescant. Orgain Cluana cromha, 7 gumi duine
inid, do feraib Ó Óireibne 7 do fíl Cathail. Focarta
mac Cernat, leit ri deireich Ó Óireag, mortuus eit.

Fol. 37bb.
.O. Ict. 1 Ianair. Anno dominicccc.º x.º u.º Tungal
mac Cuanaic rex Roi, Tuatál mac Domnaill rex
airter Líri, 1rgalaic mac Maelseubháin rex copro
Sogair, Conán mac Ruadraic rex Brútonum, Cathal
mac Óirtraic rex Muigdornae, omnes defuncti sunt.

¹ *Cruachan*.—See the entry regarding Cruachan under last year, and the note thereon (p. 303, note 11).

² *Son of Cellach*.—Probably Finsnechta son of Cellach, King of Leinster, whose obit is given at the year 807 *supra*.

³ *Cuirrech*.—The Curragh of Kildare. The Kings of Leinster are sometimes styled “Kings of Cuirrech,” in bardic compositions.

⁴ *Gill-Moinne*.—Kilmoone, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁵ *Aedh*, i.e. Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland.

⁶ *Lughmada*.—Louth, in the county of Louth.

⁷ *Cluain-cremha*.—See note 2, p. 216, *supra*. Dr. O’Conor, in his ed. of these Annals, makes a most extraordinary blunder regarding this entry, which is plainly written in A. And O’Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 810, note u) is scarcely more happy. It is a pity that the latter did not consult the MS. A. before constructing the note in question.

⁸ *Men of Breifne*, i.e. the men of the Western Breifne, or Breifne-Ui-Ruairc (Breifny-O’Rourke).

⁹ *Sil-Cathail*, i.e. the “Seed (or descendants) of Cathal.” Otherwise designated by the name of Clann-Cathall. This was the tribe-name of

Kal. Jan. A.D. 814. Death of Muirgis, King of [814] Connaught.

A fierce plundering king, without grief;
 Muirgis of fruitful Cruachan;¹
 Who helped the son of Cellach² of Cuirrech,³
 From the south, from the flowing Barrow.

Celi-Isa, abbot of Cill-Moinne⁴, [died]. The killing of Coscrach, son of Finsnechta. Conall, son of Niall, King of the South of Bregh, died. Colman, son of Niall, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. A hosting by Aedh⁵ afterwards upon the Cinel-Conaill, in which Rogaillnech son of Flaithgus was slain. Maelcanagh, anchorite of Lugh-madh,⁶ and Cellach son of Congal, abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep.' The plundering of Cluain-cremha,⁷ and the killing of a man therein, by the men of Breifni⁸ and the Sil-Cathail.⁹ Focarta son of Cernach, half-king of the South of Bregh, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 815. Dungal, son of Cuanu, King of [815.] ¹⁰Ros¹⁰ Tuathal, son of Domhnall, King of Airther-Liphé;¹¹ Irgalach, son of Maclumhai, King of Corco-Soghain;¹² Conan,¹³ son of Ruadhri, King of the Britons, and Cathal, son of Artri, King of Mughdorna—all died. Dubh-

a respectable branch of the great Sil-Muiredhaigh stock of Connaught, whose chief took the name of O'Flanagan, when the adoption of surnames became general. The Ciann-Cathail were seated in the barony and county of Roscommon.

¹⁰ Ros.—A district in the co. Monaghan, the name of which seems to be preserved in that of the parish of Magheross ("Machaire-Rois"), in the barony of Farney, in the same county.

¹¹ Airther-Liphé.—"East of Liphé

(or Liffey)." That part of the plain of Kildare lying to the east of the River Liffey.

¹² Corco-Soghain, i.e. the race of Soghain *sal-bhuidhe* ("yellow heel"); son of Fiacha Araidhe, King of Ulster. There were several distinct septs of this race in Ireland. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*, pp. 72, 159.

¹³ Conan.—"Cinan rex moritur." (Ann. Cambriae, A.D. 816). The obit of "Kynon," King, is entered in the *Brut y Tywysogion*, under 817.

Dubbaileach mac Cormacach mac Numa, omnesq; perirent.
Mortuus iuxta regesque regum Comitatus Combergetio
Clonard mne Norf de morte ex maiore parte. Mortuus
Sintius mne Clonard, abbasq; Clonard mne Norf. Coillach
mac Muirchrua, abbas Urostrana capo, nesciuntur eis o
Baptistus mac Tascal. Uerter nesciuntur in Kalendis
Novembris. Bellum de mortuorum regis huius districtus
Munros ne n-Duaraic mac Cormacach 7 Ioraid 7
ordigno Poibres: eisq; Graicraig, ubi plures occurrerunt
runt graeviles. Mortuus Catanus mne Cillico regis
hereditatis Graicraig. Orationem Poibres combergetiam erat.

[Et] Ianuar. Clano domini usq; x^o vi^o. Mortuus
Oscaris episcopi, regibus et ancopatibus, huius Domblem.
Mortuus Concupisces regibus principisq; Ianus Elas
Tippachi abbas clonana regis Urostrana, Cumurcais
mac Cormacach equonimus arthus Macas, obiitq;
Bellolum isti regis regesq; Ureg et Cianachta, 7
topererant ilii in dianachta. Bellum ante Catall
mac Dunlange, et ne munitione regis Munros, regis
munitione Fernano, ubi .cccc. interfecti runt.
Maeltwile abbas Denncairi exulat. Maelvuin mac

¹ *Name.*—This place (or tribe) has not been identified. Name may have been written in mistake for U mane (Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many, in Connacht).

² *All died.*—omnesq; perirebant. Not in B., in which the next entry is joined to this one.

³ *Death.*—mortuus. Not in B.

⁴ *Ros-Comain.*—Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The words mortuus runt are added in B., in which this entry forms part of the previous entry.

⁵ *Of the half.*—de media. Not in B. The expression “de media ex maiore parte” occurs more than once

in the MS. A. text of this Chronicle. (See at the year 833 *infra*); but B. does not employ the words *de media*.

⁶ *Druim-cara.*—Drumcar, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth. This place is called “Druim-cara of Ard-Cianachta” (the old name of the district now represented by the barony and name of *Ferrard*), under the year 809 *infra*.

⁷ *Poibres.*—Graicraighe. See note ⁴, p. 222, *supra*.

⁸ *Ailill.*—This Ailill was son of Innrechtagh, son of the Dunchad Murco whose death is entered at the year 681. See note ¹⁶, p. 183, *supra*.

daleithi, son of Tomaltach, chief of Namne,¹—all died.² Death³ of Joseph, scribe of Ros-Comain.⁴ Burning of the greater part of the half⁵ of Cluain-mic-Nois. Death of Suibhne, son of Cuanu, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. Cellach, son of Muirghis, abbot of Druim-cara,⁶ was slain by Gertide son of Tuathal. Great wind on the Kalends of November. A battle was gained over the Ui-Fiachrach of Muirisc by Diarmait son of Tomaltach; and the burning and plundering of Foibren⁷ in the district of Graicraighe,⁸ where a great number of the common people were slain. Death of Cathal, son of Ailill,⁹ King of the Ui-Fiachrach. The oratory of Fobhar¹⁰ was burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 816. Death of Dathal Ua Duibhleni, [8.6.] a bishop, scribe, and anchorite. Death of Cucruithne, a scribe, abbot of Lann-Ela.¹¹ Tipraiti, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, Cumuscaich son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. A battle between the men of the south of Bregh and the Cianachta, wherein a great number of the Cianachta were slain. A battle by¹² Cathal,¹³ son of Dunlaing, and by¹⁴ the 'family' of Tech-Munnu,¹⁵ against the 'family' of Ferna,¹⁶ wherein 400 persons were slain. Maeltuile, abbot of Bennchair, lived in exile.¹⁷ Maelduin, son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of

¹ *Oratory of Fobhar.* — Ορατοριον Φοβαιη. For ορατοριον the *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 812), have Θεοφίδες. Fobhar is now known as Fore, in the county of Westmeath.

¹⁰ *Lann-Ela.* — Lynally, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's co.

¹¹ *By.* — ante. This is the ordinary Latin equivalent of Irish *pi*, or *pe*; but the Irish preposition *pe*, with its variations *pi* and *pa*, has also the meaning of "by," and "with."

¹² *Cathal.* — King of Uí Cennse-

laigh, or South Leinster. His obit is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* under the year 817.

¹³ *Tech-Munnu.* — Ferna. Taghmon and Ferns, in the present county of Wexford. The *Four Masters* have no notice of this battle.

¹⁴ *Lived in exile.* — exulat (or exulat, or exputat), A. B. The "quievit" of Maeltuile is entered at the year 819 *infra*. The *Four Masters* (at 812=816 of these Annals) record the obit of Maeltuile, and repeat it at the year 818.

Cinnfælarð prínceps⁹ Rath⁹ boč, de patrīlia Columbae cille, iusqūlatuſ eft. Muinntir Colum⁹ cille do dul ⁊ Temhair do epcuine Cœda. Maelduin rex Rois⁹ morit⁹. Dongall mac Tuatail, pi Aib̄as, morit⁹. Cille ni abbar Fērnann [obiit]. Þeñgur nača Lurain⁹ abbar Finniglairri, obiit. Siotal, abbar et episcopus⁹ noīr Comman⁹, dōpmisuit.

[ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º iii.º] Muireadhac⁹ mac Órlain⁹, leit̄ri Laiȝen, morit⁹. Cig anaiccenta

Fol. 88 aa. 7 rneachta mar nobatař o noctis stellæ co h-ini.⁹
1mtech[τ] ñoindæ copairb tñpmairb ⁊ alanaile n-aband⁹.
Rón oin cumai int̄ ločae. Óte 7 pianlaig⁹ iap loč
θeoč. Oírr allt̄ do ḥorunn. Solairc daupr̄tige iarmas⁹
o čete iap ločair⁹ Eirne a tñpib Connacht hi tñr hll⁹
Craumtais; aliaque incognita pep̄ gelu et grandiner⁹
in hoc anno facta. Ceallach mac Scannlan⁹ abbar
cille Roib̄is. Cernac⁹ mac Congalair⁹ rex Snoðbair,
morit⁹. Cuani abbar Lusmais, co r̄sun Moċ-
tar, do vula a tñpe Mumhan fop̄ longair. Oírt⁹
aipchinnech aip̄ Mačas, co r̄sun Þatnaisce, do
dul a Connacht. Aedh mac Neill co r̄luagair⁹ co Tun

¹ Rath-bot⁹.—Now Raphoe, the seat of an ancient bishopric, in the county of Donegal. Regarding the foundation of the monastery of Raphoe, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 280.

² Temhair.—Tara, co. Meath.

³ To curse Aedh, i.e. Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland. do epcmine (for do epcuine, "to curse") A., B. The cause of this 'cursing,' or excommunication, of Aedh may have been for his invasion of Cinel-Conaill as recorded above under the year 814, or for complicity in the murder of the abbot Maelduin. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 389, note x.

⁴ Ros.—Otherwise written "Fera

(or Fir) Rois"; i.e., "Men of Ros." See note on the name, under the year 815; p. 805.

⁵ Ard.—Ard-Cianachta, a district in the co. Louth, now represented by the barony of Ferrard.

⁶ Finniglais—Finglas, near Dublin.

⁷ Epiphany.—noīlanc stellæ, "Christmas of the star," A., B. The Four Mast. (A.D. 815) have 6 noct-łanc, "from Christmas," as in Clar. 49.

⁸ Loch-Echach.—Lough Neagh.

⁹ Roofing.—Solairc. This word does not occur in any of the ordinary Irish Glossaries. It is rendered by "timber" in Clar. 49, in which the translation of the full entry is loosely

Rath-both,¹ of the 'family' of Colum-Cille, was slain. The 'family' of Colum-Cille went to Temhair,² to curse Aedh.³ Maelduin, King of Ros,⁴ died. Donngal, son of Tuathal, King of Ard,⁵ died. Cilleni, abbot of Ferna, [died]. Fergus of Rath-Luraigh, abbot of Finnglais,⁶ died. Siadal, abbot and bishop of Ros-Comain, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 817. Muiredhach son of Bran, half-king of Leinster, died. Unprecedented frost and great snow from Epiphany⁷ to Shrovetide. The Boyne and other rivers were traversed with dry feet, and the lakes in like manner. Herds and multitudes [went] upon Loch-Echach,⁸ and wild deer were hunted. The roofing⁹ of an oratory was afterwards [brought] by carriage-way¹⁰ across the lakes of Erne, from the lands of Connaught to the land of Ui-Cremthainn; and other unprecedented things were done in this year through frost and hail. Cellach son of Scannlan, abbot of Cill-Foibright,¹¹ [and] Cernach son of Congalach, King of Cnodynba,¹² died. Cuanu, abbot of Lughmadh,¹³ went in exile to the land of Munster, with the shrine of Mochta.¹⁴ Artri, superior¹⁵ of Ard-Macha, went to Connaught, with the shrine of Patrick. Aedh,¹⁶ son of Niall, [went] with

[817.]

made. But the construction of the original is very faulty.

¹⁰ *Carriage-way*.—*o dte*, *cete* is explained by *conanp*, *ret*, a "road," "way," in the *Féilire of Oengus* (Laud copy), at Dec., 20. See Stokes' ed., p. clxxix.

¹¹ *Cill-Foibright*.—See note ¹², p. 263 *supra*.

¹² *Cnodynba*.—See note ⁴, p. 266 *supra*.

¹³ *Cuanu*.—His obit is entered at the year 824 *infra*.

¹⁴ *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the co. Louth.

¹⁵ *Mochta*.—The St. Mochta, abbot

or bishop of Louth, whose obit is recorded at the year 584 *supra*.

¹⁶ *Superior*.—*oīp* (for *apachinnnech*), A. B. In the entry of the obit of Artri, at A.D. 832 *infra* (where see note), Artri is described as abbot (*abba*) of Ard-Macha. Regarding the meaning of the title *apachinnnech*, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 364, note m, and O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1179, note o. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 818), Artri is called *princepp* ("abbot" or "superior").

¹⁷ *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh Oirdnidhe, monarch of Ireland.

Cuaer co ro riant Laigniu istar da huas Órlam. Aig-chinnnech Cille moire Enir do fáruigad, 7 Dubhinnreacht a feccnar do Énín ar a incaid, la Laiéniu. Orlagair coccae du Cellach mac Fogeartaitc ror Concobaer mac Muirthead .i. mac rié Laignen. Bellum actum est in regione Delnae Novot, .i. cat̄ Rorat̄, ubi nepotus Mani cum rege eorum id est Cat̄al mac Murcado, et alii plurimi nobilis, propterrati sunt. Reges nepotum Óruin, id est Diarmait mac Tomaltach 7 Maelcoetair filium Fogeartair, vicerer erant. Rectabha nepos Andola, abbas Tamhinni, moritur. Cluen mac Noig isteum .xii. Kalendas Novembris aperit teritia ex parte sui.

¶ Et lanair. Annno dominicccc.º x.º iiiii.º Martatio Laignen la hÓeo mac Neill .i. t̄ip Cualann ipque Glenn duorum r̄tagnorum. Moris Ceða mic Neill iuxta uatum suarum iuritatum in campo Conaille. Bellulum inter genus Eugain 7 genus Conall, in quo cecidit Maelbherail mac Murcado rex generum Conall. Murcado mac Maelduin fuit vicer. Bellulum inter Ultu inuicem, in quo cecidit Cairell filius Riacnae, et Murthead mac Echac vicer fuit. Cat̄al mac Dunlainge rex nepotum Connrelais et feccnar Lernann moritur. Crunimael mac Cilello primumceperit

¹ Dun-Cuair.—See above, at the year 804.

² Superior.—aig-chinnnech. See note 16, p. 809.

³ Cill-mor-Enir.—See note ⁸, p. 212. supra.

⁴ Fought.—actum est, A. fertum est, B.

⁵ Delbna-Nodot.—Delnae Lo-dot, A. B. But the proper form is Delna Novot (—D. Nuato), the ancient name of a district between the rivers Shannon and Suck, in the southern part of the co. Roscommon.

See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, p. 105, note n.

⁶ Many.—plurimi, A. multi, B.

⁷ Diarmait.—The Diarmait son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, whose obit is entered at the year 832 infra.

⁸ Daiminis.—Devenish, in Lough Erne, in Fermanagh county.

⁹ Of the Kalends.—¶ Et viij, A. ¶ Et, B.

¹⁰ Aedh.—Monarch of Ireland.

¹¹ Ath-da-ferta.—iuxta uatum suarum iuritatum (Muirablinum,

armies to Dun-Cuair,¹ when he divided Leinster between two grandsons of Bran. The superior² of Cill-mor-Enir³ was profaned, and its vice-abbot, Dubhinnrecht, was wounded whilst under his protection, by the Leinstermen. A battle—slaughter by Cellach, son of Fogartach, over Conchobar son of Muiredhach, i.e., son of the King of Leinster. A battle was fought⁴ in the country of Delbhna-Nodot,⁵ i.e. the battle of Forath, wherein the Ui-Maine, with their king, i.e. Cathal son of Murchadh, and many⁶ other nobles, were overthrown. The Kings of the Ui-Briuin, viz., Diarmait⁷ son of Tomaltach, and Maelcothaigh son of Fogartach, were victors. Rechtahbra Ua Andola, abbot of Daiminis,⁸ dies. Cluain-mic-Nois was again burned on the 12th of the Kalends⁹ of November—the third part of it.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 818. The wasting of Leinster by [818.] Aedh¹⁰ son of Niall, i.e. the country of Cualann as far as Glenn-da-locha. Death of Aedh¹⁰ son of Niall, near Athda-ferta¹¹ in Magh-Conaille. A battle between the Cinel-Eoghain and Cinel-Conaill, in which Maelbressail son of Murchadh, King of the Cinel-Conaill,¹² was slain. Murchadh,¹³ son of Maelduin, was victor. A battle among the Ultonians themselves, in which Cairell¹⁴ son of Fiachna was slain, and Muiredhach son of Echaidh was victor. Cathal son of Dunlaing, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and vice-abbot of Ferna,¹⁵ died. Crunnmael son of

O'Conor); over which an old hand has written *cū at tā peata* (a literal translation), in A.

¹² *Cinel-Conaill*.—*genipūr Conaill*, A.

¹³ *Murchadh*.—King of the Cinel-Eoghain, or descendants of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, who were otherwise known as the Ul-Neill of the North.

¹⁴ *Cairell*.—According to a state-

ment in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 8), Cairell (or Cairill, as the name is there written) reigned nine years, and was slain in a battle between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach-Cobha, fought at a place called Lapast, in Carn-Cantain. But the situation of Lapast, or of Carn-Cantain, is not now known.

¹⁵ *Ferna*.—Ferna, in the county of Wexford.

Toimliacc, et **Muirtheach** filius **Cruinnmael** abbas
diripit **Theornoc**, defuncti sunt. **Congalaech** mac **Fergus** a
Fol. 88 ab. **nex Cul** moritur. **Cengciger** airtio **Macha** cen agi cen
tucban¹ ferine, et cumurc ann i torcair mac **Eochaid**
mic **Fiachnae**. **Rotheus** foetnae moritus erit.

b. Ict. Ianair. Anno dominicccc.º x.º ix.º **Talach**
mac **Conchura**, priuinceps **Toimliacc**, moritus erit.
Slogas la **Murchadh** do dnuim iudicis co n-Oib Neill
in tuarcipt. **Concobair** co n-Oib Neill in teircipt
ander, et co **Laignidh**, donec deus eor regnaret per suam
magnum potentiam. **Cuircantin** mac **Fergus**, **nex**
Borbreann, moritur. **Maeltuile** abbas **Denncair**
quiescit. **Periblimid** mac **Cremthain** accepit regnum
Caerri.

Ict. Ianair. Anno dominicccc.º xx.º **Cruinnmael**
mac **Odrain**, abbas **Cluana** iugurth, obiit. **Comul**
nex **Saxonum** moritur. **Oreagan** Etir o genntib; praeo
mori vi mtaib do britis arri. **Ceannfaelao** mac
Rumain, feriba et erigcoru et ancopita, abb **Oto**
dnuim, dormiuit. **Slogas** la **Conchobui** mac n-Donn-

¹ *Daimliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

² *Desert-Ternoc*.—The “desert,” or hermitage, of Ternoc. In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Feb. 8, there is mention of Ternocc, an anchorite, whose place was on the west of the river Barrow. But the exact situation is not indicated.

³ *Son of Fergus*.—The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 817) have mac **Fergus** (“son of Fergal.”)

⁴ *Cul*; i.e. Fir-(or Fera-)Cul; otherwise called Fera-Cul-Bregh, a territory anciently comprising the barony of Kells, co. Meath. See note ⁶, p. 202 *supra*, and O'Donovan's *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 698, note p.

⁵ *Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha*.—**Cengciger** airtio **Macha** (literally

“Whitsuntide of Armagh”). This entry is not found in the other Annals; not certainly in the *Ann. of the Four Masters*, the compilers of which studiously suppress notices of events calculated to reflect, in their opinion, on the character of churchmen.

⁶ *Elevation of a shrine*.—tucban¹ ferine. Some Whitsuntide ceremony, or procession, at Armagh, of which no notice occurs elsewhere, as far as the Editor is aware.

⁷ *Fothud of Fothan*.—Fothud (or Fothad) of Fahan, in the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. See note ⁸, p. 289, *supra*.

⁸ *Daimliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

⁹ *Murchadh*; i.e. Murchadh son of Maelduin, King of *Cinel-Eoghain*.

Ailill, abbot of Daimliag,¹ and Muiredhach son of Crunnmael, abbot of Disert-Ternoc,² died. Congalach, son of Fergus,³ King of Cul,⁴ died. Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha⁵ without celebration, and without the elevation of a shrine;⁶ and a disturbance there, in which the son of Echaid, son of Fiachna, was killed. Fothud of Fothan⁷ died.

Kal Jan. A.D. 819. Dalach, son of Congus, abbot of [819.] ~~ms.~~
Damliaq,⁸ died. A hosting by Murchadh⁹ to Druim-ind-eich,¹⁰ with the Ui-Neill of the North. Conchobar¹¹ [came] from the South, with the Ui-Neill of the South, and the Leinstermen, until God separated them by His great power. Custantin, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn,¹² died. Maeltuile, abbot of Bennchair, rested. Fedhlimidh, son of Cremthan, obtained the kingdom of Cashel.

Kal Jan. A.D. 820. Crunnmael son of Odhran, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died. Comulf,¹³ King of the Saxons, died. Plundering of Etar,¹⁴ by Gentiles; a great prey of women being taken therefrom. Cennfaeladh son of Ruman, scribe, bishop, and anchorite of Ath-truim,¹⁵ 'fell asleep.' A hosting by Conchobar¹⁶ son of Donnchad to [820.]

¹⁰ *Druim-ind-eich.* — The "ridge (or back) of the horse." O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 818, note x), that this is probably the place called Drimnagh, near Dublin.

¹¹ *Conchobar.* — King of Ireland at the time.

¹² *Fortrenn.* — Pictland. See note ⁸, p. 118 *supra*.

¹³ *Comulf.* — This name may be also read *comulfi*, as Dr. O'Conor prints it from MS., B. The person whose 'moritur' is here recorded was evidently Cenwulf, King of the Mercians, whose obit is entered in the *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* at the year 819, and who was succeeded by his brother

Ceolwulf. See Lappenberg's *History of England*, Vol. I, p. 291.

¹⁴ *Etar.* — This was the ancient name of the peninsula of Howth, to the N.E. of Dublin. The Hill of Howth is still called *Bear-Etar*, the "summit of Etar," by those who speak the native language. Dr. O'Conor represents *oigean Etar* by *Orgaan e tir*, which he most inaccurately translates "Devastatio Regni."

¹⁵ *Ath-truim.* — The "Ford of the Elder-tree." Trim, on the Boyne, in the county of Meath.

¹⁶ *Conchobar* — King of Ireland. O'Flaherty refers the commencement

chára co h-árto aéas Sliibe fuit. Uaistatio na n-Óirítear copice Thóinain Macáe.

Jct. 1anair. Cennno domini ccxx. i.º Macriaghóil nepror Maglen, rcpibá et episcopur, abbas Óiror, regnus. Cis anacenta, 7 sueret inna suihe 7 inna locha 7 inna aibni, co ruicá graithe 7 eti 7 reman iarmait. Sloiged la Murcaid mac Mailevoin co feraib ino foéli copici airta m-Órrean. Elud iarmat do feraib Órreg cuise .i. Óiarmait mac Neill co ril Céadha rlane, co ruigiallrat ic druidum Óerburgh do Murcaid. Inoferet fer m-Órreag la Conchobar mac n-Óonncaid, condeffrit ecc Gualait. Inoferet deirceir Órreg Leir aithearraic in Kalenfir Nouembris, co torcán rílaig timor Leirr de feraib deirceir Órreag, 7 co ruigiallrat him Cernait ari eicin. Moirr Óorburghaib abbatir Céadha bó Cinnis. Cumurcaid mac Tuathail, rex aitiae Ciannachta, iugulatus est la Murchadh. Bellum Tarbgi inter Conacta inuicem. Nepotus Órius in propterrati fuit, plurimi nobiles interfecti fuit erga duces, id est, Dunchard mac Móinait et Dorphgal mac Duncato. Nepotus Mani uictorius erant, et Óiarmait mac Tomaltaig. Stragaei uirorum

Fol. 38 ba.

of Conchobar's reign to the year 819. *Ogygia*, p. 433. His death is recorded under the year 832 *infra*.

¹ *Ard-achadh of Sliabh Fuaid*.—The name *Ard-achadh* would be Anglicised 'High-field.' *Sliabh-Fuaid*, the 'Hill of Fuad,' was the ancient name of a hill near the town of Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh, according to O'Donovan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 819, note b.

² *Airthra*.—See note ¹, p. 282, *supra*.

³ *Macriaghóil*.—Supposed to be the scribe of the beautiful copy of the Gospels known as the Gospels of

MacRegol, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. See O'Conor's *Proleg. ad Annales*, Part II., p. cxlii.

⁴ *Murchadh*.—Chief of Cinel Eoghain.

⁵ *Ard Brecaim*.—Ardbraccan, co. Meath.

⁶ *Druim-Ferguso*.—The "Ridge (or Long Hill) of Fergus." The situation of this place is not known at present.

⁷ *At Gualat*.—ecc Gualat. The situation of Gualat has not been identified.

⁸ *Ui-Cernaigh*; i.e. the "descendants of Cernach." A branch of the

Ard-achadh of Sliabh-Fuaid.¹ Devastation of the Airthera² as far as Emhain-Macha.

Kal Jan. A.D. 821. Macriaghoil³ Ua Magleni, a scribe [821.] and bishop, abbot of Biror, died. Unusual frost; and the seas, and lakes, and rivers were frozen, so that droves, and cattle, and burdens, could be conveyed over them. A hosting by Murchadh⁴ son of Maelduin, with the men of the North, as far as Ard-Brecain.⁵ The men of Bregh thereupon went secretly to him, viz., Diarmait son of Niall, with the race of Aedh Slanè, and gave hostages to Murchadh at Druim-Ferguso.⁶ The plundering of the men of Bregh by Conchobar,⁷ son of Donnchadh, when he rested at Gualat.⁸ The plundering of the South of Bregh by him again, on the Kalends of November, when a great multitude of the men of South Bregh were slain by him, and the Ui-Cernaigh⁹ submitted through compulsion. Death of Forbasach, abbot of Achadh-bó-Cainnigh.¹⁰ Cumuscah son of Tuathal, King of Ard-Cianachta,¹¹ was slain by Murchadh.¹² The battle of Tarbga among the Connaughtmen themselves. The Ui-Briuin were overthrown; a great many nobles were slain opposite¹³ their leaders, viz., Dunchadh son of Moenach, and Gormgal son of Dunchadh. The Ui-Maini were victors, and Diarmait¹⁴ son of Tomaltach. A slaughter of the men of Breifne, opposite¹⁵ their King,

powerful sept of Sil-Aedha Slanè or "Race of Aedh Slanè" (see under A.D. 603 *supra*), who derived their tribename from Cernach (ob. A.D. 668 *supra*), son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè (King of Ireland).

⁹*Achadh-bó-Cainnigh*.—The "Field of (St.) Cainnech's cows." Now Aghaboe, in the parish of the same name, Queen's county.

¹⁰*Ard-Cianachta*.—See note ¹¹, p. 187 *supra*.

¹¹*Murchadh*.—Murchadh son of Maelduin, chief of the Cinel-Eoghain; referred to in the 3rd entry for this year.

¹²*Opposite*.—eṇga, B. eṇgo, A.

¹³*Diarmait son of Tomaltach*.—His obit is given at the year 882 *infra*, where he is described as King of Connaught. But in the list of Kings of that province, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 1) where the name of Diarmait occurs next after that of Muirghis son of Tomaltach

Óraibhne erga neidem riuum, id est, Maelseuin mac Echtgáile, la cenele Peirðilm̄c̄o. Roiniuð pop̄ rípu airtre Cianachta ne Cumurcač mac Congalán̄g, ubi ceciderunt Ósuñur mac Tigeirnais et alii multi. Ósuñu nepor Tuat̄ail, ancopita et erip̄copur, abbas Lusm̄ar, dōrm̄uit. Roiniuð ne n-oib̄ Garbain 7 Cuircni 7 Fella pop̄ Delbnai.

¹ct. 1anair. Anno dominicccc^o xxx^o 11^o. Deirmait mac Donnchada, abbas Roif̄r eč, obiit. Dubthacrič mac Maelseoli, abbas Cille achara, dōrm̄uit. Fechnurač Loča cendin, erip̄copur et ancopita, paucavit. Conaing mac Congail, rex Tēbæ, morit⁹. Lex Óathruic⁹ pop̄ Mumain la Peirðilm̄c̄e mac Creimtāin, et la hC̄lpt̄rič mac Concobair (i. ep̄cop aro Mača)-Ronan abbas cluana mic Noiř reliquit p̄incipatum riuum. Ačri do þenum do Muirčað mac Maelseuin, la Niall mac Ceðo 7 la cenele n-Eus̄ain. Genntiles inuarebunt Bennečur mor. Galinne na m Óretan

(ob. 814 *supra*), his father's name is stated to have been Tadc, who was the father of Tomaltach, father of Muirgis. From which it would appear that Diarmait was the uncle of Muirgis, his predecessor in the kingship of Connaught.

¹ *Ard-Cianachta*. — See note 11, p. 187 *supra*.

² *Euchu*. — This name is written Eocha by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 820).

³ *Anchorite*. — ancopita, A.

⁴ *Lughm̄adh*. — Louth, in the county of Louth.

⁵ *Cuircni*. — A tribe descended from Corc, son of Lugaid, King of Munster in the 5th century; which gave name to the district of Cuircne, now represented by the barony of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, and was for some centuries known as "Dillon's Country."

⁶ *Fella*. — A tribe inhabiting a territory bordering on the expansion of the Shannon called Loch-Ree, probably on the western side of the lake. O'Donovan identifies the territory of the Fella with Tuath-n-Ella. *Four Masters*, A.D. 927, note a.

⁷ *Delbhna*. — The people here referred to were evidently that branch of the great tribe of the Delbhna (descended from Lugaith Delbhaedh, son of Cas, ancestor of the Dal-Cais of Thomond), which occupied, and gave name to, the territory of Delbhnamor, now the barony of Delvin, co. Westmeath.

⁸ *Loch-Cendin*. — This name is now corruptly represented by "Lough-Kinn," the name of a lake near Abbeylara, in the county of Longford.

⁹ *Tethba*. — A territory comprising the most of the eastern part of the

i.e. Maelduin son of Echtgal, by the Cinel-Feidhilmtho. A victory over the men of Ard-Cianachte,¹ by Cumus-cach son of Congalach, in which fell Eudus son of Tigranach, and a great many others. Euchu² Ua Tuathail, an anchorite³ and bishop, abbot of Lughmadh,⁴ ‘fell asleep.’ A victory by the Ui-Garbhain, and the Cuirceni,⁵ and the Fella,⁶ over the Delbhna.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 822. Dermait, son of Donnchad,
[822] abbot of Ross-ech, died. Dubhdacrich, son of Maeltoli,
abbot of Cill-achaith, ‘fell asleep.’ Sechnasach of Loch-
Cendin,⁸ a bishop and anchorite, rested. Conaing son
of Congal, King of Tethba,⁹ died. The ‘Law’ of Patrick¹⁰
[established] over Munster by Feidhlimidh¹¹ son of
Crimthan, and by Artri son of Conchobar (i.e., bishop¹² of
Ard-Macha). Ronan, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, resigned
his government. Murchadh, son of Maelduin, was
deposed¹³ by Niall¹⁴, son of Aedh, and the Cinel-Eoghain.
The Gentiles invaded Bennchair the Great¹⁵. Gailinne¹⁶

county of Longford, and the western half of the co. Westmeath. It was divided by the River Inny into North and South Tethba (or Teffia). According to the *Táin bo Cualnge* story in *Lebor na hUidre* (p. 57, a), Granard (in the present county of Longford) was in *Tethba tuascirt*, or Northern Teffia. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagair*, note ²⁵.

¹⁰ ‘Law’ of Patrick.—See note ¹, p. 284 *supra*.

¹¹ Feidhlimidh.—King of Munster. His obit is given at A.D. 846 *infra*.

¹² Bishop.—See under the year 817 *supra*, where Artri is described as *airchinnech* of Armagh. The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the entry recording his death at the year 882 *infra*, Artri is described as “abbot” of Armagh.

¹³ Murchadh . . . was deposed.—The original is *atp: do tennam do Muirchéar*; lit. “an ex-king was made of Murchadh.”

¹⁴ Niall.—Niall Caille, son of Aedh Oirdnidhe. The beginning of his reign as King of Ireland is recorded at the year 882 *infra*.

¹⁵ Bennchair the Great.—Bangor, in the co. Down.

¹⁶ Gailinne.—Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's county. The church, or monastery, was called “Gailinne na mBretan” (“Gailinne of the Britons”) from a tradition which attributed its foundation to a Saint Mochonog, son of a king of Britain (or Wales). See *Mart. Donegal*, at Dec. 19, and Shearman's *Loca Patriarchorum*, p. 156. Dr. O'Conor blunders greatly (note ¹, *Rer. Hibern. Script.*, Vol. IV., p. 204) in thinking

exūptum erit o Fedhlimidh, cum tota habitatione sua,
et cum oratorio. Tene di nim forta forus n-abbae
i n-árdh Maéas, coniuncto loigec.

[ct. 1anair. Anno dominicccc.º xxº 111.º] Niall mac
Fergufra dux nepotum Foruindain moritum. Orectam
Benncair ac airtiu o genti, 7 eorgera a deirteagis,
7 neilgi Comgall do crotach ar a fepin.

Úrth fir fir,
Do theon airfornig ma ri;
Deirteag mo cnama cen éron
O Benncair baile d'Óentrob.

Bellum inter uiror Teibhas inuicem, id erit bellum
Rindubrae, in quo ceciderunt Céad mac Fodhertai et
alii multi. Roff Commain exūptum erit magna ex
parte. Bellum inter Connacta inuicem, in quo ceci
derunt plurimi. Bellolum inter Dunchao et
Cumurga et uiror reges Ciannachte, in quo multi
interfecti sunt. Dunchao uictori fuist; Cumurga et
etiam. Eochair mac Óbreffail, ui dal Araiðe in
tuairceart, usqulatus erit a rochir suis. Spelan mac
Sloghtair, rex Connille Muircheanni, moritus. Etigal
Sceiligis a gentibus partur erit, et cito mortuus erit
fame et riti.

[ct. 1anair. Anno dominicccc.º xxº 111.º] Cuauu
Lugmarie, rapiens et eripit copiis, dormiuit. Diafrimait
huas Céada roin, anchorita et religione doctor totius.

¹ "Gallinne" the same as "Gallowigia" (or Galloway).

² *Burned*.—exāptum, apparently corrected to exūptum, A.; exchāptum, B. The *Chron. Scot.*, which has a corresponding entry at A.D. 823 (the correct year), has exūptum.

³ *Fedhlimidh*.—King of Munster. His obit is given at A.D. 846 *infra*.

⁴ *Bennchair*.—Bangor, in the co. Down.

⁵ *True*.—The original of these lines, not in MS. B., is in the lower margin of fol. 38b in A., with a mark to signify the place where it should be introduced into the text. It is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast*, at A.D. 822, that the composer was Saint Comgall himself.

⁶ *Oentrobh*.—Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

of the Britons was burned¹ by Fedhlimidh,² with all its dwelling-place, and with the oratory. Fire from heaven fell on the Abbot's mansion in Ard-Macha, and burned it.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 823. Niall son of Fergus, chief of the Ui-Forindain, died. The plundering of Bennchair³ in the Ards, by Foreigners, and the spoiling of its oratory; and the relics of Comghall were shaken out of their shrine.

[823.]

"Twill be true, true,⁴
By the will of the supreme King of Kings,
My stainless bones shall be taken
From beloved Bennchair to Oentrohh.⁵

A battle among the men of Tethba⁶ themselves, i.e. the battle of Finnabhair,⁷ in which Aedh son of Fogartach, and many others, were slain. Ros-Comain was in great part burned. A battle among the Connaughtmen themselves, wherein a great many were slain. A battle between Dunchad and Cumuscach, two Kings of Cianactha, in which many persons were slain. Dunchad was victor; Cumuscach escaped.⁸ Eochaid⁹ son of Bressal, King of Dal-Araide of the North, was killed by his confederates.¹⁰ Spelan son of Sloghadhach, King of Conaille-Muirthemnè, died. Etgal of Scelig¹¹ was carried off by Gentiles, and died soon after of hunger and thirst.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 824. Cuanu of Lughmadh, a wise man and bishop, 'fell asleep.' Diarmait, grandson of Aedh Roin, anchorite¹² and doctor of religion of all

[824.]

¹ *Tethba*.—See note ⁸ under the year 822.

² *Finnabhair*.—Fennor, in the parish of Rathconnell, co. Westmeath.

³ *Escaped*.—*eucappit*, A. *eucrit*, B.

⁴ *Eochaid*.—See *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

¹⁰ *By his confederates*.—*α τοιηρι* τυτή, A.

¹¹ *Scelig*: or *Scelig-Michil* ("St. Michael's Scelig"). The "Great Skellig" island, off the south-west coast of the county of Kerry. See Todd's *Cogadh Gaedheil re Gallaibh* (Introd.), p. xxxviii, note ¹, and p. 228, note ¹.

¹² *Anchorite*.—*ancopata*, B.

hiberniae, obiit; et Cuimnech abbas Linnglaisi,¹
Aedan abbas Tairmlaetæ, Flannabhræ princeps Magde
bile moriuntur. Colman filius Cilello, abbas Slane
et aliarum ciuitatum in Francia et in Hibernia,
periret. Beragal mac Catrannairg, rex Loche Riach,
moriatur. Maelbregail mac Cilello Cobo, rex dál
Uaraidhe, moriatur. Magna pestilencia in Hibernia
incola renouibus et pueris et infirmis; magna famem
et defecatio panis. Oengus mac Maeleduin rex Loche
Gabor moriatur. Slat Duin lethglaise du genitib.
Lorent Macg inir ne-n-Ultanis pop genitib, in quo ceciderunt
plurimi. Roinius pop Orratzi ne n-genitib. Flann
mac Fionnallairg, abbas Lir mori, in pace dormiuit.
Lex Patricii pop teora Connacta la Ardrui mac
Concobair (i.e. episcopus atra Mac). Orgain innri
Daimle o genitib. Gallomon mac Bogartai iugulatus
erit a fratres tuo qui nominatus est Ceallaach.
Martyr Ólainne mic Flann o genitib in h1 Coluim
Cille.

Ict Ianair. Anno domini Dccc.º xxx.º u.º Diarmait
mac Neill, rex vicecepter Óreig, moriatur. Niall mac
Diarmata, rex Miðe [obiit]. Mac Loingric, abbas

¹ Of all Ireland. — vocatur Hibernie, B.

² Magh-Bili. — See note ³, p. 80 supra.

³ Pestilence. — pestilencia, B. This entry is more briefly given in B., thus:—Magna pestilencia in hibernia, & magna famem panis.

⁴ Loch-Gabbor. — See note ⁵, p. 268 supra.

⁵ Dun-lethglaise. — Downpatrick, in the present county of Down.

⁶ Over Gentiles. — pop geniti, A. pop genitib, B.

⁷ The 'Law' of Patrick. — See note ⁸, p. 281 supra.

⁸ Three divisions of Connaught.— See note ¹, p. 269 supra.

⁹ Artri. — See above under the year 817, where Artri is described as arachinnech ("herenagh") of Armagh.

¹⁰ Bishop. — The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in al. man. in A., over the name Artri.

¹¹ Inis-Daimle. — The situation of this island has not been satisfactorily identified. The Martyr. of Donegal, at July 4, states that it was between Uí-Cennselaigh [the co. Wexford] and the Deisi [the baronies of Decies in the south of the co. Waterford.]

Ireland,¹ died; and Cuimnech abbot of Finnglais, Aedhan abbot of Tamlacht, Flannabra abbot of Magh-Bilè,² died. Colman son of Ailill, abbot of Slane, and of other churches in France and Ireland, died. Fergal son of Cathrannach, King of Loch-riach, died. Maelbresail, son of Ailill of Cobha, King Dal-Araidhe, died. A great pestilence³ in the island of Ireland among the old people, children, and infirm; a great famine and failure of bread. Oenghus son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Gabhor,⁴ died. Plundering of Dun-lethglaise⁵ by Gentiles. Burning of Magh-Bilè, with its oratories, by Gentiles. A victory in Magh-inis by the Ulidians over Gentiles,⁶ in which a great many were slain. A victory over the Osraighi by Gentiles. Eland son of Forellach, abbot of Lis-mor, slept in peace. The 'Law' of Patrick' [was promulgated] over the three divisions of Connaught,⁸ by Artri⁹ son of Conchobar (i.e. bishop¹⁰ of Ard-Macha). Plundering of Inis-Daimhle¹¹ by Gentiles. Falloman, son of Fogartach, was slain by his brother, who was named Cellach. Martyrdom of Blamacc,¹² son of Flann, by Gentiles, in I-Coluim-Cille.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 825. Diarmait, son of Niall, King of the South of Bregh, died. Niall,¹³ son of Diarmait, King of Midhe, [died]. MacLoingsigh,¹⁴ abbot of Ard-Macha, died

[825.]

Dr. Todd (*Cogadh Gaedhel re Gal-laibh*, Introd., p. xxxvii., note 2), would identify it with *Little Island* in the river Suir, near Waterford. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, Index Locorum, *sub voce*; and *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 180, note 4.

¹² *Blamacc*.—The proper form of the name is "Blathmac." See Reeves' *Admannan*, p. 889, note y.

¹³ *Niall*.—In the list of the Kings of Uisnech [i.e. of Meath] contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 1, Niall is stated to have been the son of Diarmait son of Airmedach, and

to have been slain by his successor, Muridach son of Domnall, after a reign of seven years.

¹⁴ *MacLoingsigh*; "son of Loingseach".—The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 825) give his proper name as "Flannghus." The *Chron. Scotorum* (at 823) has "Fergus," which is probably incorrect. It is worth remarking that the name "MacLoingsigh" does not appear in the list of the *Comarbs* (or successors) of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, though it is in other ancient lists. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, pp. 177-182

arvō Macāe, in pace obiit. Arpt mac Diarmata, rex Tēbāe, per volūm iugulatūr erit. Clemens episcopus, abbas Cluana ipsius, feliciter uitam finivit. Omonnae mori fōr hēritis n-uisle i. nobis plāige o mac Iellaen vi Mumae. Maelseuin mac Dōrmhāile, rex nepotum Meit, in clericatu obiit. Fol. 39aa. Lorcād Beirthe la Feidlimid, regas Mumā occidit. Guin Artrias mic Muirgeira nis Tēbāe. Lex Tāri co Connacta itērum. Ruthnel p̄inceps et episcopus cluana regita Órenant moriatur.

[ct. 1anair. Cūno domini dccc.º xx.º uiº. Ectasius p̄inceps Tamlactaē dōrimuit. Sarusas Euagai n-erit Macāe, la Cumurcaē mac Catail 7 la Artris mac Concobaer. Orgas Lucean do genntib 7 a Lorcād, 7 innreab Cianachta copici oētar n-Ugan, 7 orgas Gall in Cip̄tir olēna. Bellum Leisti cāim ne Niall mac Ceōa, fōr hU Cremtain, 7 fōr Muirheac mac Eac̄taē nis n-Ulat, in quo ceciderunt Cumurcaē 7 Congalac duo pilii Caēail, et alii reges multi dinaiis Cip̄gallai. Corparād omnia Tāillte]

¹ Fears. — omonnae. This rare form seems comp. of *ad*, an intensive particle (=aith, ath), and *omna*, plur. of *oman*, “fear.”

² By.—o, omitted in B.

³ Mac Iellaen. — “Mac Fellaen,” Clar. 49. O’Conor prints “dictae Jellame,” which is very incorrect. Nothing is known at present of this prophet.

⁴ Of Munster.—vi Mumae, A.; vi Muimae, B. O’Conor wrongly prints *di munica*.

⁵ Bethra : i.e. *Dealbhna-Bethra*, otherwise *Dealbhna-Ethra*, a district comprising the present barony of Garrycastle, in the King’s county, with the exception of the parish of Lusmagh, which belonged to the

neighbouring territory of the Sil-Anmhada (or O’Maddens), on the Connaught side of the Shannon.

⁶ Law of Dari.—See above under the year 811.

⁷ Ruthnel.—O’Conor inaccurately prints this name *Bathnell*. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 824) write it “Ruthmael.”

⁸ Cluain-ferta-Brenaind.—“Clonfert of Brendan;” Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

⁹ Abbot.—p̄inceps, A.

¹⁰ Eoghan—Eoghan ‘Mainistrech.’ His name appears in the list of *comarbs* (or successors) of St. Patrick, in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), where he is stated to have been also the successor of St. Finnian, and of St. Buti (of Monasterboice). In this list

in peace. Art, son of Diarmait, King of Tethba, was slain through treachery. Clemens, a bishop, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, ended life happily. Great fears¹ throughout all Ireland, viz., a forewarning of a plague by² Mac Iellaen³ of Munster.⁴ Maelduin, son of Gormghal, King of Ui-Meith, died in religion. Burning of Bethra⁵ by Feidlimidh; the army of Munster being with him. The killing of Artri, son of Muirghes, King of Tethba. The 'Law' of Dari⁶ [proclaimed] to the Connaughtmen again. Ruthnel,⁷ abbot and bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind,⁸ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 826. Echtgus, abbot⁹ of Tamlacht, [826.] 'fell asleep.' Dishonouring of Eoghan¹⁰ in Ard-Macha, by Cumuscach, son of Cathal, and Artri¹¹ son of Conchobar. The plundering and burning of Lusca by Gentiles; and the devastation of Cianachta as far as Uactar-Ugan; and the plundering of all the Foreigners of the East.¹² The battle of Lethi-cam¹³ by Niall, son of Aedh, over the Ui-Crimthain, and over Muiredach son of Echaid, King of the Ulaid, in which fell Cumuscach and Congalach, two sons of Cathal, and many other kings of the Airghialla. The destruction of the fair of Tailliu,¹⁴ against the

the name of Eoghan (whose term of government is set down as eight years) is placed after that of Artri son of Conchobar (see at the year 822), who is stated in the above entry to have assisted in "dishonouring" Eoghan. The account of this event in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 825), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (at 827), is much fuller than that above given. There is much confusion regarding these ecclesiastics. The death of Artri (whose rule as abbot of Armagh lasted only two years, according to the list in the *Book of Leinster*) is entered at the year 832 infra; and that of Eoghan at the year 833. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I.,

pp. 43-45; O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 825, note 2, and 832, note 5.¹

¹¹ Artri.—See last note.

¹² Foreigners of the East, i.e., the *Gaill* (or Foreigners) of the eastern part of Meath.

¹³ Lethi-Cam.—In the *Ann. F. M.* (A.D. 825), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 827), Lethi-Cam is stated to have been in Magh-Enir, a plain which included Kilmore (*Cill-mor-Enir*), a place a few miles to the east of the city of Armagh. See note ⁸, 236 *supra*.

¹⁴ Fair of Tailliu.—The fair, or public games, celebrated annually at Teltown (*Tailliu*), in the co. Meath

pop. Gallengait la Concobair mac n'Donnchada, in quo ceciderunt multi. Coirpatr oenat̄ Colmain la Muireadhac̄ pop. Laigniu deirgabair, in quo ceciderunt plures. Moenač mac Crunnmael, regnare reg. Roi, mortuus est. Abner abbas Cille acit̄ dormivit. Coirpatr dunar̄ Laigne do gentib̄, ubi ceciderunt Conall mac Concongalt, rex na Portuac̄, et ali innumirabiles.

Rigðal occ. Birratis itip. Fertlimis 7 Conacobair.

b. Ict. Ianair. Ceno dominicccc. xx. iii. h̄illača mac Diarmata, ri Teičbae, interpectus est. Robartac̄ mac Cačagais princeps cluana moer. Arrodae, Muirčiu abbas Orom[α] in afelaino, Clemens abbas Linne Du[α]cail, dormivit. Mucar mar vi muccas mora in ariper n-aprodas Ciannačta o gallais, 7 martre Teinne ančorat. Guin Cinneďa mic Cumurcais, ri apodae Ciannačtae, o gallais, 7 loicad̄ Lainne Leire Cluana moer o gallais. Cačpoineb̄ ne Lečlabar mac Loingris, ri val Aran̄e, pop. genneti. Cačpoineb̄ aile pop. genneti ne Coirppri mac Cačail, ri . h. Ceinnre-Lais, 7 ne muinntir tige Mundu. Cr. Dealbna hi pello.

Fol. 39ab. Ict. Ianair. Ceno dominicccc. xx. iii. Muiredhach mac Ruaidrač̄ ri Laigne, Aeb̄ mac Ceallair̄ princeps Cille varo, Maeldoborčon abbas cille Cúrale,

¹ *Conchobar*.—King of Ireland at the time.

² *The Fair of Colman*.—O'Donovan states that this Fair was held on the present Curragh of Kildare. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 825, note 1, and 940 note r.

³ *Muiredhach*.—Muiredhach, son of Ruaidhri, King of Leinster, whose obit. forms the first entry under the year 828 *infra*.

⁴ *A great many*.—plures, A. multi, B.

⁵ *Birra*.—Otherwise written *Biror*. Birr (now generally known as Parsons-town), in the King's County.

⁶ *Fedhlimidh*.—King of Cashel (or Munster).

⁷ *Cluin-mor-Arda*.—Clonmore, a townland giving name to a parish, in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, which represents the name (and territory) of the *Fera-Arda-Cianacha*, or "men of Ard-Cianacha."

⁸ *Abbot*.—princeps, A.

⁹ *Ard-Cianacha*.—See note 7.

¹⁰ *Lann-leire*.—Dunleer, co. Louth. See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*. This entry is not in B.

¹¹ *Tech-Munnu*.—Taghmon, co. Wexford.

¹² *In treachery*.—hi pello is a rude

Gailenga, by Conchobar¹ son of Donnchad, in which a great many were slain. Destruction of the Fair of Colman,² by Muiredhach,³ against the South Leinstermen, in which a great many⁴ were slain. Moenach son of Crunnmael, vice-abbot of Fera-Ros, died. Abnier, abbot of Cill-achaidh, 'fell asleep.' Destruction of the camp of the Leinstermen by Gentiles, where Conall son of Cuchongalt, King of the Fortuatha, and others innumerable, were slain. A royal meeting at Birra,⁵ between Fedhlimidh⁶ and Conchobar.¹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 827. Uatha, son of Diarmait, King of [827] ^{MS.} Tethba, was slain. Robhartach, son of Cathasach, abbot of Cluain-mor-Arda,⁷ Muirchu, abbot⁸ of Druim-Inascaind, [and] Clemens, abbot of Linn-Duachail, 'fell asleep.' A great slaughter of sea-hogs on the coast of Ard-Cianachta,⁹ by Foreigners; and the martyrdom of Temhnen, anchorite. The killing of Cinaedh, son of Cumuscach, King of Ard-Cianachta,¹⁰ by Foreigners; and the burning of Lann-leire¹¹ and Cluain-mor,⁷ by Foreigners. A battle was gained by Lethlabhar son of Loingsech, King of Dal-Araidhe, over Gentiles. Another battle was gained over Gentiles by Coirpri, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and the 'family' of Tech-Munnu.¹² Slaughter of the Delbhna in treachery.¹³

Kal. Jan. A.D. 828. Muiredach,¹⁴ son of Ruadhri, King [828.] of Leinster; Aedh son of Cellach, abbot¹⁵ of Cill-dara; Maeldoborchon, abbot of Cill-Ausaille,¹⁶ Cinaedh son of

way of representing, in Latin form, the Irish *i peall* ("in treachery"). The ignorant so-called 'translator' of these Annals, whose version is contained in the MS. Clar. 49, in the British Museum, renders this entry thus:—“The slaughter of the Delvinians by murther or in guilefull manner.”

¹³ *Muiredach*.—See under the year 826 *supra*, p. 824, note 8.

¹⁴ *Abbot*.—*p̄m̄nncepp̄ A.*

¹⁵ *Cill-Ausaille*.—The church of (St.) Auxilius. Now Killashee, near Naas, in the co. Kildare. See note ¹, p. 19 *supra*.

Cinaedh mac Muirchruin rex nerotum Faelisi, Cormac mac Muirchruis princeps Senctuaris, Cenball mac Finnrechta in Delna, Maeluma mac Ceithearnaich equonimus Finnudhrach, Urcan mac Tairis rex nerotum Merit, omnes mortui sunt. Iugulatio Conamnus mic Ceallaic o Edois mac Cerneata, per volum. Diarmait abbas eas do ful a n-Albae co minnab Colum cille. Roineb pop Connachtia ne feraiis Mide, in quo ceciderunt multi.

¹ Etiamq. anno dominicccc. xx. ix. Oengus mac Donnchada rex telach Mide mortuus. Cormac mac Suibhne abbas Cluana iugulatus, regibus et episcopis, in pace quietus. Ceallaic mac Conactraighe, princeps Alcrik Eriuita, mortuus. Lorcus boire la Ferolimini. Rollomanus mac Donnchada iugulatus erit a Muiminenribus. Cumduas huius iugulatus in deinceps la Ferolimini. Iorib mac Nechtan abbas roig Commain quietus. Finnrechta mac Dabcotha, rex generum filii Thracie,

¹ *Santreh.*—Lit. “old habitation,” Now Santry, a village a few miles to the N. of the city of Dublin.

² *Delna.*—*The Four Mast.* (A.D. 827) write *Delna Beathra*, the old name of the district now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, in the King’s County.

³ *Steward.*—equonimus (for oceconomus), A. B. *The Four Mast.* (A.D. 827) write p̄p̄oīr, “Prior.” See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 365.

⁴ *Finnabhair.*—O’Donovan identifies this place with “Fennor, near Slane, in the county of Meath.” (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 827, note a.); but does not give his authority for the identification. There were many places called “Finnabhair.”

⁵ *By Echaidh.*—o Eōrig, A. o Coch[ar]o, B.

⁶ *To Alba.*—a nAlba; i.e. to Scotland.

⁷ *With the reliquaries.*—co minnab, A. B. “With . . . reliques,” Clqr. 49. For the meaning of minna (plur. of minn, dat. minnach), see Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 315, note r.

⁸ *Victory.*—Roineb (for p̄p̄oneb), lit. “breaking,” or “dispersion,” A. Reineb, B.

⁹ *Telach-Midhe.*—O’Donovan explains this name by “Hill of Meath,” which he would identify (*Four Mast.* A.D. 828, note w) with Tealach-ard, or Tullyard, near the town of Trim, in Meath. The name is corruptly written, as the proper genit. form of *Telach-Midhe*, should be *Telcha* (or *Telraig-Midhe*).

¹⁰ *Achadh-Crimthain.*—“Crimthain’s Field.” Not identified.

Mughron, King of Ui-Failghi; Cormac son of Muirghis, abbot of Sentreh; Cerbhall son of Finsnechta, King of Delbhna;³ Maelumai son of Ceithernach, steward⁴ of Finnabhair;⁵ and Drucan son of Tadhg, King of Ui-Meith—all died. The killing of Conang, son of Cellach, by Echaidh⁶ son of Cernach, by treachery. Diarmait, abbot of Ia, went to Alba,⁷ with the reliquaries⁸ of Colum-Cille. A victory⁹ over the Connaughtmen by the men of Midhe, in which many were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 829. Oengus, son of Donnchad, King [829.] of Telach-Midhe,¹⁰ died. Cormac, son of Suibhne, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, a scribe and bishop, rested in peace. Cellach, son of Cucathraighe, abbot of Achadh-Crimthain,¹¹ died. Burning of Foir,¹² by Fedhlimidh.¹³ Follomhan, son of Donnchadh, was slain by the Munstermen. Destruction¹⁴ of the Ui-Briuin of the South,¹⁵ by Fedhlimidh.¹⁶ Joseph, son¹⁶ of Nechtan, abbot of Ros-Comain, rested. Finsnechta,¹⁷ son of Bodhbhachadh, King of Cinel-mic-Erca,

¹¹ *Foir*.—Fobhar, or Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

¹² *Fedhlimidh*; i.e. Fedhlimidh, son of Crimthan, King of Casál (or Munster).

¹³ *Destruction*.—Cumbæ. This word, which is of rare occurrence by itself, is often met in composition with the particle *aith* (or *ath*), in old and modern Irish texts, in such forms as *aithcuma* ("wounding, laceration;" O'Don. *Suppl. to O'Reilly*), and *aithchambe* (gl. "cauteria et combustiones," Ebel's ed. of *Zeus* (p. 881). For Cumbæ (as in A.), MS. B. has *Cumtæ*, which O'Conor wrongly translates "Conventio."

¹⁴ *Ui-Briuin of the South*.—There were several septs in Connaught called "Ui-Briuin," who were descended

from Brian, brother of Niall Nine-hostager. The "Ui-Briuin of the South" was, apparently, another name for the "Ui-Briuin-Seola," otherwise called "Muintir-Murchadha," who were seated in the barony of Clare, co. Galway. On the assumption of surnames by the Irish, the principal family of this tribe took the name of O'Flaherty, from an ancestor Flaitbhertach, who flourished circa A.D. 970. See O'Flaherty's *Irish Connacht* (Hardiman's ed.), p. 368.

¹⁵ *Fedhlimidh*; i.e. Fedhlimidh, the son of Crimthan, King of Munster, whose obit. is entered at the year 846 *infra*.

¹⁶ *Son*.—*mac*. Omitted in B.

¹⁷ *Finsnechta*.—*Finechta*, B.

[Obit]. Suibne mac Forannan, abbar duorum monium et n-aird Maccae, obiit.

Ict. 1anair. Cenno domini usq; xxx^o. Diarmait do taichtair i n-hEriu co minicis Coluim ille. Misrenn abatirra Cille darra doptimis. Cipreochas prinsceps Magi bile dimerfus erit. Cerneac mac Duncon, regula et regens et regis doptis Maccae, pauperavit. Oenac Tailte do cumurc oc poplachis im regin mic Cuilind 7 im minda Rathraicc, condit aperte ille de. Inroget Conaille do gennetis, conarraigabat Maelbrikti arbi, 7 Canannan a bratari, 7 co ructa illonga. Cat do mabdomat i n-Ciignechein ne gennetib, pop misinnitir n-aird Maccae, conarraigabat pocharte mopa diib. Morr Duncharta filii Conaing, regis Cianactae. Sarusgao Thugain maiusopreach abbatis airdot Maccae, hi foigallnaig, la Concobair mac n-Donncharta, conarraigabat a misinnib 7 coruicta a gnaigi. Perdlimid mac Creminn co rluag Muigan 7 Laigne do tuitbecht i Riambur do innrius feir m-Oras. Inroget Libi la Conacobair.

¹ *Suibne, son of Forannan.* — Suibne mac Fairnig ("S. son of Fairnech"), in A. Called S. mac Forannan ("S. son of Forannan") in B. The name of this Suibhne does not occur in any of the ancient lists of the "Comarbs," or successors of St. Patrick. The *Four Mast.* however, in noticing his death under A.D. 829, agree with this Chronicle in stating that Suibhne was abbot of Ard-Macha for the space of two months.

² *Diarmait.* — Abbot of Hi (or Iona). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 315, 388. Another voyage of Diarmait, to Alba (or Scotland), is recorded above at the year 828.

³ *Abbot.* — prinsceps, A.

⁴ *Talting.* — Teltown, co. Meath. See note ¹¹, p. 167 *supra*.

⁵ *Forads.* — In old Irish glossaries *fora* (or *forad*) is explained by a "seat" or "bench" (i.e. the station) of the person who presided over an assembly, or celebration of national games. See O'Brien's *Ir. Dict.*, voce *fora*; O'Curry's *Mann. and Cust.*, I. cxxxiii, and 8, 541, and *Leab. Gabhal*, p. 44.

⁶ *MacCuilind.* — Bishop of Lusk, in the county of Dublin. His obit is entered under the year 495 *supra*.

⁷ *Aigneche.* — The plural form of Aigneche, which was probably the name of a district in the n.e. of the county of Louth, near Carlingford Lough (the ancient Irish name of which was *Snamh-aignech*). — See Reeves *Eccles. Antiqu.*, p. 252, note 2). According to a statement in *Leab. na*

[died]. Suibhne, son of Forannan,¹ abbot for two months in Ard-Macha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 830. Diarmait² came to Ireland, with the reliquaries of Colum-Cille. Muirenn, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' Airmedhach, abbot³ of Magh-bilè, was drowned. Cernach, son of Dunchu, scribe and wise man, and priest of Ard-Macha, rested. Disturbance of the fair of Tailtiu,⁴ at the Forads,⁵ about the shrine of MacCuilind⁶ and the reliquaries of Patrick, and a great many persons died thereof. The plundering of the Conailli by Gentiles; and their King, Maelbrighte, and his brother Canannan, were taken captive, and carried off in ships. A battle was gained in Aighnecha,⁷ by Gentiles, over the 'family' of Ard-Macha, great numbers of whom were taken captive. Death of Dunchad, son of Conaing,⁸ King of Cianachta. The dishonouring of Eogan Mainistrech,⁹ abbot of Ard-Macha, in *foigaillnaig*,¹⁰ by Conchobar¹¹ son of Donnchad, when his 'family' were made prisioners, and his herds were carried off. Fedh-limidh son of Crimthann, with the army of Munster and Leinster, came to Fiambur,¹² to plunder the men of Bregh. The plundering of Liphè by Conchobar.¹¹

[830.]

¹ *Uidre* (p. 75 b) *Fochaird* (Faughard in the barony of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth), remarkable as the birthplace of St. Bridget, and the scene of the death of Edward Bruce, in the year 1318, was anciently known by the name of Ard-Aigneche.

² *Son of Conaing*.—*pilii* Conaill, corrected to *pilii* Conaing in A.

³ *Eogan Mainistrech*.—“Eogan of the Monastery” (i.e. Manistir-Buti, or Monasterboice, co. Louth). Eogan had been Lector of that Monastery. The entry of this incident in MS. B. is slightly inaccurate. Regarding the circumstances attending the elevation of Eogan from the Lectorship of

Monasterboice to the Abbacy of Armagh, see *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 825, and *Chron. Scot.* at 827.

⁴ *In foigaillnaig*.—*hi rongallnraig*. This clause, which is probably corrupt, is unintelligible to the Editor. Dr. O’Conor renders it by “incursione nocturna.” *Rer. Hib. Script.*, Vol. IV., p. 208. The entry has been omitted by the *Four Mast.*

⁵ *Conchobar*.—King of Ireland.

⁶ *Fiambur*.—The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry (A.D. 829), write ‘Fionnabhair-Bregh’ (Fennor, near Slane, co. Meath), which is probably correct. In Clar. 49, the name is written “Finnuir.”

b. **Ict. 1anair.** Anno dominicccc^o xxx^o i.^o Cénta
orssain airso Macas o gennuib po tui in oen thír.
Orssain Mucsnamha⁷ Lusmaris⁷ Oa Meit⁷ T'oroma mic
Ublae, ⁷ alancail ceall. Orssain Tuimliacc⁷ rini
Cianmactai cona cellaib huilis o gennuib. Ersgabail
Cilella mic Colgen o gennuib. Tuatáil mac Úrpatán⁷
do bheir⁷ do gennuib, ⁷ rcpin Odomnain, o Domnu⁷
magán. Orssain naic Lurais⁷ Connire o gennuib.
Cinaed mac Thóda⁷, ri val Úrpatáin in tuaircirt, iugul-
atus erit per dolum a rociur ruit. Cinaed mac
Úrpatáin, rex Cuallann, et Diarmait mac Ruatráin rex
airteir Líri, mortui sunt. Concobar mac Donnchata,
ri Úrpatáin, mortuis erit.

Ict. 1anair. Anno dominicccc^o xxx^o ii.^o Crispri
mac Concobar, abbas airso Macas, et Concobar mac
Donncotha rex Temro, uno menre mortui sunt.
Ruadri mac Maelepochara⁷, leit⁷ ri .h. Cremhchain,
mortuus. Niall Cailli regnare incipit. Roiniu⁷ ne
Niall ⁷ ne Murca⁷ pop gallu i n-daire Calgair. Orss-
ain cluana Volcan o gennuib. Caethoiniu⁷ pop muinn-
tir Cille daeo inna cill, ne Cealla⁷ mac Úrpatáin, ubi

¹ *Kal. Jan.*—The number ‘400’ is written in the margin in A., to indicate that this was the 400th year from the beginning of Chronicle.

² *Mucsnamh.*—Mucknoe, co. Monaghan.

³ *Ui-Meith.*—Otherwise called “Ui-Meith-Macha.” For the situation and extent of this territory, see O’Donovan’s *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1178, note c, and the authorities there cited.

⁴ *Domnach-Maghen.*—Donaghmoyné, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan.

⁵ *Rath-Luraigh.*—Now represented by Maghera, the name of a parish in the barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry. See Reeves’ *Down and Connor*, p. 27.

⁶ *Conchobar.*—Added in later hand in A. See under the next year.

⁷ *Artri.*—See note ¹⁶, p. 309 *supra*. In the list of the *comarbs*, or successors, of St. Patrick in the abbacy (or episcopacy) of Armagh, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42), Artri is stated to have ruled for two years, the term accorded to him in the several lists cited by Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174–183). Ware fixes the beginning of his government in A.D. 822 (Harris’s ed., vol. 1, p. 43). See *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 827; and the references to Artri under the years 822 and 826 *supra*.

⁸ *Ui-Cremhchain.*—Otherwise written Ul-Cremhthainn. A tribe of the

Kal. Jan.¹ A.D. 831. The first plundering of Ard-[831.] ^{ms.} Macha by Gentiles, thrice in one month. Plundering of Mucsnamh,² and of Lughmadh, and of Ui-Meith,³ and of Druim-mic-U-Blae, and of other churches. The plundering of Damliag, and of the territory of Cianachta with its churches, by Gentiles. Capture of Ailill, son of Colgu, by Gentiles. Tuathal, son of Feradhach, was carried off by Gentiles, and the shrine of Adamnan, from Domnach-Maghen.⁴ Plundering of Rath-Luraigh⁵ and Connere, by Gentiles. Cinaedh son of Echaid, King of the Dal-Araidhe of the North, was killed, through treachery, by his associates. Cinaedh son of Artri, King of Cualann, and Diarmait son of Ruadhri, King of Airther-Life, died. Conchobar⁶ son of Donnchad, King of Ireland, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 832. Artri,⁷ son of Conchobar, abbot [832.] of Ard-Macha, and Conchobar son of Donnchad, King of Temhair, died in the same month. Ruaidhri, son of Maelfothartaigh, half-King of Ui-Crimhtain,⁸ died. Niall Cailli⁹ begins to reign. A victory by Niall¹⁰ and Murchadh over the Foreigners, in Daire-Chalgaidh.¹¹ The plundering of Cluain-Dolcain¹² by Gentiles. A battle was gained over the 'family' of Cill-dara, in their church, by Cellach¹³ son of Bran, where many were slain, on St.

Oirghialla seated in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane, in the county of Meath. See O'Donovan's

Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 832, note t.

* *Niall Cailli*.—The *Four Masters* refer the accession of Niall Caille to A.D. 832. But O'Flaherty states that Niall began to reign in 838 (*Ogygia*, p. 484), which is the true year; thus agreeing with the present Chronicle, the chronology of which is ante-dated by one year at this period. The original of the foregoing entry, which is added in an old hand in the margin in A., forms part of the text in B.

¹⁰ *Niall*; i.e. Niall Cailli, King of Ireland, mentioned in the previous entry.

¹¹ *Daire-Chalgaidh*.—The ancient name of Derry (or Londonderry). This victory is not noticed in the tract on the "War of the Gaedhel with the Gaill," edited by Dr. Todd.

¹² *Cluain - Dolcain*.—Clondalkin, near Dublin.

¹³ *Cellach*.—King of Leinster. See the *Book of Leinster*, p. 89, col. 2, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, geneal.; table 11. His obit is recorded under the next year.

Fol. 39bb. Iugulati sunt multi in regia Iohannis in autumno.
Iugulatio munitione cluana mic U Noir, et locutus a
tempore copiæ dorum et cille, la Þerðlimið rið Casar.
Non oen cumai munitione Diermati co dorum et cille.
Morri Þiarmota filii Tomaltas, regis Connacht.
Morri Cobetan mic Maileduin regis Iarmuman.
Locatæ Liff moer Moctu et ap Diermuman. Locatæ
Dromæ in afclaind o gennetið. Orissam lochæ bric-
cerna pop Congalach mac nechtað, et a marbað os
longanð iapum. Rechtarba abbas Cille acanð obit.
Tippaiti mac Ruamluða, prínceps domnatis Sechnaill,
moritur.

Ict. Ianair. Anno dominicccc.º xxx.º iii.º Oengus
mac Þerðura, rex Fortrenn, moritur. Eoghan Mantr-
treð, abb arið Maðæ et Cluana 1rairð, et
Afranc abatifa Cille dabo, dormiebunt. Ceallað
mac Þrain, in Lægen, et Cinað mac Conaing, rex
Teibæ, mortui sunt. Suibne mac Airtreð, rex Moð-
ðorpe n-ule, interpectur eft a frateribus suis.
Concobair mac Cillello occisus eft a frateribus suis.
Congalac mac Oengusa, rex gennetið Loegaire, moritur.
Tuatçar episcopus et pribus Cilla dabo obit. Cat
pop Genneti ne n-Dunabach mac Scannlain, rið h.

¹ *Dermagh.*—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycavan, King's County.

² *Lis-mor-Mochuta.*—“Mochuta's great fort” (or “inclosure”). Lismore, co. Waterford.

³ *Druim-Inasclaind.*—Dromiskin, in the parish of the same name, barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Loch-Bricerna.*—So in A and B. But the name should be “Loch-Bricenn” (the “lake of Briciu”), as in the *Four Mast.*; now corrupted to Loughbrickland, near a lake of the same name, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down. The name of this lake is stated to have been derived

from Briciu, a chieftain who flourished in Ulster in the first century, and who, on account of his talent for sarcasm, is nick-named *Briciu mem-thenga* (“Briciu ‘poison-tongue’”) in the old Irish stories.

⁵ *Cill-achaidh.*—Killeigh, barony of Geashil, King's County.

⁶ *Ruamlus.* Under the year 800 supra, the obit of a ‘Ruamus,’ abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill (Dunshaughlin, co. Meath) is given; who was probably the father of the Tipraite here referred to.

⁷ *Fortrenn.*—Pictland. See note*, p. 118 supra.

John's day in Autumn. The killing of the 'family' of Cluain-mic-U-Nois, by Fedhlimidh, King of Cashel; and the burning of its 'termon' to the door of its church. In the same manner [did he treat] the 'family' of Dermagh,¹ to the door of its church. Death of Diarmait, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught. Death of Cobhthach, son of Maelduin, King of West Munster. Burning of Lis-mor-Mochuta,² and the slaughter of South Munster. Burning of Druim-Inasclaind³ by Gentiles. The plundering of Loch-Bricerna⁴ against Congalach, son of Echaid, who was afterwards killed [by the Foreigners] at their ships. Rechtabra, abbot of Cill-achaith,⁵ died. Tipraite son of Ruamlus,⁶ abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,⁷ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 833. Oengus, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn,⁸ died. Eogan Mainistrech,⁹ abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-Iraird, and Affraic, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' Cellach,¹⁰ son of Bran, King of Leinster, and Cinaedh, son of Conang, King of Tethba,¹¹ died. Suibhne, son of Artri, King of all the Mughdhorna, was slain by his¹² brothers. Conchobar, son of Ailill, was slain by his¹³ brothers. Conghalach, son of Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, died. Tuatchar, bishop and scribe of Cill-dara, died. A battle [was gained] over the Gentiles by Dunadhach,¹⁴ son of Scannlan, King of the Ui-Fidgenti,¹⁵

[833.]

¹ *Eogan Mainistrech*.—See the note on this name under the year 830.

² *Cellach*.—Mentioned under the preceding year, as the perpetrator of a great outrage against *muinntir*, 'family,' or community of Kildare.

¹⁰ *Tethba*.—In later times called Teffia, a territory comprising adjoining portions of the present counties of Westmeath and Longford. The *Ann. Four Mast* and the *Chron. Scotorum* state that Cinaedh, son of Conang, was King of Bregh, the ancient name of a district in the present county of Meath. A stanza in Irish regarding

Cinaedh, son of Conang, written in the top margin of fol. 39 b in MS. A., has been partially mutilated by the binder.

¹¹ *His*.—*ius*. Omitted in A.

¹² *Dunadhach*.—The name of this chieftain is written *Dunchadach* in B. (which O'Conor prints *Dunchach*), and *Dunchadh* in the *Chron. Scotorum*. But the *Four Mast*. write it *Dunadhach*. See the entry of his obit under the next year, where the name is written *Dunadhaigh*, in the genit. form (nomin. *Dunadhach*).

¹⁵ *Ui-Fidgenti*.—A powerful tribe anciently inhabiting an extensive ter-

Prótagonist, du i stóriagálatar 11. Oírgain Glinne da lóca o Gentib. Oírgain Slane 7 Finnusbraic habae o Gentib. Lorcád cluana mic U Noir tótemordia ex maiore parte. Guin Úrroccair mic Cenfercain i n-Óirinn.

Ict. 1anap. Anno dominicccc.º xxx.º 111.º Sloixtib
la Niall co llaighniu coporadigeartar ri forait. 1. Óran
mac Faelan. Cinaed mac Neill mic Ceada iugulatus
erit la hultu. Inoreibh Thos la Niall, co polorgaibh
conisci tec Maelchonoc. Cumhraic mac Oengus,.
fecnap cluana micc U Noir, moritum. Oírgain Ferp-
nann 7 cluana moer Moethoc o Gentib. Coemelius
ababo i n-apo Macl. Rorimdan (o Rat mic Malair)
i n-inac Térmota (o tigearnan). Ecarib mac Conchon-
galt rex neptum Tuirtiri, 7 Caingormac mac Siardal
equonimus cille dapo, 7 Óneral mac Cormaic prínceps
Cille dumai glinn et aliarum ciuitatum, moriuntur, 7
Muirceratac mac Cormaic, omnes mortui sunt.
Fergur mac Bodbcaidha, rex Carrige brescian, iugulatus
erit a Muminenibus. Mori Dunachair 7 mic Scannlain
negit. H. Riðgenti. Lorcád Cluana mac Noir tercia
parte rui. 11. noin marita. Lorcád Mungairit 7 ala-

Fol. 40aa.

ritory which included the present barony of Coshma, in the co. Limerick. See the interesting note regarding the territory occupied by this tribe in O'Donovan's *Annals of the Four Masters* (A.D. 1178, note m).

¹ *Fianabhair-abha.* — The ancient name of Fennor, in the parish of Fennor, barony of Lower Duleek, and county of Meath.

² *Of the greater part.* — The MS. A. has "de media ex majore parte." But B. has merely "ex majore parte." See note ⁵, p. 306 *supra*.

³ *Aidhne.* — The ancient name of a territory comprising the present barony of Kiltartan in the county of Galway.

⁴ *Niall;* i.e. Niall Caille, monarch of Ireland.

⁵ *When he ordained.* — The original in A. is coporadigeartar, and in B. also coporadigeartar, both MSS. in this case being obviously corrupt. The *Four Masters* (*ad an.*) more correctly write co ro oírcaig ("when he ordained").

⁶ *Tech-Maelchonoc.* — The "House of Maelchonoc." In the *Ann. Four Masters*, under A.D. 834, the house of Maelchonoc, lord of Dealbhna Beathra (a territory now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, King's County), is stated to have been situated at a place called Bodhammar. But it has not been identified.

wherein many were slain. The plundering of Glenn-dalocha by Gentiles. The plundering of Slane and Finnabhair-abha,¹ by Gentiles. Burning of the greater part² of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The mortal wounding of Broccan, son of Cendercan, in Aihne.³

Kal Jan. A.D. 834. A hosting by Niall⁴ to the Leinstermen, when he ordained⁵ a King over them, to wit, Bran son of Faelan. Cinaedh, son of Niall, son of Aedh, was killed by the Ulidians. The ravaging of Meath by Niall,⁶ when it was burned as far as Tech-Maelchonoc.⁷ Cumuscah, son of Oengus, Vice-abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. The plundering of Ferna, and of Cluainmor-Moedhoic, by Gentiles. A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, to wit, Forinnan (from Rath-mic-Malais⁸) in the place⁹ of Dermot Ua Tighernain.¹⁰ Echaidh, son of Cuchongalt, King of the Ui-Tuirtri; and Caencomrac son of Siadal, steward of Cill-dara, and Bresal son of Cormac, abbot of Cill-duma-glinn¹¹ and other churches, died, and Muirchertach son of Gormghal—all died. Fergus son of Bodhbchadh, King of Carraig-Brachaidhe,¹² was slain by Munstermen. Death of Dunadach, son of Scannlan, King of Ui-Fidhgerti. Burning of the third part of Cluain-mac-Nois, on the second of the nones of March. Burning of Mungairit, and other churches of

[834.]

¹ *Rath-mic-Malais.*—The “fort” (or “rath”) of the son of Malas. Added by way of gloss over the name Forindan, in A. and B. Now known as “Rackwallace,” a townland in the parish and county of Monaghan, containing an old graveyard. The identification of this place is due to Dean Reeves. O’Conor did his best to prevent the possibility of identification, by printing the name *Raithiennmalais*.

² *In the place.*—in n-mro. in-oon, A.; innon, B.; both of which are

orrupt. The *Four Mast.* write in ionaroh, which is more correct.

³ *Ua Tighernain.*—Descendant (or grandson) of Tighernan. Regarding these abbots (or bishops) of Armagh, see the lists published by Todd, *St. Patrick*, pp. 175–187; and Harris’s *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 45. And see also at the year 851 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Cill-duma-glinn.*—Now Kilglinn, barony of Upper Dece, co. Meath.

¹¹ *Carraig-Brachaidhe.*—This was the name of a territory forming the north-west portion of the present barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

naisle ñeall 1pmumén o gentið. Oírgainn óroma hlung o gallair.

- b. *Íct. 1anair.* Cenn domini usq; xxx.º uº. Suibne mac Iorðib abbar Glinne da loch; Soerugur neor Cuinneda abbar Dernatig, Rírburac eris copur et ancosita Lurcan, omne felicitate uitam riuierunt. Dunlaing mac Caithriach, prínceps Corcaigh tóir, mortuus erit ríne communione i Caithiul regum. Tábaile in dairtigis i Cill daíra popl Rorindan abbait n-aerth Maclach, co rímatr Þatracis olcena, la Feidlimid co cæt 7 insonu, 7 po gabta i cæt co n-anhumaloit rínu. Dernat do dul co Connaught cum lege et uexillif Þatracis. Ceall daíra do oírgainn do gentið o Inbhir Deaæ, 7 nollorcata a leat na cille. Coirpri mac Maelruain, rex lochá gáibor, iugulatus erit o Maelceirnai, et Maelceirnai iugulatus erit o Coirpri in eadem hora; et mortui sunt ambo in una nocte. Príma pñeda gentilium o ðeirciupt Óreig .i. o telcain Óroman 7 o Dernatig Óritonum, et captiuos tam plures popltauerunt et mortificauerunt multos et captiuos plurimorum arctuleverunt. Meri mori esti cnomer 7 tauermi, 7 po iad glara cor anfati vi riut. Caith Druing esti Connacht inuicem, vñ iutorcain Ceallaç mac Forbarach prínceps Rorír cairn, 7 Aodhnan mac

¹*Druim-hInn.*—O'Donovan thought that this was probably the place now called Dromin, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 834, note d.

²*Dermagh.*—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

³*Ended life happily.*—B. has de punccti sunt.

⁴*Corcach-mor.*—The “great corcach (or marsh).” Cork, in Munster. The *Four Masters* (A.D. 835), in noticing the obit of Dunlaing, style him, *comarba* (or successor) of Bara,

the first bishop of Cork. But Ware has no reference to him in his list of bishops of that See.

⁵*Forindan.*—See under the last year; and also Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., p. xlvi.

⁶*Feidlimidh.*—Feidhlimidh, son of Crimthann, King of Cashel.

⁷*Dermait.*—The Dermot Ua Tighearnain mentioned under last year as having been displaced from the abbacy of Armagh, in favour of Forinan (or “Forannan,” as the name is written in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4).

Ormond, by Gentiles. The plundering of Druim hIn*g*¹ by Foreigners.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 835. Suibhne son of Joseph, abbot of [835.] ^{sis} Glenn-da-locha; Soergus Ua Cuinnea, abbot of Dermagh;² Forbasach, bishop and anchorite of Lusca—all ended life happily.³ Dunlaing, son of Cathasach, abbot of Corcach-mor,⁴ died without communion, in Cashel of the Kings. The taking of the oratory in Cill-dara against Forindan,⁵ abbot of Ard-Macha, with Patrick's congregation besides, by Fedhlimidh,⁶ by battle and arms; and they were taken prisoners, with great disobedience towards them. Dermait⁷ went to Connaught, with the 'Law' and 'ensigns' of Patrick. Cill-dara was plundered by Gentiles from Inbher-Dea;⁸ and half the church was burned. Coirpri, son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Gabhor,⁹ was killed¹⁰ by Maelcerna, and Maelcerna was killed¹¹ by Coirpri at the same moment; and they both died in the one night. The first prey taken by Gentiles from the South of Bregh, i.e., from Telcha-Dromana, and from Dermagh of the Britons; and they carried off¹² several captives, and killed a great many, and carried away a great many captives. Great produce, between nut-crop and acorn-crop, which closed up streams, so that they ceased to flow. The battle of Drung between the Connaughtmen themselves, in which were slain Cellach, son of Forbasach, abbot of Ros-cam,¹³ and Adomnan, son of

¹ *Inbher-Dea*.—The mouth of the Vartry River, which flows into the sea at the town of Wicklow, in the co. Wicklow.

² *Loch-Gabhor*.—Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

³ *Killed*.—By *iugulatur* *erit*, the compiler probably meant to convey that Coirpri and Maelcerna were mortally wounded in mutual conflict.

¹¹ *Carried off*.—For *pontaeupunt*, B. has *tuxepunt*. The entry is rudely constructed.

¹² *Abbot of Ros-cam*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the same year, Cellach is described as *airchinnech* (or "herenagh") of Ros-Comain, now Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The authority of the F. M. is followed by Colgan. *Acta SS.*, p. 334.

Cloethileib, 7 Connlaeac mor iuctor ruit. Martatio epuscelippima a Gentilibus omnium finium Connactorum. Aer catha populi Deir tuaircimur o Genneti.

Fol. 40ab. Ict. 1anair. Anno domini usq.^o xxx^o vi^o. Plaichroa abbar monasterie huius, episcoporum et ancopita, Marstan episcopum Cluana can, regnauerunt. Maelduin mac Sechnufaig, filius Feor-Cuil, Tuatgal mac Fianagalaius qui censu il Clodagh, Riaca mac Finnecht Leitrim Lagen, mortui sunt. Longar tuis pichet long di Norromanum regnum populi Doinn. Longar eile tuis pichet long regnum abaind Liri. Ro platerat iurum in di Longair riu magis Liri 7 magis mheres estir cealla 7 dune 7 treba. Roiniuus ne regnus Ureag regnum Galliaec Deoninum 1 Muiderntas Ureag, comitopercradar re pichit dinib. Bellum ne Genneti oc Inbiorum na m-bairc regnum hui Neill o finaind comisir, du iupolatib apud natus patrum, sed psumi reges euaffrerpunt. Locheab Innreco cealtraeo Genneti. Cella locta Eirne n-ule, im cluain Boair 7 Daemini, do tilgiunn o Genneti. Inoreb censu Corppri epum la ferdiilmis. Roiniuus regnum Muimnechu ne Catgal mac Muirgeffro. Marbada Saxoileis tuius na n-Gall la Cianact.

¹ Connlaeac Mor. — His obit is given at the year 845 infra, where he is described as rex nepocum Uprum, or King of the Ui-Briuin, a tribe whose territory comprised a large district lying to the east of Lough Corrib, in the co. Galway. See the map prefixed to O'Donovan's ed. of the *Tracts and Customs of Hy-Meng.*

² Northern Deisi. — A branch of the great tribe of the Deisi (which has given name to the two baronies of Decies, in the co. Waterford), whose territory embraced a large district lying about Cloannel, in the present co. Tipperary. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii., chap. 69, and

Joyce's *Irish Names of Places* (2nd ser., 1875, pp. 425-7).

³ Rested.—quiescunt, B.

⁴ Lbhainn-Liphe. — The river Liffey; or Anna Liffey, as the name is sometimes incorrectly written.

⁵ Magh-Liphe. — The "Plain of Liphe" (or Liffey). The flat portion of the present co. Kildare, through which the River Liffey flows.

⁶ Magh-Bregha. — The "Plain of the Bregha." This comprised the southern portion of the co. Meath washed by the river Boyne. But its exact limits are uncertain.

⁷ Victory. — pomu. A. and B. A later hand attempted to alter pomu to poppaomu, by inter-

Aldailedh ; and Connmhach Mor¹ was victor. Most cruel devastation, by Gentiles, of all the territories of Connaught. A battle-slaughter upon the Northern Deisi,² by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 836. Flaitroa, abbot of Manister-Buti, bishop and anchorite, [and] Martan, bishop of Cluain-cain, rested.³ Maelduin son of Sechnasach, King of Fir-Cul ; Tuathal son of Fiangularach, King of Cinel-Ardgail ; [and] Riacan son of Finsnechta, half-King of Leinster, died. A fleet of three score ships of the Norsemen upon the Boyne. Another fleet of three score ships on the Abhairn-Liphè.⁴ These two fleets afterwards plundered Magh-Liphè⁵ and Magh-Bregh,⁶ between churches, and forts, and houses. A victory⁷ by the men of Bregh, over the Foreigners, at Deoninne⁸ in Mughdorna-Bregh, when six score of them were slain. A battle [was gained] by Foreigners, at Inbher-nambarc, over the Ui-Neill from the Sinainn⁹ to the sea, where a slaughter was made that has not been reckoned; but the chief Kings escaped. Burning of Inis-Celtra by Gentiles. All the churches of Loch-Erne, together with Cluain-Eois and Daimhinis, were destroyed by Gentiles. The plundering of the race of Coirpri Crom¹⁰ by Fedhilmidh. A victory over the Munstermen by Cathal,¹¹ son of Muirges. The killing of Saxolbh,¹² chief of the Foreigners, by the Cianachta.¹³

[836.]

polating the letters *prao*. But *proniuo* occurs often in A. and B., and the suggested correction has not therefore been followed.

⁸ *Deoninne*.—This place has not been identified. The territory of Mughdorna-Bregh, in which it is stated to have been situated, was in Bregh (or Bregia) in East Meath.

⁹ *Sinainn*.—The river Shannon. See O'Donovan's notes regarding the event here recorded. *Four Masters*, A.D. 836, notes, b. c.

¹⁰ *Race of Coirpri Crom*.—A name

for the people of Ul-Maine, or the Hy-Mane, in the co. Roscommon.

¹¹ *Cathal*.—King of Connaught. His obit is given by the *Four Mast.* in this year, who add that he "died [soon] after" the victory above referred to. The death of his father Muirges, also King of Connaught, is entered at the year 814 *supra*.

¹² *Saxolbh*.—Saxulf. Regarding this person, see Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., pp. lxvi-vii.

¹³ *Cianachta*.—The Cianachta-Bregh, or Cianachta of Bregia; a tribe

1st. Ianair. Annno domini Dccc.^o xxx.^o iiiii.^o Cormac erigcorus et regis Cille roibrič, Óran Finglaisi erigcorus et regis, Tigeernač mac Ceða abbas Finnibusbrič abas et aliarum ciuitatum, dormierunt. Domnall mac Ceða, princeps Thomae apicaille, moritur. Cellach mac Coferaič princeps in aircuile Dorenchiarocc, Cellach mac Coirrui princeps Aðo truim, mortui sunt. Congalac mac Moenaič, rex nerotum filiorum Cuair Óreig, rubita morte uitam riniuit. Maelcron rex Loða lein i. mac Cobtaig, moritur. Righðal mor i cluan Conaire Tommain, eti⁹ Feidlimidh ⁊ Niall. Docutu sanctus erigcorus et ancopita Slane uitam renilem felicitate riniuit. Feirðalač equonimus atra Macas obiit. Bellum re Henntric⁹ reg Conachta, in quo ceciderunt Maelduin filius Muirgeira et alii multi. Óran mac Paelain rex Laiȝen moritur.

Fol. 40b.

2nd. Ianair. Annno domini Dccc.^o xxx.^o viii.^o Maelgairris regis optimus et ancopita, abbas Denncair, pauperavit. Colman mac Robartair abbas Slane, Ceðán abbas Roig creas, Cormac mac Conaill princeps Tregoit, Maelruanair mac Caðurair regnare Lufcan, mortui sunt. Cumargcač mac Congalair, rex Ciannactai, moritur. Muirheðač mac Óðrač, rex coicef Conchobair. singulatus est a ruiti fratribus i. Ceð et Oenguir, et

occupying the district about Duleek, co. Meath.

¹ *Finglais*.—Finglas, a little to the north of Dublin city.

² *Finnabhair-abha*.—Fennor, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Duleek, and county of Meath.

³ *Druim-urchaille*.—O'Donovan suggests (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 837, note q.), that this may have been the old name of a place called Spancel Hill, in the barony of Bunratty, co. Clare. But Shearman thought, and probably with good reason, that the name

Druim-urchaille is now represented by that of Dunmurragh hill, in the parish of the same name, in the north of the county of Kildare. See *Loca Patriciana*, p. 112.

⁴ *Aircul-Dosencharog*.—Another form of the name of a place mentioned above under the year 809. See note ⁷, p. 296.

⁵ *Cluain-Conaire-Tommain*.—Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, co. Kildare.

⁶ *Feidlimidh*.—King of Cashel (or Munster).

Kal. Jan. A.D. 837. Cormac, bishop and scribe of Cill-Foibrigh ; Brann of Finnglais,¹ bishop and scribe, [and] Tigernach son of Aedh, abbot of Finnabhair-aba² and other churches, 'fell asleep.' Domnall son of Aedh, abbot of Druim-urchaille,³ died. Cellach son of Coscragh, abbot of the Airicul-Dosenchiarog,⁴ Cellach son of Coirpre, abbot of Ath-truim, died. Congalach son of Moenach, King of Ui-Mac-Uais of Bregh, died suddenly. Maelcron, King of Loch-Lein, viz., the son of Cobhtach, died. A great royal meeting in Cluain-Conaire-Tommain,⁵ between Feidhlimidh⁶ and Niall.⁷ Dochutu, a holy bishop and anchorite of Slane, ended a long life happily. Ferdalach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. A battle by Gentiles over the Connaughtmen, in which Maelduin son of Muirghes, and many others, were slain. Bran,⁸ son of Faolan, King of Leinster, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 838. Maelgaimridh, an excellent scribe and anchorite, abbot of Bennchair, rested. Colman son of Robhartach, abbot of Slane ; Aedhan, abbot of Roscre,⁹ Cormac, son of Conall, abbot of Treoit,¹⁰ [and] Maelruanaidh, son of Cathasach, vice-abbot of Lusca, died. Cumuscach, son of Conghalach, King of Cianachta,¹¹ died. Muiredach, son of Echaidh, King of Coiced-Conchobair,¹² was slain by his brothers, viz., Aedh and Oengus,

⁷ *Niall*.—Monarch of Ireland.

⁸ *Bran*.—See above, under the year 834, where Bran is stated to have been ordained King of the Leinstermen, by Niall Caille, Monarch of Ireland. In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, the period of Bran's reign is given as four years.

⁹ *Ros-cre*.—Written *nop cpea* in B. But like *nop cpea* in A. Now Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.

¹⁰ *Treot*.—See note ⁹, p. 800 *supra*. For some curious traditions connected with Treot (Trevet, co. Meath), and its etymology (*cpea*

poit, "three sods"), see the Prophesy of Art son of Conn, *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 119, Lithograph copy, publ. by the R. I. Acad.

¹¹ *Cianachta*.—The Cianachta of Bregh, a tribe located in the eastern part of the present county of Meath.

¹² *CoicedConchobair*.—The "Fifth" (or "Province") of Conchobar Mac Nessa; a bardic name for Ulidia. In the list of the kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, the name of "Muridach" appears, the duration of his reign being given as 17 years.

αλιγ μυτιρ. Κεννειτίς μακ Κονγκλαΐς, περιπότιμος φίλος ουαΐρ θρεξ, α τρο φρατρε .ι. Κείλε, νολορε ιαγουλατηρ ερτ. Κρυννηθαέλ μακ Ριάνναθαίλ, εγουονιμηρ Τερμαΐς, ιαγουλατηρ ερτ ο Μαλφέζναιλ μακ Μαλρουαναΐς. Βεζτ δι ξαλλαΐς φορ Ιού Εεδάχ, σορορταναρ τυατά γ κελλα τυαιργερτ Ερενν αγγ. Κοεμέλοΐς αββασ .ι. η-αρσο Μασα .ι. Τερμαΐς (ή. Τιγερναΐς) ινδον Φορινδαν (ο Ραξ μικ Μαλαιή). Βελλομ πε Γεννητιθ φορ φιρυ Φορτρενν, ιν quo cecιτερευιτ Θυγαναν μακ Οενδιγρα ετ θραν μακ Οενδιγρα, ετ Λεω μακ θοαντα; ετ αλι πενε ινιυμεραβίλερ cecιtερευιτ. Λορκαδ Ρερνανν γ Σορκαΐδε ο Γεννητιθ.

.d. *Et Ianair. Annō domini ccce.^o xxx.^o ix.^o Οργαν
λυξμαΐς δι Ιού Εεδάχ ο Γεννητιθ, qui εριγορορ ετ
ρρεγριτερορ ετ ραριεντερ καρτιουρ θυχερυντ ετ αλιορ
μορτιφικαυθερυντ. Φλοριακυ ιμπερατορ Φρανκορυμ
μοριτυρ. Λορκαδ αιρο Μασαε σονα θερτιγιθ γ α νοιμ-
λιασσ. Ρεριλιμιθ ρι Μυμαν δο ιννριανδ Μιδε γ θρεγ,
conιυσθειριγ .ι. Τερμαΐς, ετ ιν illa uice ινδρεο Κελ γ
θειέρι λα Νιαλ μακ Κεόα.*

Ιγ he Ρεριλιμιθ ιν ρι,
Τιανιδ οραιρ οεν ζατί,
Ειτριγε Κοννάκτ cen cat
Ουαγ Μιδε do μανρατ.

¹ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

² *Maelsechnaill*.—The name is otherwise (and more usually) written *Maelsechlainn*. He was King of Uisnech (or Meath) for ten years, and his accession to the monarchy of Ireland is recorded at the year 846 *infra*. As *Maelsechlainn* (or *Malachy*) I., he occupies a conspicuous place in Irish history because of his sturdy resistance to the Norse and Danish invaders.

³ *Loch-Echach*.—Lough Neagh.

⁴ *Ua Tighernaigh*, i.e., "grandson" (or descendant) of *Tigernach*. At the

year 834 *supra*, where Dermait is stated to have been removed from the abbacy of Armagh in favour of Forannan, he is called O'Tighernan, A., B.

⁵ *In the place*.—ινδον (for ινιανδ), A., B.

⁶ *Rath-mic-Malais*.—See note on this name at A.D. 834. This clause is not in B.

⁷ *Fortrenn*.—See note ⁸, p. 118 *supra*.

⁸ *Corcach-mor*.—The "Great Marsh," Cork city, in Munster.

⁹ *Floriacus*.—For this name we should read "Ludovicus Pius," King of the Franks (who died on the 12th

and by several others. Cenneitigh, son of Conghalach, King of Ui-Mac-Uais of Bregh, was treacherously slain by his brother, i.e., Ceile. Crunnnhael, son of Fiannamhail, steward of Dermagh,¹ was slain by Maelsechnaill,² son of Maelruanaidh. An expedition of Foreigners on Loch-Echach,³ from which they destroyed the territories and churches of the North of Ireland. A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Dermait (Ua Tighernaigh⁴) in the place⁵ of Forindan (from Rath-mic-Malaïs⁶). A battle by Gentiles over the men of Fortrenn,⁷ in which fell Euganan son of Oengus, and Bran son of Oengus, and Aedh son of Boant; and almost countless others were slain. The burning of Ferna, and of Corcach-mor,⁸ by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 839. The plundering of Lughmadh [839.] ^{MS.} from Loch-Echach,⁹ by Gentiles, who led captive bishops, and presbyters, and wise men, and put others to death. Floriacus,¹⁰ Emperor of the Franks, died. Burning of Ard-Macha, with its oratories and cathedral.¹¹ Fedilmidh, King of Munster, ravaged Midhe and Bregh, and rested in Temhair;¹² and the plundering of [Fera]-Cell¹³ and [Delbhna]-Bethri,¹⁴ on that occasion, by Niall,¹⁵ son of Aedh.

Fedilmidh¹⁶ is the King,
To whom it was but one day's work
[To obtain] the pledges of Connaught without battle,
And to devastate Midhe.

of the Calends of July, 840), as O'Conor suggests. *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. 4, p. 214, note 1.

¹⁰ *Cathedral*.—doimhneacc; literally “stone house” (or “stone church”).

¹¹ *Temhair*.—Tara, in Meath.

¹² *Fera-Cell*.—“This name was long preserved in Fircal, a barony in the King's County, now known as Eghish; but there is ample evidence to prove that Feara-ceall comprised not only the present barony of Eghish, but

also the baronies of Ballycowan and Ballyboy, in the same county.” O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain*, App., p. vi, note 24.

¹³ *Delbhna-Bethri*.—The old name of a territory comprising nearly the whole of the present barony of Garrycastle, King's County.

¹⁴ *Niall*.—Monarch of Ireland at the time.

¹⁵ *Fedilmidh*.—These lines, (not in B.), are written in the lower margin

Móirí Muircáin mic Céada nengir Connacht. Túin Cinneada nengir Coirfeasach nengir Breghmaine, i Teathbha. Ioraidh Roipr moer, erigcospair et rcpiba optimus et ancopita, abbar Cluana cuius et aliarum ciuitatum, dorumusit.

Ict. Ianair. Cenni domini ccx. xl. Denniti ror loch Eacach beoir. Cumpanus ror Maelruanaidh mac n'Donnchada la Tiarmair mac Conocair, 7 marbair Tiarmata iarum la Maelrechnaill in eadom die, et Maelruanaidh in uita remansit. Ceann mac Dunchada usqulatus est uolois a sociis Conaing mic Blain in confructu eius. Longport oc Linn duachall arna portu tuatha 7 cealla Teathbha. Longport oc Duiblinn arroporta Laisin 7 O'Neill etiis tuatha 7 cealla, copice rliad blathma. Slogair la Ferolimis copice Carmain. Slogair la Niall ap a chenn copice Magh n-octaip.

Bacal ferolimis rigil,.
Forasbair i fia dhraignib,
Dorru Niall co neart naeta,
C eirt in catra claromig.

of fol. 40b in A., with a mark indicating the place where they might be introduced into the text.

same year) the word employed is *rpaonearó*, which means a "breaking," "rout," or "defeat."

¹ King.—*nengir*. Om. in B.
² Breghmaine.—A territory now represented by the barony of Brawny, co. Westmeath.

⁶ *Maelruanaidh*. — King of Uisnech (or Meath); and father of Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.), who became King of Ireland in A.D. 847. See at the year 846 *infra*, and the note on *Maelsechnaill* under the year 838 *supra*.

³ Tethba.—See note ⁹, p. 316 *supra*.
⁴ Cluan-Eois.—Written sometimes cluan cuij in the text. Clones, in the co. Monaghan. After this entry, the following note is added in a later hand in MS. B.:—Cennfa m-bláigéam ro thior tangscoir Loélanach a n-Ériann airtur do neair ant rencura. “In this year below (scil. 840) the *Loélanachs* came first to Ireland, according to the *senchus* (“history”).

⁷ Linn-Duachaill.—The “Linn (or ‘Pool’) of Duachall.” The name of some harbour on the coast of the co. Louth; most probably Dundalk harbour. But see Todd’s *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., p. lxii., note ¹. This fortress, or encampment, was of course formed by the Foreigners. It was a long way from it, however, to Tethba, a district comprising parts of the present counties of Westmeath and Longford. See p. 316 *ante*, note ⁹.

⁵ Victory.—The word in the text is *cumpansu*, which is decidedly corrupt. In the corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Masters* (at the

Death of Murchadh, son of Aedh, King¹ of Connaught. The mortal wounding of Cinaedh, son of Coscrach, King of Breghmaine,² in Tethba.³ Joseph of Ros-mor, a bishop and excellent scribe, and anchorite, abbot of Cluan-Eois⁴ and other churches, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 840. Gentiles on Loch-Echach still. [840.] A victory⁵ over Maelruanaidh⁶ son of Donnchad, by Diarmait son of Conchobar; and Diarmait was afterwards slain by Maelsechnaill the same day; and Maelruanaigh remained alive. Aedh, son of Dunchad, was treacherously slain by the companions of Conaing, son of Fland, in his presence. A fortress at Linn-Duachaill,⁷ from which the territories and churches of Tethba⁸ were plundered. A fortress at Dubhlinn,⁹ from which Leinster and the Ui-Neill were plundered, both territories and churches, as far as Sliabh-Bladhma.¹⁰ A hosting by Feidhlimidh as far as Carman.¹¹ A hosting by Niall to meet him, as far as Magh-ohtar.¹¹

The crozier¹² of vigil-keeping Fedhlimidh,
Which was left on the thorn-trees,
Niall bore off, with usual power,
By right of the battle of swords.

⁸ *Tethba*.—See last note.

⁹ *Dubhlinn*. — Literally, "Black-pool," from which the name "Dublin" is derived. This fortress was also formed by the Foreigners, and is supposed to have been erected on the site of the present Castle of Dublin.

¹⁰ *Sliabh-Bladhma*.—Now known as the Slieve-Bloom Mountains, on the confines of the King's and Queen's Counties.

¹¹ *Carman*—*Magh-ohtar*. — The names of two places in the present county of Kildare; the first (Carman) in the south, and the second in the north of the county. O'Donovan was wrong in taking "Carman" to

be the same as "Loch-Garman," the old name of Wexford. See his ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 840, note h. It is strange that such an acute topographer and scholar, as O'Donovan undoubtedly was, should have considered it likely that King Fedhlimidh, marching from Cashel to meet the King of Ireland somewhere in Kildare, should go round by Wexford, where the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh would probably have given him very short shrift. But the correction of the error (which unfortunately has been repeated over and over again in works of seeming authority) would occupy more space than could be devoted to it here.

¹² *Crosier*.—The original of these

Cst. 1anair. Cennno domini dccc^o. xl^o. i.^o Tuirneadach mac Ceirnait, equonimus aitd Macae, moritur. Dennti popl Tuirblinn beor. Linnechta mac Ónerail abbae Cille Duman glinn, Cumrus mac Ruamhura abbae domnaig Seánail, omnei mortui sunt. Ferolimis Cille mór e ní, erigcopur, quiescit. Maelduin mac Conaill, ri Calatrava, do erigabail do Dennti. Orlagain Cluana mic Noir o Dennti vi Linn duacail. Orlagain Óirior 7 Baile o Dennti vi Tuirblinn. Longar Noromannorum popl Boinn, popl Linn roif. Longar Noromannorum oc Linn rairec la Ultu. Moran mac Inorechtaig, abb clocaire mac n-Tairmeni, du erigabail du gallai vi linnæ, 7 a éc leo iarum. Comman abbae Linne duacail do gwin [do] Lorcád o Dennti 7 Goidelias. Orlagain tifiric Tíarmata o Dennti vi cónal uisce. Ceallach mac Caetgin, abb Óromá moer la hU Easa, doirmisuit. Dungal mac Órlagail, ri Orlagis, moritur.

Cst. 1anair. Cennno domini dccc^o. xl^o. ii.^o Morf Maelruanait mic Tonncartha (i. ri Miðe 7 athair Maelrechlainn). Morf Caetain mic Concoðair. Coptagan mac Domnall usgulatus eft dolore, a Ruarag

lines (not in B.) is written in the top margin of fol. 40b in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text. They were meant to be severe against Fedhlimidh, King of Cashel, who was a sort of ecclesiastic.

¹ See note ⁹, p. 345.

² See note ⁷, p. 344.

³ Dublin.—The *Four Mast.* (841) say la Gallait bónne, "by the Foreigners of the Boyne." But see Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, p. 17.

⁴ Lian-Rois.—The "Pool of Ros." That part of the Boyne (according to O'Donovan) opposite Rosnaree, in the barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 841, note q.

⁵ *Clochar-mac-n-Daimeni*.—Clogher, in the co. Tyrone. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 111, note c, where some curious information is given regarding the history of this place.

⁶ Linn.—Apparently the place referred to in the next entry.

⁷ Comman.—Called Caenhan in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scotorum*, in both of which authorities he is stated to have been put to death by Foreigners alone. But the Translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (at the year 839) states that "Koe-wan (abbott of Lyndwachill), was both killed and burnt by the Danes, and some of the Irishmen."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 841. Muiredach son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. Gentiles on Dubhlinn¹ still. Finsnechta son of Bresal, abbot of Cill-Duma-glinn; Cunsudh son of Ruamlus, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill—all died. Feidhlimidh of Cill-mor-Enir, a bishop, rested. Maelduin son of Conall, King of Calatruim, was taken prisoner by Gentiles. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by Gentiles from Linn-Duachail.² The plundering of Biror and Saighir by Gentiles from Dubhlinn.³ A fleet of Norsemen on the Boyne, at Linn-Rois.⁴ Another fleet of Norsemen at Linn-sailech in Ulster. Moran, son of Indrechtach, abbot of Clochar-mac-n-Daimen⁵ was taken prisoner by the Foreigners of Linn,⁶ and afterwards died with them. Comman,⁷ abbot of Linn-Duachail,⁸ was wounded and burned by Gentiles and Goidhel. The plundering of Disert-Diarmata,⁹ by Gentiles from Cael-uisce.¹⁰ Cellach son of Cathgen, abbot of Druim-mor¹¹ in Ui-Echach, ‘fell asleep.’ Dungal, son of Fergal, King of Osraighe, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 842. Death of Maelruanaidh son of Donnchadh, (King of Midhe, and father of Maelsechlainn¹²). Death of Cathal, son of Conchobar. Artagan, son of Domnall, was treacherously slain by Ruarc¹³ son of Bran.

¹ *Linn-Duachaill*.—See note ⁷ under the year 840.

² *Disert-Diarmata*.—“Diarmait’s Desert” (or “hermitage”). The old Irish name of Castledermot, a place of importance anciently, in the south of the County of Kildare, and about four miles to the eastward of the River Barrow, along which the “Gentiles” from Cael-Uisce probably made their way into that part of Kildare.

³ *Cael-uisce*; i.e. the “Narrow-water,” between the head of Carlingford Lough and Newry, co. Down.

¹¹ *Druim-mor*; i.e., the “great ridge.” Now Drōmore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down.

¹² *Maelsechlainn*.—Malachy I., King of Ireland. The name is often found written Maelschnaill. See note on the name under the year 838 *supra*. This clause, which is not in B., is interlined in a later hand in A.

¹³ *Ruarc*.—He was king, or chief, of the powerful Leinster tribe called the Ui-Dunlaing. His death is recorded at the year 860 *infra*. See Shearman’s *Loca Patriciana*, geneal. Table xi., facing p. 228.

mac Óróin. Cínaed mac Conroi, rex generei regis Loigaire, iusgulatus est o' Délbhni. Cumruib mac Dearrho et Moimairg mac Soečatdai, duo episcopi et duo ancopite, in una nocte mortui sunt i n-díripti Diarmata. Féar-duxur mac Fočair, rex Connacht, mortuus. Donnacan mac Maeletuile, regis et ancopita, in Italia quieuit. Suibne mac Lóránnain, abbas Imlech fio, mortuus. Colgu mac Fedaig ancopita pauperavit.

Fol. 41aa. **Ict. 1anair.** Annno dominicccc.º xl.º iii.º Maelmíchi mac Cínaedha iusgulatus est a Gentilibus. Ronan abbas Cluana mic Noir Dórmait. Órcicen abbas Loéri obiit. Lorcád cluana regis Órennán o Gentib do loch Rí.

Ict. 1anair. Annno dominicccc.º xl.º iii.º Órgrindan abbas ait Macas du erigdail du Gentib; Cloen comaraid, cona minas 7 cona muinntir, 7 a briú do longas Lúimnig. Órgrindan duin Marc o Gentib, du in ro marbar Ceid mac Óvindachri abb Tipre da Élair 7 Cluana erinnig, 7 du in ro marbar Ceircearnaach mac Con-dinairc, regnans Cille dapro, 7 alais ile. Tunard vi Gallais (i. la Túrgair) pop loch Rí, copropatadair Con-

¹Two.—ii (for duo), A. Om⁴ in B.

²Night.—nocte, A. nocte, B.

³See note ⁹, p. 347.

⁴Imlech-fa.—See note ², p. 194 supra.

⁵By Gentiles.—a gentibus, B.

⁶Lóthra.—Lorrha, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

⁷Forindan.—Or Forannan. See the entries regarding this ecclesiastic at the years 834 and 838, *supra*. His return from Munster is noticed at the year 845.

⁸Cluain-comarda.—Written cloen comarom in A. and B. According to Dean Reeves this place, the name

of which signifies the “Lawn (or paddock) of the sign, or token,” now known as “Colman’s Well,” a village in the barony of Upper Connello, in the southern border of the co. Limerick. See Todd’s Dano-Irish Wars, Introd., p. civ., note ³.

⁹Lúimnech.—Limerick.

¹⁰Dun-Masc.—Now known as the Rock of Dunamase, a little to the east of Maryborough, in the Queen’s Co.

¹¹Tir-da-glas.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary, where there are some ruins, the remains of an imposing monastic establishment.

¹²Cluain-Eidhnigh.—Clonenagh, in

Cinaedb, son of Curoi, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, was slain by the Delbhna. Cumsudh son of Derero, and Moinach son of Sotchadach, two bishops and two¹ anchorites, died in the one night² in Disert-Diarmata.³ Fergus, son of Fothach, King of Connaught, died. Donnacan son of Maeltuile, scribe and anchorite, 'rested' in Italy. Suibhne son of Forannan, abbot of Imlech-fia,⁴ died. Colgu son of Fedach, an anchorite, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 843. Maelmithigh, son of Cinaedb, [843.] was slain by Gentiles.⁵ Ronan, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Briccenai, abbot of Lothra,⁶ died. Burning of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, by Gentiles from Loch-Rí.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 844. Forindan,⁷ abbot of Ard-Macha, [844.] was taken prisoner by Gentiles in Cluain-comarda,⁸ with his reliquaries and his 'family,' and carried off by the ships of Luimnech.⁹ The plundering of Dun-Masc¹⁰ by Gentiles, wherein was slain Aedh son of Dubhdaerich, abbot of Tir-da-glas¹¹ and Cluain-Eidhnigh,¹² and wherein were slain Ceithernach son of Cudinaisc, vice-abbot of Cill-dara, and several others. A host¹³ of the Foreigners (*i.e.* with Turges¹⁴) on Loch-Rí, so that they destroyed

the barony of Maryborough West, Queen's County.

¹³ *Host*.—The word in the text is *túnarò*, which signifies 'fortress,' 'encampment,' 'army,' or multitude. In the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 845, the word used is *tún*, which means a 'fastness,' or 'fortress.' In the *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, the corresponding term is *longer*, a fleet (from long, a ship). Todd's ed., p. 12. The *Four Mast.* have *rúigé*, a hosting, or expedition.

¹⁴ *With Turges*.—The original of this parenthetic clause, which is not in B., has been added in *al. man.* in A. The identity of this Turges (or

Turgesius, as his name has been Latinized), who seems to have made himself very odious to the Irish by his oppression and cruelty, has for centuries been a subject of idle conjecture. Giraldus Cambrensis, *Top. Hib.* Dist. iii, c. 38, identifies Turgesius with the Gormund of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Chronicle (lib. xi. c. viii.) But Father Shearman tries to prove that this so-called African King Gormundus was a chieftain of the Leinster sept of MacGormans. *Loca Patriciana*, p. 215. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 843, notes d.—g, and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, *Introd.*, p. lii.

naicta 7 Miðe, 7 co ro lorcáirte Cluain mic Noír cona deirteagis, 7 Cluaen fearta Óirentdaim, 7 Tip da glarr, 7 Loðra 7 alaile catraaca. Biachna mac Maelbhefearl, abbar Finnudubraac abae, moritum. Tormgal mac Muiredaig, epirocopiu et ancopita Lann leire, quiescit. Catrionius 7 pop Hennta pe Niall mac Aedha i mairg 12. Ongair Tonncaða mac foliomair 7 Flann mic Maelruanair. La Maelrechnaill mac Maelruanair. Turgeser tu erigadhaill la Maelrechnaill, 7 batu 7 Turgeser illoc uair iarum. Labharð mac Cilello abbar Slane moritum. Robartac mac Óirearl, abbar achair bo Cainnig, moritum. Robartac mac Flann, abbar Domnair moer, moritum. Dunard vi Gallair Cetla cliat ac Cluanab anlobuir.

Jct. Ianair. Canno domini dccc.º xlº uº. Caðal mac Cilello rex nepotum Maine, Þerptomnað rapiens et regiba optimus ariðo Maðæ, Connimac mór mac Corcraig rex nepotum Óriuin, dorumieunt. Ongair Fol. 41 ab. Þairlicce do Henntib. Niall mac Cetla rex Terro (i. ic linne Neill pop Callant), meirione mortuus est.

¹ See note ¹¹, p. 348.

² See note ⁶, p. 348.

³ Finnabhair-abha.—Fennor, near Slane, co. Meath.

⁴ Lann-leire.—See note ¹³, p. 205, supra.

⁵ Niall.—King of Ireland.

⁶ Drowning of Turges.—In none of the Irish Chronicles is it absolutely stated that Turgesius was drowned by Maelsechlainn (or Malachy I.); the statement being that Turgesius was drowned after his capture. But Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at A.D. 842, says, "Turgesius was taken by Moyleseaghlym mac Moyleronie, and he afterwards drowned him in the poole of Loghware adjoining to Molyngare." In the *Book of Leinster*

also (p. 25, col. b.) it is positively asserted that Turgesius was drowned by Maelsechlainn. The silly story given by Giraldus (Topog. Hib., dist. III., c. 40) alleging that Turgesius was assassinated by 15 young Irishmen, disguised as females, is without any foundation whatever.

⁷ Loch-Uair.—Now known as Logh-Owel, in the co. Westmeath.

⁸ Achadh-bo-Cainnigh.—The "field of (St.) Canice's cows." Aghaboe, in the Queen's County.

⁹ Cluana-andobair.—Cluana an-tobair, B. This place has not been identified. The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry in their Annals (A.D. 843), add that the "fold of Cill-achaidh" (Killeigh, barony of Geashill, King's County,) was burned:

Connaught and Midhe, and burned Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratories, and Cluain-ferta-Brendainn, and Tir-daglas,¹ and Lothra,² and other establishments. Fiachna son of Maelbresail, abbot of Finnabhair-abha,³ died. Gormghal son of Muiredach, bishop and anchorite of Lann-leire,⁴ rested. A battle was gained over the Gentiles, by Niall⁵ son of Aedh, in Magh-Itha. The plundering of Donnchadh son of Fallomhan, and of Flann son of Maelruanidh, by Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaidh. Turges was taken prisoner by Maelsechnaill; and the drowning of Turges⁶ subsequently in Loch-Uair.⁷ Labraiddh son of Ailill, abbot of Slane, died. Robhartach son of Bresal, abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh,⁸ dies. Robhartach son of Flann, abbot of Domnach-mor, died. An encampment of the Foreigners of Ath-cliat at Cluana-andobair.⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 843. Cathal son of Ailill, King of Ui-Maine; Ferdomnach, a wise man, and excellent scribe, of Ard-Macha, [and] Connmhach Mór,¹⁰ son of Coscrach, King of Ui-Briuin, 'fell asleep.' The plundering of Baislic¹¹ by Gentiles. Niall¹² son of Aedh, King of Temhair, died by drowning (*i.e.*, at Linne-Neill on the Calland¹³).

[845.]

from which it would appear that Cluana-andobair was in the neighbourhood of Killeigh.

¹⁰ *Connmhach-Mór*.—See above at the year 835.

¹¹ *Baislic*.—Baslick, in the parish of the same name, barony of Castlereagh, county Roscommon.

¹² *Niall*.—Niall Caille, monarch of Ireland. The name "Niall," with the epithet "Caille," is added in the margin in A., and interlined in B. Niall Caille has been regarded by Irish writers generally as one of the legitimate kings of Ireland. But it is strange that his name does not appear in the list contained in

the *Book of Leinster* (pp. 24-26). This may be an accidental omission. The beginning of Niall's reign is noticed at the year 832 (=833), *supra*.

¹³ *Calland*.—Represented by **Ct.** in A. and B., in each of which the original of the clause is interlined. Supposed to be the River Callan, which flows by Armagh city, and joins the Blackwater a little to the north of Charlemont. O'Donovan thought that the "water" (or river) meant was the Callan (otherwise called King's River), in the co. Kilkenny. (*Four Mast. A.D. 844*, note n.) But this seems unlikely.

Ni capairt in uifci n-ostabair
Imteit seo d'aoibh m'apair,
O Callaind ce nomairne
Mac mna baide ro bairis

Maelruan mac Conaill, rex Calatrromata, iugulatus et
lagenenribus. Niall mac Cinnfaelaid, rex ne potum
Progeniti, mortuus. Bellum pro Connacta ne Gallaid,
in quo Rigan mac Regnara, et Moegron mac Diarmota,
et Ceob mac Catrannai, et alii multi, ceciderunt.
Roinius ne Tigeornac regis Maelrechnaill et regis Ruafilce,
in quo trucidati sunt multi. Muireadach mac Blaind,
abb monasterie Buti, mortuus est. Rorindan abb
aeris Macsae du tiachtain et tighe Munian, co minnais
Patraci. Coirpri mac Colman, abb Ceccae truim, mortuus est.
Conaing mac Ferdomnaik, abbas domnai Patraci, mortuus est.

Item Ianair. Anno domini cc. xl. vi. Regis Limerici
(i. mac Crimthain), rex Munian, optimus Scotorum,
pauperavit regibus et ancopita. Maelrechnaill mac
Maelruanai regnans incipit. Tochal innri loca
Muireadair la Maelrechnaill regis rianlae mar di
maccarib baile Lurgne et Galeng nobatam oc inorius na
tuat morte Hentilium. Roinius mār ne Cenball mac

¹ *Ui-Fidgenti*.—See note ⁴, p. 150
supra.

² *Maelsechnaill*.—The beginning of his reign as monarch of Ireland is entered under the next year. See a note respecting him at the year 838 *supra*.

³ *Ruarc*.—Ruarc, son of Bran, chief of the Ui-Dunlaing, and for nine years King of Leinster. See above under the year 842. His death is recorded at 861 *infra*.

⁴ *Forindan*.—Mentioned above at years 834 and 838.

⁵ *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

⁶ *Domnach - Patraic*.—Donaghpatrick, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. The first of the entries for this year, namely the obit of Cathal son of Ailill, King of Ui-Maine, is here added in a later hand in A.

⁷ *Son of Crimthan*.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B.

⁸ *Of the Scotti*.—Scotorum. Om. in B.

I love not the hateful water,
 Which flows by the side of my house ;
 O, Calland, though thou may'st boast of it,
 Thou hast drowned the son of a beloved mother.

Maelduin, son of Conall, King of Calatruim, was slain by Leinstermen. Niall son of Cennfaeladh, King of Ui-Fidgenti,¹ died. A battle won over the Connaughtmen, by Foreigners, in which Rigan son of Fergus, and Moghron son of Diarmait, and Aedh son of Cathrannach, and a great many others, were slain. A victory by Tigernach over Maelsechnaill,² and over Ruarc,³ in which many were killed. Muiredach son of Flann, abbot of Manistir-Buti, died. Forindan,⁴ abbot of Ard-Macha, came from the lands of Munster, with the reliquaries of Patrick. Coirpre, son of Colman, abbot of Ath-truim,⁵ died. Conaing, son of Ferdomnach, abbot of Domnach-Patraic,⁶ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 846. Fedlimidh (*i.e.* son of Crimthan⁷), King of Munster, the best of the Scotti,⁸ a scribe and anchorite, rested. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaidh begins to reign.⁹ The demolition of the island of Loch-Muinremar¹⁰ by Maelsechnaill, against a great band of 'sons of death'¹¹ of the Luighne¹² and Gailenga,¹³ who were plundering the districts after the manner of the Gentiles. A great victory by Cerball¹⁴ son of Dungal [846.]

⁹ Begins to reign.—As King of Ireland. Added in the margin in A. See under the year 838.

¹⁰ *Loch-Muinremar.*—Now Lough Ramor, near Virginia, in the barony of Castlerahan, co. Cavan.

¹¹ 'Sons of death'; i.e. malefactors. O'Conor incorrectly renders the original, *di maccaib bais*, by "Vulgi profani."

¹² *Luighne.*—A district now represented by the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

¹³ *Gailenga.*—Otherwise Gailenga-mora. Now known as the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

¹⁴ *Cerball* — King of Ossory (during 40 years, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 5). For much interesting information regarding the history of this remarkable man, who is stated to have been King of the Danish settlement in Dublin, and some of whose descendants are

Dungailis post Agenn, in quo ceciderunt da cét tēac. Maelgoan mac Echbae, rex ceniuil Bogaine, mortuus est. Ceallaech mac Maelpatraic, regnab regi Roi⁹ ter abanti, mortuus est. Connmac mac Cerneach, lector Ciarmat⁹ Connacht, mortuus est. Arctur mac Muireadhair, ri iarachair Liri, mortuus est. Cattal mac Coirbraic, ri Fochar, iugulatus est a nepotibusNeill.

b. kt. Ianair. Cynno domini usq; xcii. uii.⁹ Nit magna in Kalendis Februario. Binjnecta Lutetia, ancopita, et rex Connacht anteā, mortuus est. Tuatcap⁹ mac Cobthain⁹, rex Lutetiae, mortuus est. Cat⁹ ne Maelrechnaill post genti i. Rorai⁹, in quo ceciderunt .u. cét. Bellum ne n-Olcobur ri Mumhan, ⁊ ne Lorgnan mac Cellaig co Lutetia, post Gennti ecc. sciam⁹ Nechtain, in quo cecidit Tomrair ephell tanire ri⁹ Lutetia, ⁊ da cét dec imbi. Roinius⁹ ne Tigeerna⁹ post Gennti i. n-Dairiu⁹ dirigit Doconnua, in quo ceciderunt da cét decc. Roinius⁹ ne n-Eugenach Caipil post Gennti icc. Uin Maeletuile, in quo ceciderunt .u. cét.

Fol. 41ba.

alleged to have become great persons in Iceland (both statements resting, apparently, on insufficient authority). See the references in Todd's *Cogadk Gaedhil re Gallaibh*, indicated in the Index under *Cearbhall, s. of Dungall*, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, pp. 358, 356. The Irish Chronicles make no mention of Cearbhall's kingship of Dublin, or of the alleged connexion of his descendants with Iceland.

¹ *Agona*. — agon, in A. and B., which O'Conor renders by "de praedominibus." The *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 847) has ogono. See that Chronicle, ed. Heeney, p. 148, note¹. The *Four Mast.*, in the corresponding entry (A.D. 845) write post gallan⁹ Ultū clata ("over the Foreigners of Ath-cliath ('Dublin'), which may be correct").

² *Cinel-Boghaine*.—See note⁹, p. 85, *supra*.

³ Vice-abbot.—pocnap. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 845) write prion⁹ ("prior").

⁴ *Fera-Rois, south of the River*.—Probably the River Lagan, which divides the southern part of the co. Monaghan from the counties of Meath and Louth. The territory of the Fera-Rois, a name still represented in Magheross and Carrickmacross, comprised the barony of Farney, in the south of the co. Monaghan, together with adjacent parts of the two latter counties.

⁵ *Ciaraidh* (or *Ciarraighe*).—A district afterwards known by the name of Clann Ceithernaigh, or Clankerny, near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

over Agonn,¹ in which twelve hundred were slain. Maelgoan, son of Echaid, King of Cinel-Boghaine,² died. Cellach, son of Maelpatraig, vice-abbot³ of Fera-Rois, south of the River,⁴ died. Connmach, son of Cernach, half-king of Ciaraidhe⁵ of Connaught, died. Artuir, son of Muiredach, King of Iarthar-Lifi,⁶ died. Cathal, son of Coscrach, King of Fotharta, was slain by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 847. Great snow on the Kalends of [847] February. Finsnechta of Luibnech,⁷ an anchorite, and previously King of Connaught, died. Tuathchar, son of Cobthach, King of Luighne, died. A battle [gained] by Maelsechnaill over Foreigners, in Forach,⁸ wherein seven hundred were slain. A battle [gained] by Olchobar, King of Munster, and by Lorcan, son of Cellach, with the Leinstermen, over the Foreigners, at Sciath-Nechtain,⁹ in which Tomrair Erell,¹⁰ tanist of the King of Lochlann, and twelve hundred along with him, were slain. A victory by Tigernach¹¹ over the Gentiles in Daire-Disirt-Dochonna,¹² in which twelve hundred¹³ were slain. A victory by the Eoghanacht-Caisil over the Gentiles, at Dun-Maeletuile, in which five hundred were slain. A

¹ *Iarthar-Lifi.*—See note ⁷, p. 100, *supra*.

² *Finsnechta of Luibnech.*—Regarding this Finsnechta (or Finnachts), see the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 148, note ³. O'Donovan erred greatly regarding the situation of Luibnech, now Limerick, in the parish of Kilcavan, co. Wexford. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 846, note w.

³ *Forach.*—Now Farragh, near Skreen, in the co. Meath.

⁴ *Sciath-Nechtain.*—“Nechtan's Shield (or Bush).” See this place mentioned at the year 769, *supra*.

⁵ *Tomrair-Erell.*—Regarding this prominent character, see Todd's “*War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*,” Introd., p. lxvii., note ⁴.

⁶ *Tigernach.*—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (846), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (848), Tigernach is called King of Loch-Gabhar, a district the name of which is now preserved in that of Lagore, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

⁷ *Daire - Disirt-Dochonna.*—The “oak-wood of Dochonna's desert.” This place has not been identified. Todd states (*War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, Introd., p. lxviii., note) that it was in Ulster. But this is unlikely, as the victor was King, or prince, of a district in the south of the co. Meath.

⁸ *Twelve hundred.*—The *Four Masters* (846) and *Chron. Scotorum* (848) give the loss of the “Gentiles” at

Cosmecloð abbas i n-ard Mæcas .i. Diarmait in uicem Forindan. Diarmait Cille Can doftuuit.

[C. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º uiii.º Conaing mac Flaind rex Breagi moritum. Coirpri mac Cinneidh rex nepotum Mael moritum est. Finnechta mac Diarmata abbas Dromliacc, Maelruataig abbas ardo Breacain, Oncu episcopus et ancopita Slane. obiurunt. Cill mac Cumurgan, rex Loch cal, moritum. Blaithnechtach mac Ceileachair occisus est a fratrebus suis. Muirfecht .uui. xx. Long di muinntir rið Gall du Íachtaim du tabairt gneamha rorit na Gallu nobadair ari a ciunn, co commarferat hethenn n-uile iafum. Indrechtaig abb lœvo do Íachtaim do cum n-Erenn co minas Colum cille. Robartach mac Colgen, abbas Slane, exulauit. Flannacan mac Thedaig, rex uail Oraide in tuaircirt, iugulatus est a genere Thugain. Maelbregal mac Cerndai, rex Muishoerna, iugulatus est a gentilibus post conuerzionem suam at clepior. Cipindan abbas Dennachair doftuuit. Forbair Maelrechnaill hi Crupair.

[C. Enair. Anno Domini dccc.º xl.º ix.º Cetarbaig abbas Cluana mic U Noir, 7 Tuatcal mac Feradaig abbas Rechran 7 Deirmait, 7 Ferchar mac Muirfechtach princeps Lainne lepro, defuncti sunt. Oengus mac

"twelve score," which seems more reasonable.

¹ Change of abbots.—This is the third instance recorded in this chronicle of a change of abbots at Armagh, in connexion with the names of Forindan and Diarmait. See above, at the years 884 and 888.

² Cill-Can.—So in A. and B. But the Four Mast. write the name Cill-Caisi, now known as Kilcash, in the parish of Kilcash, barony of Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary.

³ Ui-Mail.—A tribe anciently occupying a district including the Glen of Imail, in the present co. of Wicklow.

⁴ Loch-Cal.—The name of this territory is still preserved in that of Loughgall, a parish in the county of Armagh.

⁵ Reliquaries.—In the partial translation of this Chronicle in Clar. 49, Brit. Museum, co minas is rendered by with his [Colum Cille's] "oathes or sanctified things."

⁶ Lived in exile.—exulauit. The

change of abbots¹ in Ard-Macha, to wit, Diarmait in the place of Forindan. Diarmait of Cill-Can² 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 848. Conaing, son of Fland, King of Bregh, died. Coirpri, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui-Mail,³ died. Finsnechta son of Diarmait, abbot of Daimliag; Maelfuataigh, abbot of Ard-Brecain, [and] Onchu, bishop and anchorite of Slane, died. Ailill, son of Cumuscach, King of Loch-Cal,⁴ died. Flaithbertach, son of Celechar, was killed by his brothers. A naval expedition of seven score ships of the people of the King of the Foreigners came to exercise power over the Foreigners who were before them, so that they disturbed all Ireland afterwards. Indrechtach, abbot of Ia, came to Ireland, with the reliquaries⁵ of Colum-Cille. Robartach son of Colgu, abbot of Slane, lived in exile.⁶ Flannacan,⁷ son of Echaid, King of Dal-Araide of the North, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Maelbresail, son of Cernach, King of Mughdorna, was slain by Gentiles, after his conversion to religion.⁸ Airendan, abbot of Bennchair, 'feel asleep.' Encampment of Maelsechnaill in Crupait.⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 849. Cetadhach, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois; and Tuathal son of Feradhach, abbot of Rechra¹⁰ and Dermagh,¹¹ and Ferchar son of Muiredhach, abbot of Lann-léri,¹² died. Oengus, son of Suibhne, King of Mugh-

Four Masters give his obit under the year 847=849.

⁷ *Flannacan*.—His name is not in the list of the Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

⁸ *Conversion to religion*. — *popt conueptionem quam aro clepicop.* This means that Maebresail had embraced a religious life. See the *Ann. Four Mast.* (847), and *Chron. Scottorum* (849).

⁹ *Crupait*.—The name is "Crupait" in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (847), which is also the form in *Lebor na*

A-Uidre, p. 127a, where the ancient name of the place is stated to have been *Rae ban*, "white plain" (or "field"). It has not been identified. O'Donovan suggests (*F. M.*, A.D. 847, note n) that it may be the place now known as Croboy, in the barony of Upper Moyfentraeth, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Rechra*.—Lambay Island, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin.

¹¹ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

¹² *Lann-léri*.—Otherwise written *Lann-leire*. See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

Suibne, rex Musgoirna, insulatior erit o' Darrid filio Maelbrigidae. Cinaed mac Conaing, rex Ciannachtae, du frateturdect Maelrechnaill anneupt gall, co ri' iutorib' Oi Neill o' riunio co muiρ etiρ cella 7 tūatā, 7 co ri' opt innri Loča gabur dolore, corbo comartha fpi a lar, 7 copolgeras leir deireadh Tresoit 7 tri xx^c dec vi doiniib ann. Óroen mac Ruadraic, rex nepotum Crat-
umhain, et duo geirmanni eius .i. Ógurtaic et Óruatuir, insulati sunt a fratribus suis.

Vol. 41x. Et Ianair. Anno domini 836. L^o Colgsu mac Ceallagh princeps Cille tomiae, Scannal mac Tib-
raiti princeps domnaig Bechnaill, Olcobair .i. mac Cinaeda rex Caifil, mortui sunt. Cinaed mac Conaing, rex Ciannachta, demeritus erit in lacu crudeli morte, o Maelrechnaill 7 o Tigernac, vi poeirmab deg
doini n-Erenn 7 comarbaí Ráthraic p̄specialiter.

Monas a doine marī,
Ba feir a larī cluici;
Mór liach Cinaeth mac Conaing
H̄i lomando doicum curī.

Tetuct dubgennti du CCē cliat, co nafat ár móri tu
finngallaib, 7 co no [r]latrat in longport etiρ doine
7 moine. Slat do dubgenntib oc Lind duaċail, 7 ár

¹ *Carfdh.*—Ógur, A. The *Four Masters* (848) write the name Ógur-
bēth.

² *Maelrechnaill.*—King of Ireland
at the time.

³ *To the sea;* i.e. from the Shannon
eastwards to the sea. The words co
muiρ ("to the sea") are erroneously
represented in A. and B. by comm.
The liberty has been taken of amend-
ing the text, on the authority of the
Ann. Four Mast. (848), and the *Chron.*
Scotorum (850). It appeared plain,
besides, that the compiler of this
Chronicle intended to use the same
form of expression, o finnaino co

muiρ, employed under the year 836
supra, where the extent of the terri-
tory of the (southern) Ui-Neill was
thus indicated.

⁴ *Level with the surface.*—The expres-
sion in the text, comartha fpi a lar,
means "equally high with its floor."

⁵ *Was burned.*—copolgeras, for
co no loicar, A. B.

⁶ *Cill-Toma.*—Kiltoom, in the
parish of Faughals'town, barony of
Fore, and county of Westmeath.

⁷ *Cinaeth.*—See under the last year,
where his rebellion against King
Maelrechnaill (or Malachy I), and
his depredations, are recorded.

dorna, was killed by Garfidh,¹ son of Maelbrigte. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, King of Cianachta, turned against Maelsechnaill,² through the assistance of the Foreigners, so that he wasted the Ui-Neill, both churches and districts, from the Sinainn to the sea,³ and treacherously destroyed the island of Loch Gabhar so that it was level with the surface;⁴ and the oratory of Treoit was burned⁵ by him, and 260 men in it. Braen son of Ruadhri, King of Ui-Cremthain, and his two brothers, viz., Fogartach and Bruatar, were slain by their brethren.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 850. Colgu son of Cellach, abbot of Cill-Toma;⁶ Scannal son of Tibraite, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, [and] Olchobar, i.e., the son of Cinaedh, King of Caisel, died. Cinaedh⁷ son of Conaing, king of Cianachta, was drowned in a pool,⁸ a cruel death, by Maelsechnaill and Tigernach,⁹ with the approval of the good men of Ireland, and of the successor of Patrick especially. [850.]

Alas,¹⁰ O good people,
His days of play were better!
Great grief that Cinaedh, son of Conaing,
[Should be taken] in ropes to a pool.

The coming of Black Foreigners to Ath-cliath, who made a great slaughter of the White Foreigners; and they plundered¹¹ the fortress, between people and property. A depredation by the Black Foreigners at Linn-Duachail, and a great slaughter of them [the White Foreigners].¹²

¹ Drowned in a pool.—in lacu. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (849), Cinaedh was drowned in the Ainge (written Angi in the *Chron. Scotorum*) (851), now called the River Nanny, which divides the baronies of Upper and Lower Duleek, in the county of Meath.

² Tigernach.—King, or lord, of Loch-Gabhar, in Meath. See under the year 847.

¹⁰ Alas!—The original of these lines, not given in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 41b, in A.

¹¹ They plundered.—co polat̄pat̄, for co no plāt̄pat̄, A. and B. The *Four M.* (at 849) have co no inoip̄pet̄; the *Chron. Scotorum* (851) gup̄ inoip̄pet̄, conveying nearly the same meaning as the expression in the text.

¹² White Foreigners.—Supplied from

moř vni. Congalač filius 1rgalaič, rex Coille fallamhain, moritum. Rígdal i n-árdh Mačae etiř Maelechennail co maičiš leiči Cuinn, 7 Matodhan co maičiš coicid Conchobair, 7 Diermaid 7 Þeitgna co rathar þatracce, 7 Suapleč co cleiricid Mide. Cairell mac Ruadrač, rex loča hllaitne, iugulatus erit dolore ante portam oratooriū Tigeprnaič hi Cluain auis, o Conaillib[us] Fergnusius. Ódu mac Cerntač, rex fer Roi, interfectus erit a gentilib[us]. Tippaiti nepos Íanenaič abbar Lír moer, dormiuit.

b. *Ict.* Ianair. Anno dominicccc. l. 1. Ouo heptuor patricii. 1. Ropinian rapib[us] et episcopis et ancopita, et Diermaid rapienti p[ro]p[ter]imur omnium doctorum Europae, quiescunt. Uartatio ait[ur] Mačae o gallaiš Liniae die ratiōne. Lučt ocht ar[et] long vi p[ro]nogentib[us] do noac̄tavār tu cat[er] p[ro]p[ter] Oubgenenti do f[er]nañ Aigeneč. Tri la 7 tri atēci oc catēgat[us] doai[us], act ip[er] n-Ouižgenenti rommeabai[us], co rāp[ro]gabrat a cele allongā leu. Stain fugitiūs euařit, et lepcne decollatus iacuit. Fol. 42aa. Moengal abbar Alpathe ratača, et Cennraelas mac Ultain rapient[us] boic̄e conair, et Lengal princeps Očnae, dormiebunt. Þogertac mac Maeleþerail, rex

Ann. Four Mast. (849), and *Chron.* *Scotorum* (851).

¹ *Coille-Fallamhain*.—According to the *Féile o Oengus*, the church of Rosseach, (Russagh, in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath), was in Caille-Fallamain. See Stokes's ed., p. cxlv.

² *Leth-Chuinn*.—“ Conn's Half.” The northern half of Ireland.

³ *Matodhan*.—King of Ulidia. His obit is recorded at the year 856 *infra*.

⁴ *Province of Conchobar*.—A bardic name for Ulster, over which Conchobar Mac Nessa ruled in the first century of the Christian Era. But Matodhan was only King of Ulidia, or that

portion of Ulster comprising the present county of Down, with part of Antrim.

⁵ *Diermaid*.—This was the person so often referred to in these Annals, in connexion with the Abbacy of Armagh. See note ⁴ under the year 847 *supra*.

⁶ *Loch-Uaithne*.—This name is now represented by “Loughooney,” in the barony of Dartry, co. Monaghan.

⁷ *Cluain-avis*.—Clones, county Monaghan.

⁸ *Fera-Rois*.—See a note respecting this district, at the year 846 *supra*.

⁹ *Heirs*.—In the margin in A. the scribe has added the number 420, that

Congalach, son of Irgalach, King of Coille-Follamhain,¹ died. A royal meeting in Ard-Macha, between Maelsechnaill, with the nobles of Leth-Chuinn,² and Matodhan³ with the nobles of the province of Conchobar,⁴ and Diarmait⁵ and Fethgna, with the congregation of Patrick, and Suarlech with the clerics of Midhe. Cairell son of Ruadhri, King of Loch-Uaithne,⁶ was deceitfully slain before the door of the oratory of Tigernach in Cluain-auis,⁷ by the Conailli of Fernmagh. Echu, son of Cernach, King of Fera-Rois,⁸ was slain by Gentiles. Tipraite Ua Baithenaigh, abbot of Lis-mor, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 851. Two heirs⁹ of Patrick, viz., [851.] n.s.
Forindan, scribe, and bishop, and anchorite, and Diarmait, the wisest of all the doctors of Europe, reested. Devastation of Ard-Macha by the Foreigners of Linn¹⁰ on the day of Sam-chasc.¹¹ A fleet of eight score ships of White Gentiles came to fight against the Black Gentiles, to Snamh-aigneche. They were three days and three nights¹² fighting; but the Black Gentiles were successful, that the others left their ships with them. Stain¹³ escaped by flight, and Iercne¹⁴ was beheaded. Moenghal, abbot of Ard-sratha, and Cennfaeladh son of Ultan, wise man of Both-Conais,¹⁵ and Lergal abbot of Othan,¹⁶ 'fell asleep.' Fogartach son of Maelbresail, King of the Airghalla,

being the number of years elapsed since the beginning of the Chronicle (481).

¹ Linn; i.e. Linn-Duachall. See above, at the year 841, and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxii., note 1.

¹¹ Sam-chasc.—"Summer Easter." The *Four Mast.* (850) write an torthmáic iap eanáig ("the Sunday after Easter," rendered by "the Sunday before Easter" in O'Donovan's translation). But according to other authorities, Sam-chasc was a name for the fifth Sunday after

Trinity Sunday. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 152, note 1.

¹² Three days and three nights—iii.

lxvii. 111. art. 1, A. B.

¹³ Stain.—Written like Stam (Stam) in A. and B.

¹⁴ Iercne.—Written eipcne in B.

¹⁵ Both-Conais.—The remains of this ancient ecclesiastical establishment have been discovered by Dean Reeves in the townland of Carrewmore, in the parish of Culdaff, barony of Inishowen East, co. Donegal. *Adams*, p. 405, note g.

¹⁶ Othan.—Fahan, in the parish of

na n-Óirfíalla, morituri. Cæthal mac Dubaen, rex Oa n-Duaé Círcatrhoir, morituri. Þorðarac mac Maelseanáir, princeps Cille mors Cinedeic, morituri. Ar vi Gallair oconair inrið airtír Óreg, 7 ar aile uc pairc Alðain la Ciannacht, in uno menre.

[ct. 1anair. Canno domini dccc.º Lº 11.º Alill mac Robartairg princeps Lurgan, et Flann mac Rechtarbaird abbar leit Manchain, et Amhlaim mac Donngaire rex Caipil, defuncti sunt. Amhlaim mac riȝ Laitlinne do turdecht a n-Erin, coprogalliarum Gaill Erenn do, 7 cir o Goiselaib. Ectigerni mac Guaire, rex Laijen deigana, iugulatus erit dolore a Óruatair filio Ceado 7 o Cerball filio Dunghale; et Óruatair filius Ceado iugulatus erit dolore a rociȝ suniȝ uniu.º die post iugulationem Ectigerni. Flathnia abbar Óiror, erigcorur, obiit. Cernaic mac Maelsebriuin, rex Cobo, morituri. Caemal mac Tomaltaig, leit ri Ulat, a Normannior interfectus erit.

[ct. 1anair. Canno domini dccc.º Lº 11.º Tuatál mac Maelsebrigt, rex nepotum Dunlaingi, iugulatus

Fahan Upper, barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal. Formerly called Othan-Mura, from its founder St. Mura, an eminent ecclesiastic and poet. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 222, note q., and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 66.

¹ *Ui-Duach of Argatros.* — The name of the tribe and territory of Ul-Duach is still preserved in that of the parish of Odogh, in the north of the present co. of Kilkenny. But the territory was anciently much more extensive than the present parish of Odogh.

² *At the islands.* — oconair inrið, A. and B., apparently a mistake for oc naib inrið, the more correct form.

³ *Rath-Alðain.* — According to O'Donovan (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 850, note g.), this place is now known as Rathallion, in the parish of Moorechurch, barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath.

⁴ *Liat-Manchain.* — Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County.

⁵ *Amhlaim.* — Over the last m of the name in A. and B. it is suggested that the name should be "Amhlaip."

⁶ *Of Lochlaid.* — Corruptly written *Laitlinne* in A., and *Laitlinne* in B. But it has not been considered necessary to alter the text.

⁷ *Ectigern.* — The name of Ectigern appears in the list of the kings

died. Cathal son of Dubhan, King of Ui-Duach of Argatros,¹ died. Forbasach son of Maeluidhir, abbot of Gill-mor-Cinneich, died. A slaughter of the Foreigners at the islands² of the east of Bregha; and another slaughter at Rath-Aldain³ in Cianachta, in the same month.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 852. Ailill son of Robartach, abbot of [852.] Lusca; and Flann son of Rechtahbra, abbot of Liath-Manchain;⁴ and Ailgenan son of Donngal, King of Caisel, died. Amhlaim⁵ son of the King of Lochlaid,⁶ came to Ireland, when the Foreigners of Ireland submitted to him, and a tribute [was given] to him by the Gaidhel. Echtigern⁷ son of Guaire, King of South-Leinster, was treacherously slain by Bruatar son of Aedh,⁸ and by Cerball⁹ son of Dungal; and Bruatar son of Aedh⁹ was treacherously killed by his confederates on the 8th day after the slaying of Echtigern. Flaithnia, abbot of Biror,¹⁰ a bishop, died. Cernach son of Maelbressail, King of Cobha,¹¹ died. Cathmal son of Tomaltach, half-king of Ulidia, was slain by the Norsemen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 853. Tuathal son of Maelbrighte, king [853.] of Ui-Dunlaing,¹² was deceitfully killed by his brothers.

of Ui-Cendselaigh, (or South Leinster), in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, where the duration of his rule is set down as nine years. His slayer is described as Bruatar, son of Dubgilla, King of the Ui-Drona, (a tribe occupying a territory now represented by the barony of Idrone, co. Carlow).

⁸ *Bruatar son of Aedh.*—See last note.

⁹ *Cerball.*—He was King of Osury during 40 years, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 5). See a note regarding Cerball at the year 846 *supra*. His obit is given at the year 887.

¹⁰ *Bivor.*—Birr, in the King's County.

¹¹ *Cobha.*—The short form of a name otherwise written “Ui-Echach-Cobha, and “Ui-Echach-Ulad.” A powerful sept, whose territory is now represented by the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the County of Down. See Reeves' *Antiqq. of Down and Connor*, pp. 348–52.

¹² *Ui-Dunlaing.*—This was the tribe name of a powerful family in Leinster, descended from Dunlang, who was King of that Province in the third century. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table, No. 7. The name of Tuathal occurs in the list of the kings of Leinster in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 89, col. 2.

eft dolore a rrathriúisur ruis. Maelreácnall rex Térmio do dul co ríru Mumhan copici intheamn na n-Déiri, a n-gialla do tábairt. Héreir Coluim cille, rapiens optimus, .iii. iu mártta ariu Saxoneis martrípazatus. Crec Domnaig moris itip Tigeernaic 7 Flann mac Conaing, acht iu pe Flann nomenatio.

- Fol. 42ab. **a.** Kct. Ianair. Cenn domini Dccc.^o L^o iiiii.^o Caith abbatírra Cille dapo moritum. Sneachta co rípmu ríp .ix. Kct. Mai. Crec La hUile mac Neill co hUltu, co rípmab Connecan mac Colmain 7 Blaithbertač mac Neill, 7 rocaire cená. Bínrnechtai rípmu iugulatus eft .i. mac Maelbriesti. Ruidhgus mac Maenias, abbar moniúrtreč Óuiti, dímergus eft. Cilill abbar Uchaidh boo, Robartac abbar innois can Désga rípmu, 7 Muireadhac ri airtde Ciannaetha, mortui sunt.
- .b. Kct. Ianair. Cenn domini Dccc.^o L^o u.^o Coirne mor 7 ríccet comtarí rípmu pípm loch 7 pípm aibne Erenn du érascótečair 7 marclainší a .ix. Kct. Decimberi mrgue ad .iiii. iuif Ianuarii. Temperituorum annus et apperititumur. Maelreácnall mac Maelruanais i cCairiul, co tuic giallu Mumhan. Cocad mor etip Genntri 7 Maelreácnall co n-Gallghoirdelais leir. Deirteč Lurgan do lórcad a Noprotmannip. Roiniuib mor pe n-Uile mac Neill ríp Gallgairdelu i n-glinn

¹ *Indeoin-na-nDesi*.—The “Anvil of the Desi.” This name is still partially preserved in that of Mullaghoney (the “summit,” *nullach*, of the *inneoin*, or “anvil”), a townland in the parish of Newchapel, barony of Iffa and Offi East, co. Tipperary. See Joyce’s *Irish Names of Places*, 2nd Series, pp. 197–8.

² *Successor*.—The *Four Masters* (at 852) call him Indreachtach. He is mentioned above at the year 848, as having come to Ireland with the reliquaries of Colum Cille. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 390.

³ *To the shoulders*.—co rípmu, B. A. has co rípmu, “to the shields.”

⁴ *Manister-Buti*.—Now Monasterboice, co. Louth, founded by Buti (or Buite), son of Bronach, whose obit is given above at the year 518.

⁵ *Drowned*.—The *Four Masters* add (A.D. 853), that Ruidhgus was drowned in the Bóinn (Boyne).

⁶ *Achadh-bo*.—Or Achadh-bo-Cainigh. The “field of St. Canice’s cows” Now Aghaboe, in the barony of Clarmallagh, Queen’s County. The name is written achtib boo in A.; but

Maelsechnaill, king of Temhair, went to the men of Munster as far as Indeoin-na-nDesi,¹ and brought their pledges. The successor² of Colum-Cille, the best sage, was martyred by Saxons on the 4th of the Ides of March. The plundering of Domnach-mor, between Tigernach and Fland son of Conaing ; but it is by Fland it was won.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 854. Cathan, abbess of Cill-dara, died. [854.] Snow up to the shoulders³ of men, on the 9th of the Kalends of May. A preying expedition by Aedh son of Niall to the Ulaid, when he lost Connecan son of Colman, and Flaithbertach son of Niall, and many more besides. Finsnechta was slain by treachery, viz., the son of Maelbrighte. Ruidhgus, son of Macniadh, abbot of Manister-Buti,⁴ was drowned.⁵ Ailill, abbot of Achadh-bo,⁶ Robartach, abbot of Inis-cain-Degha,⁷ a scribe, and Muiredhach, King of Ard-Cianacha,⁸ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 855. Great ice and frost,⁹ so that the [855.] principal lakes and rivers of Ireland were passable for pedestrians and horsemen, from the 9th of the kalends of December to the 7th of the ides of January. A most tempestuous and harsh year. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh, in Caisel, when he brought away the hostages of Munster. A great war between the Gentiles and Maelsechnaill, with whom were the Gall-Gaidel.¹⁰ The oratory of Lusca was burned by the Norsemen. A great victory by Aedh, son of Niall, over the Gall-Gaidel,¹⁰ in

achard boo in B., which is more correct.

⁷ *Inis-cain-Degha*. — Iniskeen, in the barony of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth.

⁸ *Ard-Cianacha*. — A district now represented by the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

⁹ Frost. — *uccet*, A., B.; probably for *peccaro*, "freezing."

¹⁰ *Gall-Gaidel*. — "Foreign Gael." Dean Reeves regarded them as the

descendants of the Irish settlers in the Western Isles [of Scotland]. *Adamnan*, p. 390, note b. For further information regarding these Gall-Gaedhil (or Dano-Irish, as O'Donovan calls them; *Ann. M. F.*, A.D. 854, note t). see *Fragm. of Annals*, pp. 129, 139, 141, 233; and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., in the places referred to in the Index under "Gall-Gaedhil." But Skene, with much reason, suggests that the Gall-Gaidel

Foichle co na lae leir ar thidhinn dui. Íorai toghrech na n-Dubhgeanntri iugulatus erit la Ruadraig mac Meirminn, ri Éri Ó-Réan. Suibne nevor Roiclié, rereba et an-chorita, abbas Líff moer, Cormac Laethraig Óriusin rereba et erigcoruig, in pace dorpmiebhunt. Sodomna erigcoruig Slane martrizatus.

Ict. Ianair. Cenn domini DCCC.º L.º uii.º Roiiliuighe na n-Imar 7 ne n-Cumlaibh rois Caithil find co na Gall-gaeitheis hí tridh Mumhan. Moengal abb Íobair 7 Siachal díomhrt éisairain neamhsearunt. Matudan mac Muireadhair, rex Ulst, moritum. Tríar do loigeadh i Taillte di chenid vi nim. Uentur maxiuit co na la gríðar, co comgair innri Loche. Cellaic dixit,

O bair feneat fínn fotaíl
Necea rois roesraibh retaibh,
Tríer bláthaim ní ari bprechair,
Ari trícuim ari cás cetaibh.

Ict. Ianair. Cenn domini DCCC.º L.º uii.º Cumpric Fol. 42ba. erigcoruig et an-chorita, princeps Cluana iplaithos, in pace pausauit. Cináed mac Cilpín rex Pictorum, 7 Cúulán rex Sasán, mortui sunt. Típpairt ban abbas Tíre da glas [mortuus erit]. Maelrechnaill mac Maelruanair co rereba Erenó do turdrecht hí tríe

were the people who gave name to the district of Galloway, now forming the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright, in Scotland. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, pp. lxxix.-lxxx. See also the references in the same work, under the name "Galloway" in the Index.

¹ *Glen-Foichle*.—Now known as Glenally, a district coinciding with the parish of Upper Bodoney, barony of Strabane Upper, co. Tyrone. See Dean Reeves' interesting note on this district, *Colton's Visitation*, p. 55, note o.

² *Ruedairi*.—Probably Rodhri the

Great, whose death is recorded in the *Annales Cambriae*, and in *Brut y Tywysogion*, at A.D. 877.

³ *Mermen*, i.e., Mervyn. See *Annales Cambriae*, and *Brut y Tywysogion*, at the year 844.

⁴ *Lis-mor*.—Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

⁵ *Leathra-Bruis*.—Laraghbryan, in the parish of the same name, barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.

⁶ *Caitil Find*.—For other forms of the name of this person, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxxi, note ².

Glenn-Foichle,¹ where a great slaughter was made of them by him. Horm, leader of the Black Gentiles, was slain by Ruadhri,² son of Merminn,³ King of Britain. Suibhne Ua Roichligh, a scribe and anchorite, abbot of Lis-mor,⁴ Cormac of Lathrach-Briuin,⁵ a scribe and bishop, slept in peace. Sodomna, bishop of Slane, was martyred.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 856. A victory by Imar and Amlaibh, over Caittil Find⁶ with his Gall-Gaidhel,⁷ in the territories of Munster. Moengal, abbot of Fobhar,⁸ and Siadhal of Disert-Chiarain,⁹ rested. Matudhan, son of Muiredhach, King of Ulidia, died.¹⁰ Three persons were burned in Tailltiu¹¹ by fire from heaven. A great storm, which caused great destruction of trees, and broke down lake islands. Cellach said:—

Since the fair great synod of Nice
Was [held] in noble manner,
The third year, not by false reckoning,
On thirty over five hundreds.¹²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 857. Cumsuth, a bishop and anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace. Cinaedh¹³ Mac Alpin, King of the Picts, and Adulf,¹⁴ King of the Saxons, died. Tipraiti Ban[bhan], abbot of Tir-da-glas [died]. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh, with the men of Ireland, went into the territories of Munster, and stayed

¹ *Call-Gaidhel*.—See the note on this name under the last year.

² *Fobhar*.—The monastery of Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

³ *Disert-Chiarain*.—Now Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁴ *Died*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster* it is stated (p. 41, col. 3) that Matudan died in pilgrimage.

⁵ *Tailltiu*.—Teiltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. A place much celebrated in ancient Irish history.

¹² *Hundreds*.—The Council of Nicea was held in A.D. 325; and considering that this Chronicle is antedated by one year at this period, Cellach, who is alleged to have composed the foregoing quatrain, was not very much out in his chronology.

¹³ *Cinaedh Mac Alpin*.—Better known by the name of Kenneth Mac Alpin.

¹⁴ *Adulf*.—The person here meant was probably Æthelwulf, whose death is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 855 (6). The contraction (7) for *æt* is misplaced in

Muman, conveiririb .x. naicci oc Neim, 7 a n-innreis co tuir fadairr iar matmairi ror ariuisa oc capnt Lusgdaic, co farbbaib ann Leitri na n-Deire, Maelcron mac Muirendais. Tuc Maelreclann iarum gallu Muman o b'elut Gabhrain co Inri Tarbhnaid iar n-Eire, 7 o Dun Cermna co hOrrainn n-airc'ir. Bluanalir autumnuig et peumecio[r]rismur frusgibus.

[C. 1anair. Cenno domini vccc.^o L.^o iii.^o Suairlech abbar Acharib bo, Cilill banbaine abbar Biroib, Maelcoba óa Faelan abbar Cluana uathá, Faelgur abbar Ror círeac, in pace dorimieirunt. Slogas mor la hUmlaiib 7 1mar 7 Cermall i Miðe. Riðdal matte Órenn oc riad Ceicho mic Óruicc, im Maelrechnaill rús Teimra, 7 im Fethna comarba Þatraince, 7 im Suairlech comarba Þinnio, ic denum trida 7 caincomparice fer n-threton, comid ar in daib rin duarat Cermall ri Órraisi oghreir ramha Þatraince 7 a comarba, 7 comid anu do teacair Órraisi i n-dilri fbi leit Cuinn, 7 atrosgair Maelgualan ri Muman a dilri. Maelguala rex Muman a Normannir occurrus erit. Seconnan filius Conaing, rex Carrigi berascarde, moritus.

b. [C. 1anair. Cenno domini vccc.^o L.^o ix.^o Sloisigh Laisgen 7 Muman 7 Connacht, 7 Oa Neill in deirceirt, i Rin

A., where it occurs after the word Saxon.

O'Donovan's *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 756, note a.

¹ *Neim*.—This was the ancient name of the southern River Blackwater.

⁵ *Inis-Tarbhnaid*.—Now known as the "Bull," a small island off Dursey Island, barony of Beare, co. Cork.

² *Carn-Lugdach*.—The cairn (or "monumental heap") of Lughaid. The place has not been identified.

⁶ *Dun-Cermna*.—This was the ancient name of the Old Head of Kinsale, in the co. Cork.

³ *Half-king*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 856) give Maelcron the title of *canaic*, or "tanist."

⁷ *Ara-Airthir*.—“East Ara.” The most eastern of the Islands of Arran, in Galway Bay, now known by the name of Inisheer.

⁴ *Belat-Gabrain*.—Otherwise written “Belach-Gabhrain.” The “Road (or Pass) of Gabhran,” (Gowran in the co. Kilkenny). This road led from Gowran towards Cashel. See

⁸ *Most destructive*.—peumecio[r]rismur, A.

⁹ *Achadh-bo*.—acraib bo, A. achairib bo, B.

ten nights at Neim;¹ and he plundered them southwards to the sea, after defeating their Kings at Carn-Lughdach² where the half-king³ of the Deisi, Maelcron son of Muiredhach, was lost. Maelsechlainn afterwards carried off the hostages of [all] Munster from Belat-Gabrain,⁴ to Inis-Tarbhnaï⁵ in the west of Ireland, and from Dun-Cermna⁶ to Ara-airthir.⁷ A rainy autumn, and most destructive⁸ to all kinds of fruit.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 858. Suairlech, abbot of Achadh-bo;⁹ [858.] Ailill Banbaine, abbot of Biror; Maelcobha Ua Faelain, abbot of Cluain-uamha;¹⁰ Faelgus, abbot of Ros-Cre¹¹—slept in peace. A great hosting by Amlaiph, and Imar, and Cerball;¹² into Meath. A royal assembly of the nobles of Ireland at Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric,¹³ including Maelsechnail, King of Temhair, and including Fethgna successor of Patrick, and Suairlech successor of Finnia,¹⁴ establishing peace and concord between the men of Ireland; and it was in that assembly Cerball, King of Osraighi, gave the award of the congregation and successor of Patrick, and it was there the Osraighi entered into allegiance with Leth-Chuinn,¹⁵ and Maelgualai, King of Munster, tendered his allegiance. Maelgualai, King of Munster, was slain by the Norsemen. Sechonnan, son of Conaing, King of Carraig-Brachaidhe,¹⁶ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 859. A hosting [of the men] of Leinster, and Munster, and Connaught, and of the Ui-Neill [859] ¹¹

¹⁰ *Cluain-uamha*.—The “meadow (or paddock) of the cave.” Cloyne, in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork.

¹¹ *Ros-Cre*—*ροιτ̄ ἡρεα*, A. *ροιτ̄ ἡρεα*, B.

¹² *Cerball*.—King of Ossory, and at this time in alliance with the Foreigners.

¹³ *Rath Aedha-mic-Bric*. — This name, which signifies the “rath of Aedh (or Hugh) son of Brec,” is now

shortened to “Rahugh,” the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath.

¹⁴ Successor of Finnia; i.e. abbot of Clonard, co. Meath.

¹⁵ *Leth-Chuinn*.—“Conn’s Half,” or the Northern Half of Ireland, represented at this time by King Maelsechnail (or Malachy L.)

¹⁶ *Carraig-Brachaidhe*.—The name of this district is still preserved in

počla, la Maelrečnall rug Temro, condeiriḡ o c̄ maoig
duñca : compocur aifte Macas. Do fórbairt Ceð
mac Neill 7 Flann mac Conainḡ an duñca : n-atacc̄i, co
romarþrat doine fóp lap̄ in duñca, 7 ro meñtarð fóp
Ceð n-iapam̄, co farcas b̄ ilí f̄tante efercitu Mael-
rečnall in f̄statu ruo. Ceð mac Óvindabætrenn, rex
Oa Fidgennti, moritup̄ Flannacan mac Colman
moritup̄ Niall mac Iallan qui f̄ḡt̄r̄ eft̄ pa-
palis̄m̄ xxx. iiiii. ann̄i, qui uerfrat̄ eft̄ uirionib̄
f̄requentib̄ tam falriꝝ quam ueruꝝ, in C̄uiḡto
q̄m̄ent.

P. 424.

Ict Ianair. Anno domini ccxx. Ix. In regne M̄inde
de Ceð mac Neill co n-Gallan̄. Þorulait̄ in gen
Donncharða, ameniſſima regina Scotorum, poj̄t̄ poen-
tentiam obiit.

Ict Ianair. Anno domini ccxx. Ix. 1. Domnall
mac Cilpin, rex pictorum, mortuus eft̄. Ceð mac
Neill regnans incipit. [Sloicceð la] Ceð mac Neill co
r̄iga Gall im M̄ide, 7 la Flann mac Conainḡ do
in regnum M̄ide. Þinan cluana can, eriḡsorū et an-
comita, Muir̄ger ancopita aifte Maca, uitam in pace
f̄niuerunt. Maelrečnall mac Maelruanaiꝝ (mic
Donncharða, mic Domnail, mic Murcharða M̄idi, mic
Diarmada den, mic Oirmeðaiꝝ čaich, mic Conaill

that of Carrickabraghy, a townland
in the parish of Clonmany, barony of
Inishowen East, co. Donegal.

¹ King of Temair; i.e. King of
Tara, or of Ireland.

² Magh - dumha. — The “plain
(Magh) of the mound, or tumulus
(dumha).” O’Donovan has identified
this place with Moy, in the parish of
Clonfeacle, barony of Dungannon
Middle, co. Tyrone, on the opposite
side of the River Blackwater from
Charlemont in the co. Armagh. Ann.
F. M., A.D. 858, note o.

³ Aedh.—The beginning of Aedh’s
reign as King of Ireland is recorded
under the year 861.

⁴ In its position.—in f̄statu suo for
in f̄statu ruo, A. B.

⁵ Uí-Fidgennti.—A tribe situated
in the co. Limerick. See note ⁶, p.
150 *supra*.

⁶ Iallan.—Written Þallain (in
the gen. case) in the *Ann. Four Mast.*
(A.D. 858). O’Conor prints (from B.)
mac Fallain, and the translator in
Clar. 49 writes *mac Fiallain*.

⁷ Delightful.—ameniſſima (for

of the South, into the North, by Maelsechnaill, King of Temair,¹ who rested at Magh-dumha² in the vicinity of Ard-Macha. Aedh³ son of Niall, and Flann son of Conaing, attacked the camp at night, and killed people in the middle of the camp; but Aedh was afterwards defeated, and lost a great number, the army of Maelsechnaill remaining in its position.⁴ Aedh, son of Dubhdabhairenn, King of Ui-Fidhgennti,⁵ died. Flannacan, son of Colman, died. Niall, son of Iallan,⁶ who suffered from paralysis during 34 years, and who was disturbed by frequent visions, as well false as true, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 860. Plundering of Meath, by Aedh⁷ [860.] son of Niall, with Foreigners. Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh, the most delightful⁸ Queen of the Scoti, died after penitence.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 861. Domnall Mac Alpin,⁹ King of [861.] the Picts, died. Aedh¹⁰ son of Niall, begins to reign. [A hosting by] Aedh son of Niall, with the Kings of the Foreigners, into Meath, and by Flann son of Conaing, to plunder Meath. Finan of Cluain-Cain,¹¹ bishop and anchorite, Muirghes, anchorite of Ard-Macha, made an end of life in peace.¹² Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh (son of Donnchadh,¹³ son of Domnall, son of Murchadh of Meath, son of Diarmaid Dian, son of Airmedach Caech,

αμοενιγγίμα, A., B. According to the terms used by the *Four Masters* in recording her death (A.D. 839), Queen Gormlaith was not a blameless character.

⁹ *Domnall Mac Alpin*.—The brother and successor, as King of the Picts of Scotland, of Kenneth (or Cinaedh) Mac Alpin, whose death is recorded above under the year 857.

¹⁰ *Aedh*.—Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caillé (whose death by drowning is noticed above at the year 845).

The original of this entry, which forms part of the text in B., is added in the margin, in a later hand, in A.

¹¹ *Cluain-Cain*.—Now Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth, according to O'Donovan (*Four Masters*, A.D. 836, note s.).

¹² *In peace*.—For *uitam in pace* γινεταιντ, as in A., B. has τοπ-τηρηντ.

¹³ *Son of Donnchadh*.—This pedigree, which is interlined in A., is not in B.

gután, mic Suibne, mic Colmain mor, mic Diarmata
deirig, mic Feirgusa Cerbheoil), ri h-θreond uile, .11.
[Calendae Decembris, .11. Februa, anno regni sui xii.^o,
diesunctus est. Ruarc mac Óroen, rex nerotum
Dúnlainge, iugulatus est. Maeloðor et Tindrius, qui
erigitur Gorðal, mortuus est.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini ccce.^o lx.^o ii.^o Cœd mac
Cumircas, ri .h. Niallan, mortuus est. Muireðac
mac Maelseoin, regnus eius Macne, et ri na n-airtær,
iugulatus est o Domnall mac Cœdo mic Neill.
Muirecan mac Diarmata, rex Naif et airtip Líþi, et
Norðmannus interfectus est. Uam Cœcias alvdai et
Cnoðba, et uam feirot Þoðan of Dubar, et uam mna
an gobann po regnus regis Gall, quod antea non per-
fectum est .i. a pecht po rlatrat .iii. rið Gall regnum
Plaino mic Conaing .i. Cœlaim et Iñar et Cœirle, et
Loran mac Catail leo occa, ri Mide.

.b. **Ict. Ianair.** Anno domini ccce.^o lx.^o iii.^o Loran
mac Catail, ri Mide, eo ðallast la Cœd mac Neill rið
Tennio. Concobar mac Donncaða, leitri Mide, eo
margbad i n-uirciu oc Cluain ipaird la Cœmlairp ri

¹ *Ruarc*.—For the pedigree of this chieftain, see Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table ii. (facing p. 223).

² *Ui-Niallain*.—A powerful tribe, the name of whose territory is still preserved in the baronies of O'Neill East, and West, in the co. Armagh, and which furnished several bishops to the See of Armagh.

³ *Airthra*.—Otherwise written Oirthera; and meaning "Easterns," or "Easterlings." The tribe occupying this territory were so called because they were seated in the east of the country of Oirghialla (or, as it was in later times called, Oriel). The Irish name, which has been Latinized

"Orientales," and "Regio Orient- alium," is now represented by the baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh.

⁴ *Murecan*.—He was King of Leinster for one year, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39), and father of Cerball Mac Muirecan, also King of Leinster, whose obit is given at the year 908 (=909) *infra*.

⁵ *King of Nas*; i.e., King of Naas, in the county of Kildare. This means that Murecan was King of Leinster.

⁶ *Achadh - Aldai*.—O'Donovan thought that this was the ancient name of the great mound of Newgrange. *Four Mast*, A.D. 861, note b.

son of Conall Guthbhin, son of Suibhne, son of Colman the Great, son of Diarmaid Derg, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil), King of all Ireland, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of December, on a Tuesday, in the 16th year of his reign. Ruarc,¹ son of Bran, King of the Ui-Dunlaing, was slain. Maelodhar Ua Tindridh, the most learned physician of the Gaedhil, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 862. Aedh, son of Cumuscach, King of Ui-Niallain,² died. Muiredhach, son of Maelduin, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, and King of the Airthera,³ was slain by Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Niall. Murecan,⁴ son of Diarmait, King of Nas,⁵ and of Airther-Liphè, was slain by Norsemen. The cave of Achadh-Aldai,⁶ and [the cave] of Cnodhba,⁷ and the cave of Fert-Boadan over Dubadh,⁸ and the cave of the smith's wife,⁹ were searched by the Foreigners, which had not been done before, viz., on the occasion when three Kings of the Foreigners plundered the land of Flann son of Conaing, to wit, Amhlaim, and Imhar, and Auisle; and Lorcan son of Cathal, King of Meath, was with them thereat.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 863. Lorcan son of Cathal, King of Meath, was blinded¹⁰ by Aedh son of Niall, King of Temhair. Conchobar son of Donnchadh, half-King of Meath, was killed¹¹ in a water at Cluain-Iraird,¹² by Amlaiph,

¹ *Cnodhba*.—Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath.

ment for his participation in the plundering of Meath in the previous year.

² *Fert-Boadan over Dubadh*.—“Fert-Boadan” signifies the “grave of Boadan,” and Dubadh is now known as Dowth, on the Boyne, a few miles above Drogheda.

¹¹ *Killed*.—oo marbaro. In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 862, the expression is oo bárvabó, “was drowned.”

³ *The care of the smith's wife*.—uam mna an gobann. The *Four Mast.*, at 861, say that this cave was at o'voicear atra (Drogheda). See O'Donovan's note on the passage.

¹² *Cluain-Iraird*.—Clonard, in the parish of Clonard, barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath. The “water” in which Lorcan was drowned was evidently the River Boyne, which flows by Clonard.

¹⁰ *Blinded*.—Apparently in punish-

Fol. 43 aa. **Gall.** Roiniuibh mor ne n-Óeibh mac Neill 7 ne Plaunn mac Conaing ror Ónfridh mac n-Óeibh co n-Ultaib, i tir Conailli cerd. Muireadaich mac Neill, abb Luighmagh¹ 7 alanaile cell, morisair. Óedgen britt episcopus Cille ñapo, et rcpiba et anchoita et renex ferre .cxi. annorum, pauperum.

Ict. 1anair. Anno dominicccc.º lx.º 1111.º Eclipsi⁹ ror in Kalendis Januarii, et eclipsi⁹ luna in eodem mense. Cellach mac Cilella abbas cille ñapo et abbas 1a, dormiuit in regione Britorum. Tigernac mac Focarta, ri Loëa gaoibh 7 leithri ðreas, mortuus est. ðreas tu in dargib a⁹ a tir do ñaxanai⁹, corosabat⁹ cacht rorib immaen ñonain. Tadg mac Ñiaermata, rex nepotum Cennfelaig, interfectus est dolore a fratribus suis et a plebe suis. Connal equonimus Tamlacta, 7 Tuatgal mac Ærtsgurro primicerius Roritrenn 7 abb duin Caillenn, dormierunt.

Ict. 1anair. Anno dominicccc.º lx.º ii.º Almlair² 7 Cuiyle do vul i Roritrenn co Gallai⁹ ðreono 7 Alban, co ri innrijet Cuiuentuait n-uisle, 7 co tuciat a n-giallo. Colgu 7 Óeibh, da abb mainistre⁹ ñuiti, in uno anno mortui sunt. Cerneacan mac Cumhcaig, rex Raeto airtir, iugulatus est dolore o Móracain mac Ætabacain. Óeibh mac Neill rorlat uile longioru

¹ *Aedh*; i.e. Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.

² *Anfdh*.—The name of Anfdh, who was King of Ulidia, is written Ónbhurch by the *Four Mast.*, and Ónburch in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 8, where it is stated that he was slain in the country of the "Airthra," (see note thereon, page 372, note ³), or by the "Conailli-Murtheimne," another name for Conailli-Cerd.

³ *Lughmagh*.—Louth, in the barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Of the moon.*—Lune, A.

⁵ *Cellach*.—See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 390.

⁶ *Britons*; i.e. the Welshmen.

⁷ *By Saxons*.—do Saxonacan, B.

⁸ *Maen-Conain*.—Otherwise written "Moin-Conain," and "Mona." The old Irish name of the Island of Anglesey. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 190, note x. Rowland, (*Mona Antiqua*, p. 20), prints some absurd conjecture regarding the etymology of the name *Mona*, not being aware of the form in which it is written in

King of the Foreigners. A great victory by Aedh¹ son of Niall, and Flann son of Conaing, over Anfiddh² son of Aedh, with the Ulidians, in the territory of Conailli-Cerd. Muiredach son of Niall, abbot of Lughmagh³ and other churches, died. Aedgen Britt, bishop of Cill-dara, and a scribe and anchorite, and an old man of nearly 116 years, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 864. An eclipse of the sun on the [864.] Kalends of January, and an eclipse of the moon⁴ in the same month. Cellach,⁵ son of Ailill, abbot of Cill-dara, and abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep' in the country of the Picts. Tigernach son of Focarta, King of Loch-gabhor, and half-King of Bregh, died. The Britons⁶ were expelled from their country by Saxons,⁷ so that they were held in subjection in Maen-Conain.⁸ Tadhg son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, was treacherously killed by his brothers and his people. Conmal, steward⁹ of Tamlacht, and Tuathal son of Artgus, chief bishop of Fortrenn,¹⁰ and abbot of Dun-Caillenn,¹¹ 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 865. Amlaiph and Auisle¹ went into [865.] Fortrenn,¹⁰ with the Foreigners of Ireland and Alba, when they plundered all Pictland, and brought away their pledges. Colgu and Aedh, two abbots of Manister-Buti, died in the same year. Cernachan son of Cumuscach, King of Rath-airthir,¹² was treacherously slain by Mor-acan¹³ son of Aedhacan. Aedh, son of Niall, plundered all

Irish texts; "Moin-Conain," or "Maen-Conain," probably representing *Menia Conani*, the "stronghold of Conan."

¹ *Steward*.—equonimur, for oeconomur, A. B.

¹⁰ *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note ⁸, p. 118 *supra*.

¹¹ *Dun - Caillenn*. — Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland.

¹² *Auisle*. — There is great uncertainty regarding the identity of this person. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., pp. lxxii., lxxix.

¹³ *Rath-airthir*.—See at the year 788 *supra*.

¹⁴ *Moracan*.—This name is written "Muiregen" in the *Ann. Four M.*, at A.D. 864.

Hall (i. aipir i n̄ Počla) etir ceneal n-Éusgáin 7 Ual n-Ógráidhe, co tuc a cennlai 7 a n-eti 7 a cnoða allong-ropt er cað. Roiniuib̄ fóraib̄ oc loč Pebail, ar a tuicða ta .xx. deac cenn. Loč Leibinn do ſouib̄ i fuil co tarla a þarla eþoo amail rcaðanu inna imbeðtar.

¹ Et. Ianair. Cennno domini vccc.º lx.º ui.º Maeltuin mac Ceða, rex Ciliȝ, in clericatu dolois extenso quieuit. Robartas Finglaisi episcopus et pribia, et Conall Cille pribus episcopus, et Coerat Tailȝ taille pribia et ancopita, et Oegedociar abbas Connire (et Lainne Ela), et Cormac nebor Liatðain pribia et episcopus et ancopita, in Cúirto omnes dorumierunt. Maeltuile abbas Círne iustis quieuit. Guairus mac Duibhðabairenn moritur. Aban mac Cinæst[α], regis domna Connaët, do opacain fui daic̄ið o foðlaðan mac Þiarmato. Cuimle tentiur rex gentilium dolo et parvicerio a fratrisibus suis iugulatus est. Bellum post Saxonu transiuncta: Caius Ethroc, rex n-Dub gallaib, in quo cecidit Cilli rex Saxon aquilonarium. Lorcæd duine Cennlaim oc cluain Dolcain la mac n-Ðairini 7 la Maeleirain mac Ronain, 7 ar cet cenn di aiprecaid

¹ *The coast of the Fochla.*—Fochla was a name for the North of Ireland. The original of the clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B.

² *Spoils.*—cennlai, A. B.: a word which does not occur elsewhere, and the meaning of which is not clear. The translation is therefore conjectural.

³ *Over them; i.e., over the Foragers.*

⁴ *Loch-Febhail.*—Lough Foyle, between the counties of Donegal and Londonderry.

⁵ *Loch-Leibhinn.*—Lough-Lene, in the barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath; not to be confounded with the more famous lake of the same name in the county of Kerry.

⁶ ‘*Lights*; i.e. the ‘lights,’ or lungs, of animals. This is included in the curious list of the “Wonders of Ireland,” published by Todd, *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, *sq.*

⁷ *Aedh.*—Aedh Oirdnidhe, king of Ireland, whose obit is entered under the year 818 *supra*.

⁸ *Finglais.*—Finglas, near Dublin.

⁹ *Cill-Scire.*—Now Kilskeer, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Tech-Taille.*—See note ¹³, p. 12 *supra*.

¹¹ *Condere.*—Connor, in the county of Antrim.

¹² *Lann-Ela.*—Now Llynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King’s County

the fortresses of the Foreigners (i.e. on the coast of the Fochla¹), between Cinel-Eogain and Dal-Araide, so that he carried off their spoils,² and their flocks and herds, to his camp, after a battle. A victory was gained over them³ at Loch-Febhail,⁴ from which twelve score heads were brought. Loch-Leibhinn⁵ was turned into blood, which became lumps of gore like 'lights'⁶ round its border.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 866. Maelduin son of Aedh,⁷ King of Ailech, after lengthened suffering, died in religion. Robhartach of Finnglais,⁸ bishop and scribe; and Conall of Cill-Scrie,⁹ a bishop; and Coscrach of Tech-Taille,¹⁰ a scribe and anchorite; and Oegedchar, abbot of Condere¹¹ (and Lann-Ela),¹² and Cormac Ua Liathain, scribe, bishop, and anchorite—all fell asleep in Christ. Maeltuile, abbot of Ara-irthir,¹³ rested. Guaire, son of Dubhdabhairenn, died. Aban,¹⁴ son of Cinaedh, 'righdamna' of Connaught, was destroyed with fire by Sochlachan, son of Diarmait. Auisle, third King of the Foreigners, was killed by his brethren in guile and parricide. A battle [was gained] over the Northern Saxons, in Caer-Ebroc,¹⁵ by the Black Foreigners, in which Alli,¹⁶ King of the Northern Saxons, was slain. Burning of Dun-Amhlaim at Cluain-Dolcain,¹⁷ by the son of Gaithin,¹⁸ and by Maelciarain son of Ronan;

[866.]

The parenthetic clause, which is interlined in the orig. hand in A., is part of the text in B.

¹ Ara-irthir. — 'Eastern Ara.' The most eastern of the Islands of Aran, in Galway Bay. Mentioned above at the year 857. The adjective ip̄t̄ip̄ (rectē ip̄t̄ip̄) is written ip̄t̄ip̄ in A.

² Aban. — This name is written huppán (Huppán) in the *Ann. Four M.*, at the year 865.

³ Caer - Ebroc. — York, in England.

⁴ Alli.—Ella, King of Northumbria.

See *Anglo-Saxon Chron.*, A.D. 867 (868).

⁵ Cluain - Dolcain. — Clondalkin, near Dublin. Dun-Amhlaim, the fortress of Amlaimh, or Amlaff, must have a Danish fortress in the place.

⁶ Son of Gaithin.—His name was Cennedagh. He was lord (or King) of Laighis, or Leix, a district included in the present Queen's County, and a most formidable opponent of the Norse and Danish invaders. See *Fragments of Irish Annals*, pp. 157, 159; and the other references under the name *Cennedagh* in the Index thereto.

Dall in eodem die apud duces predictos in confinio cluanae Dolcaen. Misericordia mac Caetil, si nepotum Cerehenni, paraliri longa extinctus est.

- ¶ C. 1 anach. Annno domini uccc.º lx.º iii.º Ceallač mac Cumurgaič, abbar ſobair, iusuenir rapienir et ingenioriſ-
rimur, reuiruit. Condomač abbar Cluana macc U Noiř in
nocte Kalendaprum 1 anuarii in Críptho doptiuuit. Daniel
abb Glinne da lačas 7 Tamlačtae, Coim̄an mac Dalaiš
ab Doimlacc. Bellum ne n-Clēd mac Neill oc Cill Oa
n-Daišri pop Ou Neill Úrēg 7 pop Laišniu, 7 pop rluat
mop di gallaiš .i. tui cet uel eo ampliui, in quo ceci-
derunt Flann mac Conaing riis Úrēg n-nile, et Diarmat
mac Etirrceili ri Loča gañoř, et in ipso bello
plurimi gentilium trucidati sunt, 7 Pačtna mac Mael-
ethuin rišdomnai ino počlai, dorocaiř 1 puitguin in
catā, et alii multi.

Flann mac Conaing coirn ri É,
Rogab tír ba Tairc maric Cern,
Ro aig aigrit cérna coirn
Gárr n-oig aig inchaib tíl Neill.

Առօտ աւշիս ուժ մեր,
հԱլլը աւնց հի սւոմնի,
Ըստ լած թըռնաւե քումոն,
Ըստ քան ծրեցմանց ես տոն.

¹ See note 17, p. 877.

² *Glenn-da-lacha*.—Elsewhere written *Glenn-da-locha*. Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

* Tamlacht. — Tallaght, in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin.

⁴ *Diomliacc.*—Duleek, co. Meath.
⁵ *Aedh*—The King of Ireland.

* Cill-Ua "Daighri.—This name would be pronounced Killoneery. The place has not been identified, which is somewhat strange, considering the important character of the battle. The late Rev. John F. Shearman was of opinion that Cill-Ua-

nDaighri was the same as the place called "Killineer," situated about a mile to the north of Drogheda, which is by no means improbable.

¹ Three hundred. — τρις cent., A.

⁸ *Maelduin.*—The Maelduin, King of Ailech, whose obit is entered at the year 866.

Tadg son of Cian.—Cian was son of Oilill Olum, King of Munster in the 3rd century, and the progenitor of several septs distinguished by the title of *Cianachta* (or descendants of Cian). The *Cianachta-Breath* (or

and a slaughter of one hundred heads of the chiefs of the Foreigners was made on the same day by the said chieftains, in the vicinity of Cluain-Dolcain.¹ Muiredach, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Cremthainn, died of prolonged paralysis.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 867. Cellach, son of Cumuscach, abbot [867.] ^{BIS.} of Fobhar, a learned and most ingenious young man, died. Condmach, abbot of Clonmacnoise, 'fell asleep' on the night of the Kalends of January. Daniel, abbot of Glenn-da-lacha² and Tamlacht,³ [and] Coemhan son of Dalach, abbot of Doimliacc,⁴ [died]. A battle [was gained] by Aedh⁵ son of Niall, at Cill-Ua-nDaighri,⁶ over the Ui-Neill of Bregh, and over the Leinstermen, and over a great host of Foreigners—viz., three hundred⁷ or more; in which fell Flann son of Conaing, King of all Bregh, and Diarmait son of Etirscel, King of Loch-gabhor; and in this battle a great number of Foreigners were slaughtered, and Fachtna son of Maelduin,⁸ royal heir of the North, and many others, fell in the mutual wounding of the battle.

Flann son of Conaing, a king up to this,
Possessed the land of Tadg son of Cian.⁹
Out of the *Sidh* of Cerna the just
Grew a golden sprig¹⁰ in presence of Niall's race.

Strange is it to see the Inber!¹¹
Easier [to keep] a covenant in remembrance!
Without a manly active hero,
Without Flann of the populous Breghmagh.¹²

Cianachta of Bregia, in the co. Meath), of which Flann son of Conaing was king, was perhaps the most powerful of these septs. These stanzas, which are not in B., are added in the lower margin of fol. 48 in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be introduced in the text.

¹⁰ A golden sprig; i.e. Flann son of Conaing, the subject of this eulogy.

¹¹ Inber.—Inber-Colptha, the old name of the estuary of the Boyne.

¹² Breghmagh.—Another form of the name Magh-Bregh, or plain of Bregia, in Meath.

Congal mac Fedaig abbas Cille deilgá, rcpiba, quiensuit. Eruptio ignota aquae, de monte Cuallann, cum percussione atque. Ventus magnus in regia Martini. Rechabris mac Murcada, abb Corcachis monere, dormiuit.

Ict. 1anair. Annno dominicccc.º lx.º xiiii.º Martan abbas Cluana macc U Noir 7 Daiminiori, rcpiba,
Fol. 48ba. Niallan ericopur Slane, dormiuerunt. Cormac mac Thlasdaius abbas Baile, ericopur et rcpiba, uitam renalem finiuit. Flann mac Feircail, equonimus aitio Maca et princeps Lanne Leire, heu breuiiter uitam finiuit. Maelciarain mac Ronain rugna aitio Erpen, feinio roghla Gall, iugulatus est. Cerndac mac Easca, toreich Musgoorna m-Obreg, Ruadacan mac Neill, toreich Oa Rorindan, mortui sunt. Orcrain aitio Maca o Cmiam, copolocra cona dercraigis, .x. cet eti 7 bret 7 mairbath, 7 flat mor cena. Donnacan mac Cetradus, rex Oa Cennrelais, iugulatus est dolora a rocio ruo. Alill Clocair, rcpiba et ericopur, abbas Clocair mac n-Daimen, dormiuit. Dubtaid mac Maeltuile, doctirrimus latinorum totius Europa, in Cripto dormiuit. Maelbrigiti mac Spelan, rex Connile, in clericatu obiit.

Ict. 1anair. Annno dominicccc.º lx.º ix.º Suairleac

¹ *Cill-delga*.—Kildalkey, in the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

² *Corcach - mor*.—The “great swamp.” The ancient name of the site of Cork city.

³ *Daiminis*.—Devenish Island.

⁴ *Saighir*.—Saighir-Ciarain. Now Seirkieran, a parish in the barony of Ballybrit, King’s County.

⁵ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205, supra.

⁶ *Champion*.—rugna, A., B. The Four Masters have (867) teneintfer, lit. “mighty man.”

⁷ *Mughdorna-Breh*.—The name of a tribe whose territory was in Breh (or Bregia), and in the vicinity of Slane, co. Meath. See O’Donovan’s *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 1150, note l.

⁸ *Ui-Forindain*.—“Descendants of Forindan (or Forannan).” A sept located in the north of the present county of Tyrone. See Reeves’ *Collon’s Visitation*, p. 10.

⁹ *Was burned*.—co polocra, for co polocra, A., B.

¹⁰ *Between the captives*.—eti 7 bret. The Four M. (867) have eti 7 bret.

Conghal son of Fedach, abbot of Cill-delga,¹ a scribe, rested. A strange eruption of water from Sliabh-Cualann, with little black fishes. A great storm on the festival of St. Martin. Rechtabhra son of Murchadh, abbot of Corcach-mor,² 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 868. Martan, abbot of Clonmacnoise [868.] and Daiminis,³ a scribe, [and] Niallan, bishop of Slane, 'fell asleep.' Cormac, son of Eladach, abbot of Saighir,⁴ a bishop and scribe, ended an old age. Flann, son of Ferchar, steward of Ard-Macha, and superior of Lann-leire,⁵ alas! ended a short life. Maelciarain son of Ronan, champion⁶ of the east of Ireland, a hero-plunderer of the Foreigners, was slain. Cernach, son of Echaidh, chief of Mughdorna-Bregh,⁷ [and] Ruadhacan, son of Niall, chief of the Ui-Forindain,⁸ died. The plundering of Ard-Macha by Anihlaimh, when it was burned,⁹ with its oratories. Ten hundred persons [were lost] between the captives¹⁰ and the slain; and a great depredation besides was committed. Donnacan, son of Cetfaid, King of Ui-Cennse-laigh, was treacherously¹¹ slain by his companion. Ailill of Clochar, scribe and bishop, abbot of Clochar-mac-nDaimen,¹² 'fell asleep.' Dubtach, son of Maeltuile, the most learned of the 'latinists' of all Europe,¹³ slept in Christ. Maelbrigti, son of Spelan, King of Conaille, died in the religious state.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 869. Suairlech Indeihnen,¹⁴ bishop [869.]

which would signify "between burning" (i.e., including the persons burned), which seems incorrect. In the *Fragments of Irish Annals*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 869, the word used is bprao, "captivity."

¹¹ Treacherously.—do lope, A., pep
dolum, B.

¹² Clochar - mac - nDaimen. — The "stony place of the sons of Daimin." Now Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. iii., note c.

¹³ Of all Europe. — vocut⁹ Eu-
pupae, B.

¹⁴ Indeihnen.—inveitnein, A., B. But the form is Inverohnen in the *Four Masters*, *Fragments of Ir. Annals*, *Chron. Scotorum*, *Martyr. of Donegal*, and other authorities. The name seems to be comp. of inv, the Irish defin. article, and erónen, "ivy," and would be applied to an ivy-covered building. See *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), p. 162, note 2. It

In dieis eiusdem, episcopum et ancopitam et abbatem Cluana ipsius, optimum doctorem legionis totius Hiberniae, pax suauit. In tempore Laisgen la hCeeb mac Neill o Ceclis co Gabruan. Cerball mac Dungale collin atq; cotata dia n-in tempore co Dun mboilcc. Proppropartar Laisgen sunat Cerball, et mac Gabrini et alior occidens sunt, et resuunt in fugam cum regis ruo. 1. Muirebach mac Uprain, et trucidati sunt alii de illis. Valac mac Muirebertai, duix generum Conaill, a gennite sua iugulatus est. Diarmait mac Dermata interfectus iurum in aro Macca ante ianuam domus Aedh regis Temhro. Dubdachus abbas leit moer Mochomhoc, et Maelseobn ancopita abbas Daiminre, et abbas dirigit Ciarain Delais sunus. 1. Cumrcu Etchib et episcopum, Comgan posta ancopita Taillactae valuae Maelseburian, Conola ancopita Dromna carna a iure Cianachta, omnes in Crifto iustam fuisse resunt. Obregio Ailech cluatre a Norstromannorum. 1. Cmlairib et Imap, duo reges Norstromannorum, obfuscent aicem illum, et dertruxerunt in fine .111. mense apicem et proutus erunt. Maelsechnaill mac Neill, leitri deipectus Ureg, interfectus est dolore o Ulf subgall. Cobcaib mac Muirebertai, princeps Cille taro, dormiuit.

Ict. 1anair. Annos dominiscccc.º lxx.º Catulani iusac in tempore Gabraic, leitri Ulat, iugulatus est dolore contulio Aedh. Cmlairib et Imap do tuisdecht affricti sunt.

may be now represented by "Inan," in the parish of Killyon, barony of Upper Moyneurath, co. Meath, not far from the site of the ancient monastery of Clonard (or Cluin-Iraird), of which Suairlech was abbot.

¹ *Aedh*.—The King of Ireland.

² *Gabran*.—Gowran, in the north of the co. Kilkenny.

³ *Cerball son of Dungal*.—King of Osury.

⁴ *Dun-bolc*.—See note ¹¹, p. 77 supra. The *Fragments of Annals*, at A.D. 870, contain a pretty full account

of the invasion of Leinster here referred to.

⁵ *Son of Gabhrin*.—Cennedigh, King of Laighis (Leix), mentioned above at the year 866.

⁶ *Liath-mor Mochomhoc*.—Now known as Leamokevoge, in the parish of Two-Mile-Borris, barony of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary.

⁷ *Desert-Ciarain*.—The desert, or hermitage, of St. Ciaran. Now Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁸ *Maelruain*; i.e., St. Maelruain,

and anchorite, and abbot of Cluain-Iraird, the best doctor of religion of all Ireland, rested. The plundering of the Leinstermen by Aedh¹ son of Niall, from Athcliath to Gabran.² Cerbhall son of Dungal,³ with the whole of his adherents, plundered them as far as Dunbolc.⁴ The Leinstermen attacked the camp of Cerbhall, and slew the son of Gaithin⁵ and others, and returned in flight with their King, *i.e.*, Muiredhach son of Bran; and some of them were butchered. Dalach, son of Muirer-tach, chief of the Cinel-Conaill, was killed by his own people. Diarmait, son of Diarmait, killed a man in Ard-Macha, before the door of the house of Aedh, King of Temhair. Dubhdathuile, abbot of Liath-mor of Moch-oemhoc,⁶ and Maelodhor, anchorite, abbot of Daimhinis; and the abbot of Disert-Ciarain⁷ of Belach-duin (*i.e.* Cumscuth), a scribe and bishop; Comgan Fota, anchorite of Tamlacht, foster-son of Maelruain,⁸ [and] Condla, anchorite of Druim-Cara⁹ of Ard-Cianachta — all ended life in Christ. Siege of Ail-Cluathe¹⁰ by Norsemen; viz., Amhlaiph and Imhar, two Kings of the Norsemen besieged it, and at the end of four months destroyed¹¹ and plundered the fortress. Maelsechnaill, son of Niall, half-king of the South of Bregh, was deceitfully slain by Ulf,¹² a 'Dubhgall.'¹³ Cobthach son of Muiredach, abbot of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 870. Cathalan son of Indrechtach, half-king of Ulad, was deceitfully slain, through the counsel of Aedh.¹⁴ Amhlaiph and Imhar came again to

[870.]

founder and abbot of Tamlacht (Tal-laght, in the co. Dublin), whose obit is entered at the year 791 *supra*.

⁹ *Druim-cara* — Drumcar, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth. See note ⁶, p. 306 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Ail-Cluathe*. — The old name of Dumbarton in Scotland. See note ¹², p. 115 *supra*. Written *Cilecl cluite*, in the genit. form, in B.

¹¹ *Destroyed*. — *oirctruxeprunt*, A.

¹² *Ulf* — Called *Fulf*, in the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 870.

¹³ *Dubhgall*. — This means 'Black Foreigner' (or Dane); from *dubh*, black, and *gall*, the ordinary Irish term for "foreigner."

¹⁴ *Aedh*; *i.e.* Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.

Acet cliaic a Ulbain, vidi ceteris long, et preterea maxima hominum Anglorum et Normannorum et Pictorum de-ducta erit regum ac liberiorum in captivitate. Ex- pugnatio tamen obstat, quod antea non perfectum erit. Gaill occo la Cenel n-Engain. Wilill mac Dun-lainge regis regis Lagenium a Normannis interfectus erit. Wilill episcopus, abbas Roðair, in Christo dormiuit. Cupoi mac Altoniab in Ieo Cloðrann 7 Roðlaðo Mide, abbas, parvus, et peritissimus hystoriarum reticentiarum, in Christo dormiuit. Colgu mac Maelse-tuile, parvus et ancopita, abbas Cluana concipit Tommaen, quiemuit. Moengal ailiðir, abbas Benncair, uitam penitentem feliciter finivit. Maelse-mic Cumurcaie, regnans cluana me Noi, moritur.

•
b. Ιct. 1απαρ. Ονον δομινού τοcc.º lxx.º i.º Σημα ρριν-
ceργ Τοιμλιαcc, αναριτα ετ εριγερυη ετ ρεμια αρτι-
μηρ, [οβιητ]. Μαελρυαιναισ μας Μαελέαυραρθνα,
δυκ περτυμ φιλιορυμ Συαιρ ινδ ροčλαι, πορτυμ ερτ.
Κενηραελαρ περορ Μοčτιγερην, πεξ Σαιριλ, εκτενρ
δολορε ιν πασε φιευσιτ. Ρερδομναс ρρινceργ Cluana
macc Ι Νοιρ δορμινιτ. Αριέχα πεξ θριτανορυμ
γραζα Cluade, conγrlio Συρταντινι φιλι Σιναεδ्हο,
οccιρυη ερτ. Ηλαιτυιλε εριγερυη, ρρινceργ Τυλιαι,

¹ *Ath-cliaith*.—“Ford of hurdles.”

A name for Dublin.

² *Alba*: i.e. Scotland.

³ Great multitude of men.—*proptera* (πρωτα) *maxima hominum*, A. B. *proptera* is evidently here used for the Irish *brais*, which signifies bondage, or captivity, as the concluding words of the entry, in *captivitate*, would indicate.

• * *To Ireland.—in Hibernium, A.*
in Hiberniam, B.

⁵ *Dun-Sobhairce.*—Dunseverick, in the parish of Billy, barony of Cary, and county of Antrim. A place very famous in ancient Irish history. See

Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 286,
and O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, at A.
M., 3501, note o.

⁶ Of the Leinstermen.—*Lagenen-*
cium, A. The text is corrected from B.

⁷ *Inis-Clothrann.*—Now Inchcleraun, in Lough Ree; an island regarded as belonging to the barony of Rathcline, co. Longford.

⁸ *Scoti*: i.e. the *Scoti* of Ireland.
For *scotticarum*, as in A., B has
scotorum.

⁹ Slept.—*dorimunt*, A. quietus,
B.

Ath-cliath,¹ from Alba,² with two hundred ships; and a great multitude of men,³ English, Britons, and Picts, were brought by them to Ireland,⁴ in captivity. The taking by force of Dun-Sobhairce,⁵ which had not been done before. Foreigners [were] at it, with the Cinel-Eoghain. Ailill son of Dunlaing, King of the Leinstermen,⁶ was slain by the Norsemen. Ailill, bishop of Fobhar, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Curoi son of Aldniadh, abbot of Inis-Clothrann,⁷ and of Fochlaith of Meath, a wise man, and the most learned in the histories of the Scotti,⁸ slept⁹ in Christ. Colgu son of Maeltuile, a priest and anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Conaire-Tommain, rested. Moengal, a pilgrim, abbot of Bennchair, ended an old age happily.¹⁰ Maelmidhe, son of Cumuscah, vice-abbot¹¹ of Clonmacnoise, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 871. Gnia,¹² abbot of Daimhliacc, an [871.] bis. anchorite¹³ and bishop, and eminent scribe, [died]. Maer-ruanaidh, son of Maelchuararda, chief of the Ui-Mac-Uais¹⁴ of the Fochla, died. Cennfaeladh Ua Mochtigern, King of Cashel, after prolonged suffering, rested in peace. Ferdомнach, abbot of Cluain-mac-U-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Artgha, King of the Britons of Srath-Cluade,¹⁵ was killed by the advice of Constantine son of Cinaedh.¹⁶ Maeltuile,

¹¹ Vice-abbot. — *recnap*. In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 869, the title is *prior*, i.e. prior.

¹² *Gnia*.—Written like *gyna*, in B.

¹³ Anchorite.—*ancoritica*, A. B.

¹⁴ *Ui-Mac-Uais*.—The descendants of the sons of Colla Uais, who were seated in the North of Ireland (here called the Fochla). The situation of this tribe has not yet been satisfactorily made out. But in the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy, p. 5), a plain called Lecmagh [Magh-Lí in *Book of Leinster*, p. 5, col. 1] in *Ui-Mac-*

Uais is described as in *Ui-Mac-Uais*, between Bir (the old name of the Moyola River, co. Londonderry) and Camus (on the Bann, to the south of Coleraine). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 52, note d.

¹⁵ *Srath-Cluade*.—Strathclyde, the ancient name of a district in Scotland. See Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, I. 326, *et passim*.

¹⁶ *Constantine son of Cinaedh* (or Kenneth).—Constantine, son of Kenneth Mac Alpin, or, as he is called, Constantine II., King of the Scots.

in Círipto doirmiunt. Loingreč mac Boilem, príncepr̄ cille Cluigib, moritur. Roibartac Térmhainche rcpiba optimus rausfauit. Murchron mac Maelsecochtair leictri Connacht mortuus est.

Fol. 44a. **[C. Ianair, Lunaæ .xxii.]** Annō domini vccc.^o lxx.^o 11.^o Plairebertac mac Duibroip, rex Cercumthrua ab inimicis, hUaictmaran mac Órcocan rex nepotum Biaclrae Áidhne, Dunabac mac Roghaillne rex generei Coirrri moer, moriuntur. Leictlabař mac Loingreč, rex in concilio, uitam renilem riuinit. Iñiar rex Norðmanorum totius hiberniae et brexitanniae uitam riuinit. Dungal mac Moenairg, príncepr̄ Inniři canis Deix, in pace quietuit. Donncuan mac Flannacan a Conairg mac Flaind per dolum iugulatus est. Oenac Tailten cen agi rine caura iurta et digna, quod non audiuimus ab antiquis temporibus cecidisse. Colman episcopus et rcpiba, abbat n-Oenromio, quietuit. Plairebertac mac Muiricertraig, príncepr̄ duin Chailven, obiit.

[C. Ianair, Lunaæ .xx.] Annō domini vccc.^o lxx.^o iii.^o Ceob mac Rianguorra, príncepr̄ rora Comarain, episcopus et rcpiba optimus; Maelmorda mac Diarmata

¹ *Tuillan*.—Otherwise written Tuillen. Now Dulane, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

² *Cill-Ausili*.—The church of St. Auxilius (see above, note ³, p. 19); now Killashee, near Naas, in the county of Kildare.

³ *Cercumdrudh-ininis* [or Ninis]. This territory comprised the present baronies of Corcomroe and Burren, in the county of Clare, with the Arran Islands in Galway Bay, the people inhabiting which were called “Eogh-anacht-Ninias” (or descendants of Eoghan [son of Oillill Oluim] of Ninias). See *Lebor na h Uidre*, p. 22a, where *Eoganacht Ninussa* is otherwise

called *Eiganacht na n-árand*, “the Eugenians of the Aran [Islands]. See also O’Donovan’s *Four Mast.*, A.D. 871, note q, and 1482, n. p.

⁴ *Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne*.—For the situation of this tribe, see the Map prefixed to O’Donovan’s *Trades and Customs of Hy-Many*.

⁵ *The Province*.—in concro, lit. “of the fifth;” i.e. of the Province of Ulidia, which in these Annals is always referred to as the Fifth. The Provinces of Ireland, even when they were reduced to the present number of four, were each called *concor*, or “fifth” by the Irish writers, in consequence of the quinquepartite division made of the country by the five

a bishop, abbot of Tulian,¹ fell asleep in Christ. Loingsech, son of Foillen, abbot of Cill-Ausili,² died. Robhartach of Dermagh, an eminent scribe, rested. Mughron, son of Maelcothaiddh, half-king of Connaught, died.

Kal. Jan., m. 27. A.D. 872. Flaitbertach, son of Dubhrop, King of Corcumdruadh-Ninis;³ Uathmaran son of Brocan, King of the Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne;⁴ and Dunadhach son of Rogallnach, King of Cinel-Coirpri-mor, died. Lethlabhar son of Loingsech, King of the Province,⁵ ended an aged life. Imhar, King of the Norsemen of all Ireland and Britain, ended life.⁶ Dungal son of Moenach, abbot of Inis-cain-Degha,⁷ rested in peace. Donncuan, son of Flannacan, was slain through treachery by Conaing, son of Fland. The Fair of Taitiu⁸ not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause, which we have not heard to have occurred⁹ from ancient times. Colman, a bishop and scribe, abbot of Nendrum,¹⁰ rested. Flaitbertach son of Muirchertach, abbot of Dun-Cailden,¹¹ died.

Kal. Jan., m. 9. A.D. 873. Aedh, son of Fiangus,¹² abbot of Ros-Comain, a bishop and eminent scribe; Maelmordha son of Diarmait, a bishop and scribe; and Tor-

sons of Dela son of Loch (who were of the Firbolg race). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pars III., c. viii. The tradition of this division seems to have been fresh in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis. *Topogr. Hib.*, Dist. I., cap. viii., and Dist. III., cap. iv. In the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 4), Lethlabor (as the name is there written) is stated to have died "of an internal injury," *de gumi meoam*.

⁶ Ended life.—*uitam finiuit*, A.
B. has in *Cripto quiescit*

⁷ *Inis-cain-Degha*. — *Iniskeen*, in the county of Louth

⁸ *Taitiu*. — Now Teltown, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, celebrated for the national fairs, or games, which were wont to be celebrated there every year, from the most ancient times, at the beginning of Autumn. A similar entry occurs at the year 875, but without the additional observation.

⁹ To have occurred.—*cecrorit*, A.
ceci (probably for *cecrorit*), B.

¹⁰ *Nendrum*. — Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough. See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 148.

¹¹ *Dun - Cailden*. — Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland.

erigcoruſ et igeiba; Toppat̄ p̄rincep̄ Tamlāctas, erigcoruſ et igeiba optimus, in Chriſto doptiuſerunt. Feſtina erigcoruſ, heper̄ Patruſi et caput religioniſ totius hiberiaſe. in p̄prio nonar Octimbris in pace quieuit. Elogio la h̄Ceō mac Neill co Laiſniu, coporapagat cell Cūrili, et aliae cealla do loīcað cona depeñigis. Ceall mor suiſi atiū ſu ořganu du Gal-land.

[Ct. Ianair, Lunaæ xx.º Annæ domini 1000.º lxx.º 1111.º Moengal tam̄i Cluana mac Noi, et Robartac mac na c̄rta erigcoruſ Cille dabo, et igeiba optimus, et p̄rincep̄ Cille achaidh, et Lāctnan mac Moctigerni erigcoruſ Cille dabo et p̄rincep̄ Feſmann, [obieſunt]. Muirhead mac Úrann cum exercitu Lachinenium uſque ad montem Monduirum uartauit, et ad ruam itērum regiom ante uerberat reueſiruſ eft. Congregatio Pictorum p̄bi Dubgallu, et igeager magna Pictorum facta eft. Oiftin mac Cmlaīb neſig Nortomannoſum ab Albañ per dolum occiſiug eft. Maccoig p̄rincep̄ Tamlāctas, et Dennačta erigcoruſ Lurgan, in pace doptiuſerunt. Feſtina abbas Glinne da loīca obiit.

Fol. 44a.

.b.

[Ct. Ianair, 1.º Lunaæ. Annæ domini 1000.º lxx.º ii.º]

¹ 'Fell asleep.'—dormiuit (for dormierunt) A. qe (for quiete-¹ runt?), B.

² Of religion.—religionis, A.

³ Day before the Nones.—in p̄p-
tiaſ (for p̄prio) A. ii. nonar, B.

⁴ Cill-Ausili.—See note ², p. 19
supra.

⁵ Cill-mor of Magh-Ainir.—Or Cill-mor of Magh-Enir. See note ⁶, p. 236 supra.

⁶ By Foreigners.—u gallanb, al-
tered to u gallanb, A.

⁷ Taniſt.—tanipi; i.e. "second," or next in succession to the abbacy.

⁸ Mac-na-cerda.—This epithet signifies "son of the artist (or artificer)." And.—et omitted in B.

⁹ Cill-achaidh.—Killeigh, in the parish and barony of Geashill, King's County.

¹⁰ Lachinan.—Harris blunders greatly in stating (Ware's *Works*, Vol. I, p. 382), that Colgan (at p. 733 *Acta Sanctorum*), and the *Four Masters*, at A.D. 813, mention a "Lactan" as bishop of Kildare at that date, whom Harris would identify with the Lachinan whose obit is above recorded.

paidh, abbot of Tamhlacht, a bishop and excellent scribe, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Bishop Fethgna, heir of Patrick, and the head of religion² of all Ireland, rested in peace on the day before the Nones³ of October. A hosting by Aedh son of Niall to the Leinstermen, when Cill-Ausili⁴ was profaned, and other churches, with their oratories, were burned. Cill-mor of Magh-Ainir⁵ was plundered by Foreigners.⁶

Kal. Jan., m. 20. A.D. 874. Moengal, 'tanist' [874.] of Clonmacnoise; and Robhartach 'mac-na-cerda,'⁷ bishop of Cill-dara, and an excellent scribe, and⁸ superior of Cill-achaidh,⁹ and Lachtnan¹⁰ son of Mochtigern, bishop of Cill-dara, and superior of Ferna, [died]. Muiredach son of Bran, with an army of Leinstermen, wasted as far as Sliabh-Monduirinn,¹¹ and returned to his own country before evening. An encounter of the Picts with the Black Foreigners, and a great slaughter of the Picts was committed. Oistin, son of Amlaibh, King of the Norsemen, was deceitfully slain by Alband.¹² Maccoigi, superior of Tamlacht,¹³ and Bennachta, bishop of Lusca,¹⁴ slept in peace. Fechtnach, abbot of Glenn-da-locha died.

Kal. Jan., m. 1. A.D. 875. Custantin¹⁵ son of Cin-[875.] bis.

¹² *Sliabh-Monduirinn*.—Not identified. Sliabh - Modhairn was the ancient name of a range of hills near Ballybay, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan (according to O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, A. M., 3579, note g). But it could hardly have been the place here intended, being much more than a day's march from Muiredach's home in Kildare.

¹³ *Alband*.—Todd took this as meaning the "men of Alba" (or of Scotland), *War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, Introd., lxxv., note 4; and Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 362),

quoting from these Annals, represents the *ab albanō* of the text by "ab Albanensibus." But if the chronicler intended to say that Oistin was slain by the Albans (or Scotch) he would have used the expression *ab Cillbanachairb*. The truth seems to be that Oistin was slain by *Alband*, King of the "Black Gentiles;" whose death is recorded under the year 876.

¹⁴ *Tamlacht*.—Tallaght, in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin.

¹⁵ *Lusca*.—Lusk, in the barony of Balrothery East, co. Dublin.

¹⁶ *Custantin*.—Constantine, son of

Cuītāntin mac Cináedha rex Pictorum, Cináed abbas achari bo Cannib, Congalač mac Finnnečta rex na n-Clíriallia, Róbač prínceps ríript Diarmata, moriuntur. Coirpri mac Diarmata, rex nepotum Cennrelaing, a frateribus suis occisus est. Oenac Tailte cen aīgī ríne caura iusta et digna. Domnall episcopus Corcage, regis optimus, rubita morte perire.

[ct. Ianair, xi. a Luna. Anno dominicccc. lxx. vi. Eugan et Maelmelle nepos Cuanač, duo abbates Cluana macc U Noig, in pace dormierunt. Donnchadh mac Aedhaccain mic Concobair o Flann mac Maelrechnaill per dolum occisus est. Ruadhrí mac Muirminn, rex Brittonum, du tuindect docum n-Erend regi teicet ne Dubgallair. Maelbhrixtē episcopus Slane in pace dormivit. Bellolum occ loč cuan eitri Finngenti & Dubgeniti, in quo Albann dux na n-Dubgenti cecidit. Sočaptač mac Brocain, dux nepotum Cormaic, moritus est. Coemchluad abbas i n-aprod Mačas .i. Cennmire in vicem Maelchua. Catalan mac Cerndis ri reg Cul moritur.

Kenneth Mac Alpin. Though his simple obit is here recorded, he is stated in other authorities to have been slain in battle by the Norsemen. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxxv., note ⁴, and Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., cxxxv., and the references given in the Index to that work, regarding Constantine son of Kenneth.

¹*Diseart Diarmata*.—Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare,

²*Coispri*.—The name “Cairpri mac Diarmata,” or Cairpri scn of Diarmait, appears in the list of the Kings of the Uí-Cendselaigh, contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 2.

³*Fair of Teltiu*.—The National games celebrated annually at Teltown, in the county Meath. See a similar entry at the year 872, where it is stated that the non-celebration of the Fair of Teltown had not been known to have occurred from the most ancient times. The non-celebration is also noticed at 877. But under the year 915 (916) *infra*, the celebration is said to have been renewed by Niall [Glundubh], on his accession to the kingship of Ireland.

⁴*Corcach*.—Cork, in Munster.

⁵*Flann*.—Flann Sinna, afterwards King of Ireland. The date of his accession to the monarchy is not given in these Annals, though his obit is

aedh, King of the Picts ; Cinaedh, abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh ; Congalach, son of Finsnechta, King of the Airgialla, [and] Fedach, abbot of Disert-Diarmata,¹ died. Coirpri,² son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, was slain by his brothers. The Fair of Tailtu³ not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause. Domhnall, bishop of Corcach,⁴ an eminent scribe, died suddenly.

Kal. Jan., m. 12. A.D. 876. Eogan and Maeltuile Ua Cuanch, two abbots of Clonmacnoise, slept in peace. Donnchad, son of Aedhacan, son of Conchobar, was slain through treachery, by Flann,⁵ son of Maelsechuaill. Ruaidhri,⁶ son of Muirmenn, King of the Britons, came to Ireland, fleeing before the Black Foreigners. Maelbrighte, bishop of Slane, slept in peace. A battle at Loch-Cuan,⁷ between Fair Gentiles and Black Gentiles, in which Albann,⁸ King of the Black Gentiles, was slain. Sochartach, son of Brocan, King of the Ui-Cormaic, died. A change of abbots⁹ in Ard-Macha, viz., Ainmirè in the place of Maelcobha. Cathalan, son of Cernach, King of Fera-Cul,¹⁰ died.

[876.]

recorded at the year 915 (alias 916) *infra*. The *Four Masters* have his accession at the year 877; but O'Flaherty refers it to 879, (*Ogygia*, p. 434.)

⁶ *Ruaidhri*.—Or Rodhri the Great, son of Mervyn Vrycho. The record of his death, by the 'Saxons,' is entered under the next year. The *Annals Cambria* and *Brut y Tycyssion* have it also at A.D. 877. See Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 488, and *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 154, notes 4, 5.

⁷ *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough, in the county Down.

⁸ *Albann*.—See the note regarding this person at the year 874.

⁹ *Change of Abbots*.—In the margin in A. is written in a small neat hand, the note, "commutatio abbvir (abbatir) in Ard Macha." See the note on Maelcobho, at the year 878 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Fera-Cul*.—Otherwise called Fera-Cul-Bregh. A district which seems to have included a large part of the present baronies of Upper and Lower Kell, in the county of Meath. According to the *Martyr of Donegal*, at 5th April and 26th November, Imlech-Fiarch and Magh-Bolco (now represented by the parishes of Emlagh and Moybulge, in the barony of Lower Kells) were in the territory of Fera-Cul-Bregh

Ict. Ianuar. xx^a ml^a Lunae. Cetno domini 7000.^o
Lxx^a m.^o Ruaidhri mac Muirchenn, rex Britonum, a
Saxombari interemptus. Ceb mac Cinnean, rex Pictorum,
a rocht ruit occisus est. Garbh mac Mael-
bragha, rex Connelle, decollatus est o aibh Eadae.

Ruaidhri Manann annu n-airne,
Aedh a cruchab Cinnaire,
Domhachar donna frim placha.
Garbh mac Maic mine;

O dohalam ar m'airne,
Fidheren crucha mo crube;
Lecca huara iar n-airne
Baile roin barrfheinn bille.

Cumurcaidh mac Muirchenn¹ rex nepotum Cremthann
o Ultaib occisus est. Maelpatraicc mac Ceallair²
princeps mainistreis Buiti rubita morte periret.
Uentur magnus et fulgor. Propterea pola fluxit co-
frista a rapti epo³ et pola populi na mairid. Oenaic Tail-
enn ean aigi rime causa iusta et digna. Eclippis lunae
menses Octobris, xiii. lunae; quare teptia uigilia
.iiii. periret, solisque directus .iiii. Ict. Nouembris,
lunae xxvii, quare .iiii. hora diei, .iiii. periret, solis .x.

¹ *Ruaidhri*.—See the note regarding this King of the Britons (or Welsh), under the preceding year.

² *Aedh, son of Cinneadh*.—This was apparently Aedh, son of Cinneadh (or Kenneth) Mac Alpin. See Skene's *Chron. of Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxxiv.

³ *Ruaidhri of Manann*.—Ruaidhri, son of Muirmenn (or Mervyn), seems to have been King of Manann (the Isle of Man). See Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 488. These stanzas, which are not in B., are written in the

top margin of fol. 44 a in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be introduced in the text.

⁴ *Cenn-tire*.—Kantyre, in Scotland.

⁵ *Garbsith*.—The same as the person whose name is written "Garfith" in the preceding prose entry. See *Anns. Fowey Mast.*, at 875.

⁶ The Editor is unable to translate the original, *baile for barrfheinn bille*, which seems devoid of sense or meaning.

⁷ *Mainister-Buiti*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

Kal. Jan., 23rd of the Moon. A.D. 877. Ruaidhri,¹ son [877.] of Muirmenn, King of the Britons, was killed by Saxons. Aedh, son of Cinad,² King of the Picts, was killed by his confederates. Garfith, son of Maelbrighte, King of Conaille, was beheaded by the Ui-Echach.

Ruaidhri of Manann,³ gem of delight ;
 Aedh from the lands of Cenn-tire⁴ ;
 Donnchad, fair heir of a prince ;
 Garbsith,⁵ ornament of smooth Macha.

It cuts my heart's limits,
 When I call to mind
 The cold flags over princes !

Cumuscach, son of Muiredach, King of Uí-Cremthainn, was slain by Ulidians. Maelpatraic, son of Cellach, abbot of Mainistir-Buiti,⁶ died suddenly. Great wind and lightning. A shower of blood fell, which was found in lumps of gore and blood on the plains.⁸ The "Fair" of Tailtiu⁹ not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause. An eclipse of the moon on the Ides of October, the 14th of the moon,¹⁰ about the third vigil, on a Wednesday; and an eclipse of the sun on the 4th of the Kalends of November, the 28th of the moon, about the 7th hour of the day, on a Wednesday, 15 solar days intervening.

⁸ On the plains.—In a corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* (878) these plains are mentioned as in Cianacha, at *Dumha na nDeisi*, some place in the barony of Upper or Lower Dece, co. Meath; though O'Donovan would identify it with Duma-n-Dressa, a place situated to the north of the well-known hill of Knock-graffon, in the barony of Middlethird, co. Tipperary. See under the year 897 *infra*.

⁹ Fair of Tailtiu.—See the note regarding this Fair, at the year 875 *supra*.

¹⁰ Fourteenth of the moon.—The 4th of the moon, according to the MS. B. The whole of this entry, not fully given in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 44 a in MS. A., with a sign of reference to the place where it should be introduced in the text.

Fol. 44^{ba}. Σιεbus i ntebhueonientibur. Scipin Coluim cille 7 a minna olčena du tiačtai n dočum n-Eřenđ pop teičeasđ ria Gallarđ.

Íct. Ionaip, 1111. Luna. Canno domini 1111 dccc.º lxx.º unii.º
Aeð [finnliath] mac Neill [caille], rex Temoriæ, in
xii. Íct. Decimþrium i n-Druim i n-aſclaind i crič
Conaille doþmuniuit.

Quoddecem calant cheolac
Decimþir dian a thorden,
1 n-erþbaile aihus aihus
Aeð Ailis aihorbi Garðel.

Lep fial foþrarið fejmarde,
Draþmbu lan Temair thipeic,
Sciati þri omnia eþnarde,
Oi tem bþoga mac Mileo.

Flann mac Mailechnaill regnare incipit. Tigernac mac Muirendaiç erþcoruþ, prínceps Dromata in aſclainn, extenso dolore pauperavit. Feigil mac Cumraio, abb domnaig Sechnaill, do marbato i n-dunetatu. Oengur mac Cina[e]ða, dux regi n-apra Ciannacta, moritur. Maeleoðo mac Crunnhael, prínceps arþo Maða, do erðabæl do Gallarđ, 7 in peplieginn .i. Mocta.

¹ Minna.—Reliquaries. See Reeves' *Adamsian*, p. 815, note 2, regarding the meaning of the word *minna*.

not in B. See the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 876.

² Finnliath. Caille.—These epithets are added in the margin in A, in a very old hand. They are not in B.

⁶ Flann.—Otherwise called "Flann Sinna." His obit is recorded at the year 915 (=916) *infra*. The original of this entry, which is in the text in B., is added in the margin in A.

³ King of Temair (or of Tara); i.e. King of Ireland.

⁷ Domnach-Sechnaill.—Now Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath.

⁴ Druim-Inasclaind.—Now Dromiskin, in a parish of the same name, barony and county of Louth.

⁸ In secrecy.—The so-called translator of these Annals, whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, British Museum, considered the expression in-dunetatu, (which means killing a person, and hiding the body), as signifying the name of a place. O'Connor renders it by "in depradatione."

⁵ Twe/þk.—These stanzas are written in the top margin of fol. of 44 b in MS. A., with a mark of reference to the place in which they should be introduced in the text. They are

The shrine of Colum-Cille, and all his *minna*,¹ arrived in Ireland, to escape the Foreigners.

Kal. Jan., the 4th of the moon. A.D. 878. Aedh [Finnlaith²], son of Niall [Caille³], King of Temair,⁴ 'fell asleep' in Druim-Inasclaind⁵ in the territory of Conailli, on the 12th of the Kalends of December.

On the twelfth⁶ of the musical Kalends
Of December, fierce its tempests,
Died the noblest of princes,
Aedh of Ailech, chief King of the Gaedhil.

A steady, manly man [was he],
Of whom territorial Temair⁷ was full ;
A shield against hidden dangers,
Of the stout stock of Milidh's sons.

Flann⁸ son of Maelsechnaill begins to reign. Tigernach son of Muiredhach, a bishop, abbot of Druim-Inasclaind,⁹ 'rested' after a protracted illness. Fergil son of Cum-sad, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,¹⁰ was murdered in secrecy.¹¹ Oengus, son of Cina[e]dh, chief of the men of Ard-Cianachta,¹² died. Maelcobho¹³ son of Crunnael, abbot of Ard-Macha, was taken prisoner by Foreigners ;

¹ Men of Ard-Cianachta.—Or Fir-Arda-Cianachta ; a tribe whose territory is now represented by the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

² Maelcobho.—His name is in the list of the *comarbs* (or successors) of St. Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), where he is represented as having ruled only two years, (Todd wrongly prints v. years, *St. Patrick*, p. 182), and as having been of the 'family' of Cill-mor, or Cill-mor-Ua-Niallain, now Kilmore in the barony of O'Neilland West, in the county of Armagh. See at the year 876 *supra*, where it is stated that

there was a change of abbots in Armagh, and that Ainmeri, whose obit is noted under this year in this chronicle, was appointed in the place of Maelcobho, who was displaced. There is a good deal of confusion regarding the succession to the abbacy or bishoprick of Armagh at this time, as appears from the lists published by Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174-182). The oldest list, that in the *Book of Leinster*, which gives the order of succession as *Ainmere, Maelcobho, and Cathassach*, is probably the most correct. See Harris's *Wars*, Vol. I., p. 46.

Urcolt mor ror cethairis i grian earras. Fole mor i grian o gomur. Maeleseadh dux Os Cremthainn occirur eft. Ualgairg mac Flaitheartair, ri gdomna in tuairceirt, moritur. Rinneachta mac Maelecorcrai, rex Lurgne Connacht, moritur. Cionmheri princeps .ix. monrum i n-aer Maec a dorpmisit. Dungal princeps Leathlinne moritur.

Ict. 1anair, xii^a. Lunae. Cynno domini 7000^o lxx.^o ix.^o Feradach mac Cormaic, abbas 1ae, pauperis. Maeleciarain mac Conaing, rex Techbar, in clericatu uitam penitentem finivit. Dubhlitir princeps Cluana aut et tige Ciprinodai, moritus eft.

Ni efferib bafr cen dolmai
Ni roacit gnaf co mairbu,
Ni ri ianad talam trebtae
Ror fencarib baethio amru.

Muircean mac Cormaic, princeps Sentraib, moritur. Maelemidic mac Durbindecht occirur eft.

Ict. 1anair, xi^a lunae. Cynno domini 7000^o lxxx. Fercair abbas Benncair moritus eft. Crunnmael Cluana carin, erigorum et ancopita, dorpmisit. Ferdaic Ciannatin do corcraet do gallair 7 a lan di doinib do bhit ar, et portea Dairt tirannus magnus

¹ In the Autumn.—i grian o gomur, for i grian fogmura, A. and B.

² Luigne of Connacht.—A very distinguished tribe, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

³ Leith-glen.—Now Leighlin, or Leighlin Bridge, in the county of Carlow, the site of a very ancient bishoprick.

⁴ Feradkach. — See Reeves' *Ad annan*, p. 391.

⁵ Ia.—Iona, in Scotland.

⁶ Tethba.—See note ⁹, p. 316 *supra*.

⁷ Dubhlitir. -- Literally "Black-letter."

⁸ Cluain-Eois. — Clones, in the present county of Monaghan.

⁹ Tech-Aireanai.—The "House of Airean." Now Tyfarnham, in a parish of the same name, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.

¹⁰ There tasted not death — ni efferib bafr. This is merely a portion of

and the lector, i.e. Mochta. Great scarcity [of food] for cattle in the spring. Great profusion in the autumn.¹ Maelcere, chief of the Ui-Cremhthain, was slain. Ualgarg son of Flaithbertach, royal-heir of the North, died. Finsnechta son of Maelcorcrai, King of the Luighne of Conn-aught,² died. Ainmeri, abbot of Ard-Macha during nine months, 'fell asleep.' Dungal, abbot of Leith-glenn,³ died.

Kal. Jan., m. 15. A.D. 879. Feradhach⁴ son of Cormac, abbot of Ia,⁵ rested. Maelciarain son of Conaing, King of Tethba,⁶ ended an old age in a religious state. Dubhlitir,⁷ abbot of Cluain-Eois⁸ and Tech-Airenain,⁹ died.

There tasted not death¹⁰ quickly,
There went not usually to the dead,
The fruitful land was not closed over
A historian more illustrious.

Muirecan son of Cormac, abbot of Sentrebh,¹¹ died. Maelmithich,¹² son of Dubhindrecht, was slain.

Kal. Jan., the 6th of the moon. A.D. 880. Ferchair,¹³ abbot of Bennchair,¹⁴ died. Crunnmael of Cluain-cain,¹⁵ a bishop and anchorite, 'fell asleep.' The oratory of Cianan¹⁶ was plundered by Foreigners, and its full of people taken out of it; and Barith, a great tyrant of the

some stanzas written on the top margin of fol. 45a in MS. A., the beginning of the verses having been mutilated by the binder.

¹¹ *Sentrebh*.—The "Old House." Santry, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

¹² *Maelmithich*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 877) write the name Mael-mithidh, and state that he was slain by the *Airthra*, a powerful tribe whose territory is now represented by

the baronies of Orior, in the east of the present co. Armagh.

¹³ *Bennhair*.—Bangor, in the county of Down.

¹⁴ *Cluain-cain*.—O'Donovan identifies this place (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 886, note u) with Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth.

¹⁵ *The oratory of Cianan*.—This was at Duleek, co Meath, the monastery of which was founded by St. Cianan. See note⁶, p. 29 *supra*.

Norodomannorum a Cianano occisum est. Mael-

Fol. 44bb. rincill mac Muighroin rex Oa Fathach moritum. Oenachil
mac Maelcaurapoda princeps Cipri regna, Oenacan
mac Ruadrae princeps Lurgan, Flaitheam mac
Ceallaig rex Oa mBriuin Cuallann, moriuntur.
Suibne episcopus Cille Dapo quieuit. Ruiðgel episcopus
abbas imlech 1baer quieuit. Maelhabaill mac
Loingris, rex Caireige bracaride, moritum.

Ict. Ianair, m. a Luna. Annus dominicccc. lxxx. 1.
Slogeb la Flann mac Maelreclainn eo n-Gallairb 7
Gordelairb ira rocta, condeirib 1. Maex itip da glair co
r' innred leir arod Maësa. Murcearta mac Neill,
abbas dair Calcaig et aliarum ciuitatum, pauperis.
Imtocham itip Lorcán mac Coferai, ri O Niallain, 7
Donnacan mac Roigerai, nis Feornessus. Belliolum
itip Conaille Murceirinne 7 Ultu, itopcair Anraig mac
Aedha rex Ulst, 7 Conallan mac Maeleduin rex Coðo,
et alii nobiles ceciderunt. Conaille uictorius erant.
Scannlan princeps Tuim Leitglairri iugulatus est o
Ultairb. Cormac mac Ciapain, regnab cluana regna
Brennan et princeps tuama da gualann, moritum.

¹ Killed by Cianan.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 878) state that Barith was “killed and burned” in Ath-claith [Dublin] “through the miracles of God and Cianan.” The Barith here mentioned was of course a different person from the “Barid son of Ottir” referred to at the year 918 *infra*. See Todd’s *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., pp. lxxiv., lxxxiv., and pp. 278-4.

² Maelinchill.—His name occurs in the list of the Kings of Uí-Failge in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 3), where he is stated to have reigned during nine years.

³ Ard-sratha.—Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone.

⁴ Imlech-Ibhair. — Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary; the seat of an ancient bishoprick.

⁵ Carraig-Brachaidhe.—See note¹¹, p. 325 *supra*.

⁶ Magh-itiu-da-glas. — This name signifies the “plain between two rivers.” The place has not been identified.

⁷ Daire-Calcaigh.—The old Irish name of Derry, or Londonderry. See Reeves’ *Adannan*, p. 160, note r.

⁸ Uí-Niallain.—A branch of the great stock of the Airghialla, whose

Norsemen, was afterwards killed by Cianan.¹ Mael-sinchill,² son of Mughron, King of the Ui-Failghi, died. Oenghus, son of Maelcaurarda, abbot of Ard-sratha;³ Oenacan, son of Ruaidhri, abbot of Lusca, [and] Flaithe-man, son of Cellach, King of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, died. Suibhne, bishop of Cill-dara, rested. Ruidhgel, a bishop, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,⁴ rested. Maelsabhaill, son of Loingsech, King of Carraig-Brachaide,⁵ died.

Kal. Jan., the 7th of the moon. A.D. 881. A hosting [881.] by Flann son of Maelsechlainn, with Foreigners and Irish, into the North, when they halted at Magh-itir-dh-glas,⁶ and Ard-Macha was plundered by him. Muircher-tach son of Niall, abbot of Daire-Calcaigh⁷ and other monasteries, rested. Lorcan son of Coscrach, King of the Ui-Niallain,⁸ and Donnacan son of Fogartach, King of Fernmhagh,⁹ fell by each other.¹⁰ A battle between the Conaille-Muirthemhne and the Ulidians, in which Anfith¹¹ son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, and Conallan son of Maelduin, King of Cobho,¹² and other nobles were slain. The Conaille were victors. Scannlan, abbot of Dun-lethglaisi, was slain by Ulidians. Cormac son of Ciaran, vice-abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and abbot of Tuaim-

tribe name, Ui-Niallain, is still preserved in the names of the baronies of O'Neilland East and West, in the county of Armagh.

⁹ *Fernmhagh*.—Now represented by the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

¹⁰ *Fell by each other*.—The literal translation of the original, *imtochainm r̄t̄p̄ l̄orcan 7 donnacan*, would be “a mutual falling between Lorcan and Donnacan;” which means that the two fell in mutual conflict.

¹¹ *Anfith*.—The name is written “Anbith” in a list of the Kings of

the Ulaid contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, where he is stated to have reigned ten years, and to have been slain in the country of the “Airthera” (or “Orios”), at Dabull [a river in the county of Armagh, now known by the name of “the Tall river.”] See Reeves’ *Colton’s Visitation*, p. 126.

¹² *Cobho*.—Here used for Ui-Echach Cobho (or descendants of Echaidh Cobho), whose territory is now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Iveagh, in the county of Down.

Concoba^r mac Tairb^d, rex teor^a Connacht, uictam regnilem finiuat. Céadán princeps Cluana iugis in pace quiescit. Dubhinnre, princeps innri cain Deasa, moritur.

^{b.} Ct. 1anair, lunað xiiii. Cennno domini vccc.^o lxxx.^o 11.^o Maelseanat epi^ccoru^r Lurgan in pace dormiuit. Cumurca^c mac Domnall rex Ceniuil Loegaire moritur. Óraen mac Tigeartaig occidit erit o Annib^c mac Garb^c.

Braen mac Tigeartaig cen goi,
Carola epclor son mbit che,
Oengus do gwin amal loen,
Cani oen do decrati^b De.

Mor^r mic Áuirli o mac Ierfgni^r & o inigani Maelseanall. Annib^c mac Muirghean, dux Muirkhorna mÓre^c, usgulatus erit. Tho^ccocean mac Céado, le^c ri Ula^c, usgulatus erit filius Annib^c mac Céado. Ca^clara^c mac Robartai^c, princeps airo^c Maë^c, in pace quiescit. Oengus mac Maelduin, usgulatus in tuncirci^b, decollatus erit o dal Aranthe.

^{b.} Ct. 1anair, lunað xx.^a ix.^a. Cennno domini vccc.^o lxxx.^o 11.^o Ailbheann mac Maicti^c, princeps Cluana iugis, extenso dolore dormiuit. Suairlech princeps airo^c Órcain uictam regnilem finiuat. Domnall mac Muirgeain, rex Laginonrium, usgulatus erit a roci^b

¹ Tuam-da-ghualann. — Tuam, in the county of Galway.

² A good old age. — The words uictam regnilem finiuat are represented in the Ann. Four Mast., (A.D. 879) by iar nseigbhethairó, "after a good life."

³ Inis-cais-Dega. — Inishkeen, in the barony and county of Louth.

⁴ Braen. — The original of these lines, (not in B.), is written in the

lower margin of fol. 44b in A., with a sign of reference to the place where they might be introduced into the text.

⁵ Oengus. — The person whose decapitation forms the last entry for this year.

⁶ Braen. — The MS. A. has loen, which is obviously a mistake for braen.

⁷ Iergni. — Called Ierpcne in MS.

da-ghualann,¹ died. Conchobar son of Tadhg, King of the three divisions of Connaught, ended a good old age.² Aedhan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace. Dubh-innse, abbot of Inis-cain-Dega,³ died.

Kal. Jan., the 18th of the moon. A.D. 882. Maelruain, [882.] bishop of Lusca, slept in peace. Cumuscach son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Loegaire, died. Braen, son of Tigernach, was slain by Anfith son of Gairbhith.

Braen,⁴ son of Tigernach, without guile ;
Whose renown was great throughout the world.
Oengus⁵ was killed, like Braen.⁶
He was not one of God's enemies.

Death of the son of Ausli, by the son of Iergni⁷ and the daughter⁸ of Maelsechnaill. Anfith, son of Mughran, chief of Mughdhorna-Bregh, was slain. Eochocan, son of Aedh, half-king⁹ of Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Anfith,¹⁰ son of Aedh. Cathasach,¹¹ son of Robartach, abbot of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. Oenghus, son of Maelduin, royal heir of the North, was beheaded by the Dal-Araidhe.

Kal. Jan., the 29th of the moon. A.D. 883. Ailbrenn, [883.] bis. son of Maichtech, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died after a long illness. Suairlech, abbot of Ard-Brecain, ended a long life. Domnall, son of Muirecan, King of the Leinstermen, was slain by his associates.

A., at the year 851 (=852) *supra*, and Eipcne in the corresponding entry in B. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, etc., Introd., p. lxiii. The *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 883, gives the name of the son of Iergni (or Eirgní), as "Otir."

¹ Daughter.—Her name was Muir-gel, according to the *Chron. Scotorum*.

² Half-king. — In the list of the

Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 8, Eochocan is set down as full king of that province, the duration of his government being limited to one year.

¹⁰ Anfith.—See the record of his death among the entries for the preceding year.

¹¹ Cathasach. — See the note on Maelcobho, at the year 878 *supra*.

ruig. Coirpri mac Dunlantge, nech iaréair Léiri, mor-tuair eft. Conaing mac Flainn, rígdomna Ciannachta, decollatur eft a Lagenenribur. Donncuan mac Convalan⁵, nech Ciannachta glinne daimin, morituri. Dunacan mac Tuatcair, dux Galeng collumprac, iugulatus eft o Galengan⁶ morair. Cormac mac Ceithearnaig, tecnar Tíre da glas 7 cluana fearta Órenainn pausavit. Rogallnech abbar Úennéair, Dunacan mac Cormaic abbar mainistriec Úniú, Connall mac Maelteimín princeps iupri cain Dega, dormierunt.

¹c. Ianair, x Luna. Anno domini usq.⁷ lxxx. 111.⁸ Tuilefian⁹ abatira Cille dabo dormiuit, et Scannal ericopur Cille dabo morituri. Domnall mac Cinneadh ri cemnul loegaire in clericatu obiit. Mael-tuile mac Fechtan¹⁰, princeps Glairre noide moritus eft. Maelratranc mac Maelecairarta, nech na n-Óengusilla, iugulatus eft a rocius ruig. Eclípri¹¹ róli, et mirae sunt istellae in coelo. Maelduin mac Oengusso, nech corille pollashain, morituri. Cormac, princeps Cluana ipartos et ericopur Doimliacc, extenuo dolore pausavit. In mac ec Crhoëb Lannre do labharat dia da mhir iap na geinitim, quod ab antiquis temporibus non auctorum eft. Muireadhac mac Órain nech Lagenenribum et princeps Cille dabo, dormiuit. Dunetare do venum 1 Cill dabo. Muighorn mac Cinnfaelad, princeps cluana fearta Órenainn, morituri.

¹ Iarthar-Lipse. Or Iarthar Lisi.
—See note ⁷, p. 100 supra.

² Ciannachta, i.e. the Ciannachta of Bregh (or Bregia), in the present county of Meath; one of several septs descended from Chan, the son of Oiliill Olum, King of Munster in the 2nd century.

³ Ciannachta-Glinne-gainlin. — See note ⁷, p. 103 supra.

⁴ Gailenga-mora. — The “Great Gailenga.” The name is still preserved in that of the barony of Moggallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

⁵ Vice-abbot.—tecnar. The Four M. (at A.D. 881), say prior, or prior.

⁶ Glas-noide. — Usually written “Glas-noide;” Glasnevin, to the north of Dublin.

Coirpri son of Dunlaing, King of Iarthar-Liphe,¹ died. Conaing son of Flann, royal heir of Cianachta,² was beheaded by Leinstermen. Donncuan son of Condalach, King of Cianachta-Glinne-gaimhin,³ died. Dunacan son of Tuathcar, chief of Gailenga-Collumrach, was slain by the Gailenga-mora.⁴ Cormac son of Ceithernach, vice-abbot⁵ of Tir-da-glas and Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, rested. Rogaillnech, abbot of Bennchair; Dunacan son of Cormac, abbot of Mainistir-Buiti; Conallan son of Maelteimin, abbot of Inis-cain-Dega, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan., the 10th of the moon. A.D. 884. Tuile-flaith, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep'; and Scannal, bishop of Cill-dara, died. Domnall son of Cinaedh, King of Cinel-Loegaire, died in religion. Maeltuile son of Fechtnach, abbot of Glais-noide,⁶ died. Maelpatraic son of Maelcaurarda, King of the Airghialla, was slain by his associates. An eclipse of the sun; and the stars were seen in the heavens. Maelduin son of Oengus, King of Coille-Follamhain,⁷ died. Cormac, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and bishop of Daimliac, rested after prolonged suffering. A boy⁸ spoke at Croebh-Laisre,⁹ two months after his birth, a thing that had not been heard from ancient times. Muiredhach son of Bran, King of the Leinstermen, and abbot of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' A secret murder¹⁰ was committed in Cill-dara. Mughron son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, died.

[884.]

¹ *Coille-Follamhain.* — "Follamhan's (or Fallon's) Wood." A district which included the church (and present parish) of Kusagh, in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.

² *A boy.*—In mac, "The boy," A. B. This prodigy is included in the list of the "Wonders of Ireland," published by Todd, *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, *sq.*

³ *Croebh-Laisre.*—The "tree of St. Lasair." The name of a monastery near Clonmacnoise, in the King's county. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208, note x.

⁴ *Secret murder.*—tunetate. A term used to express an aggravated kind of murder, where the body was concealed afterwards. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1349, note h.

Fol. 45ab. **Ict. 1anair, xxii. I.** Cennno domini dccc.^o lxxx.^o ii.^o Eiremon mac Aedh, le^t ri Ulat, o Eoloir mac Erkni occisus est. Clochbar mac Maeletuile, regnans Cluana iair, et Robartach mac Colcan princeps Cille tomiae, dormiens sunt. Siachas mac Anri, rex Ulath, et socius suus iugulatus est. Scannal mac Regil, princeps domnach Bechall, et fratres eius suos occisus est.

Ict. 1anair. Cennno domini dccc.^o lxxx.^o iii.^o Murchadh mac Maeleduine, iugdomna i[n] fochla, do mairbae o flannacan mac Roigertach, ri Ferminach. Tigernach mac Tolraig, iugdomna deinceps Ureg, iugulatus est et socius suus. Erixtil do triachtain lapin ailiach docum n-Erenn, co Cain domnach et co roncetlach mairtach ailiach. Echaidh Lainne mac Comgaill, ericopu, uitam penilem pinnuit. Maelmura iugdileo Erenn mortuus est.

Hi farlaig talam togu, ni tharlagai Temru turu,
Hi taighcell Eriu iptaer fein fo Mael mi[n]gla[n] Muri.
Hi eppis baill cen dolmai, ni roacth gnaf co mairbu,
Nir iadair talam trebtae fion roncarth baethio amru.

.b. **Ict. 1anair. Cennno domini dccc.^o lxxx.^o iv.^o** Maelcoba mac Crunnachail, abbas apud Macla, uitam penilem pinnuit. Maeltuile mac Cilen, princeps cluana regis Upenainio, pauperis. Maelpatraicc regis et papies.

¹ *Eiremon*.—This name is written “Auromun” in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 41, col. 3) of the Kings of Ulidia, where Auromun is represented as full King of the province during 3 years.

² *Ergne*.—Apparently the Ircne (or Eircne) whose death is recorded above at the year 851.

³ *Clothobar*.—This name is represented by “Clothchu” in the *Ann. Four M.* (A.D. 884), where he is said to have been “Prior of Cluain-Iraird,” instead of vice-abbot.

⁴ *Cill-Toma*.—Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

⁵ *The Fochla*.—A name frequently applied in these and other Annals to the North of Ireland.

⁶ *Fermagh*.—A territory now represented, in name at least, by the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

⁷ ‘*Cain-Domnaigh*.’—Literally “Sunday Law.” A code enforcing the strict observance of Sunday.

⁸ *Lann*.—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 884) say that Echaidh was bishop of

Kal. Jan., m. 21. A.D. 885. Eiremhon¹ son of [885.] Aedh, half-King of Ulidia, was slain by Eloir son of Ergne.² Clothobar³ son of Maeltuile, vice-abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and Robhartach son of Colcu, abbot of Cill-Toma,⁴ 'fell asleep.' Fiachna son of Anfith, King of Ulidia, was slain by his associates. Scannal son of Fergal, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, was killed by his brethren.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 886. Murchadh son of Maelduin, [886.] royal heir of the Fochla,⁵ was killed by Flannacan son of Fogartach, King of Fernmhagh.⁶ Tigernach son of Tolarg, royal heir of the South of Bregh, was killed by his associates. An epistle came with the pilgrim to Ireland, with the 'Cain Domnaigh,'⁷ and other good instructions. Echaidh of Lann,⁸ son of Comgan, a bishop, ended a long life. Maelmura,⁹ King-poet of Ireland, died.

There trod not¹⁰ the choice earth, there flourished not at
Temair the high,
The great Erin produced not a man, like the mild-bright
Maelmura.
There sipped not death without sorrow, there went not
usually to the dead,
The habitable earth was not closed over, a historian more
excellent.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 887. Maelcobha¹¹ son of Crunnmael, [887.] etc. abbot of Ard-Macha, ended a long life. Maeltuile, son of Cilen, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind, rested. Mael-

¹⁰ "Lann-Eala" (now Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's county).

⁹ *Maelmura*.—Otherwise known as "Maelmura Othna" (Maelmura of Othan, or Faham, near Lough Swilly, in the present barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal). See an account of Maelmura's compositions in O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. lvi. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 222, note q.

¹⁰ *There trod not*.—The original of these lines (not in B) is written in the top margin of fol. 45a, in A. Some letters have been injured by the binder, in the process of trimming the edges of the MS.

¹¹ *Maelcobha*.—See above at the year 878, where Maelcobha is stated to have been captured by Foreigners.

optimus, princeps Trevoit ⁷ mær mænter i Rætraiacc
þri ȝliab anðer, quiescit. Dunchad mac Domhna-
bhanreann, rex Cenril, moritur. Caethromus ðe Flann
mac Maelrechnaill ne n-ȝallanib, du i tophcær. Aed mac
Concobair rex Connacht, ⁷ Lergus mac Cuinnem
episcopus Cille Darra, ⁷ Donncat mac Maelduin
princeps Cille Delca et aliarum ciuitatum. Cerball
mac Dunghale, rex Oirraiȝi, rubita morte periret.
Cucenmatan princeps imleco 1baip rausauit. Tolarg
mac Cellair 1eiȝ ri deircirt 1breis uitam penitent
finiuit. Siȝfrit mac 1mar rex Norðmannorum a
fratre suo peri volum occiuit erit. Oenaic Tailten
cen aig cecidit.

¹C. 1anair. Anno domini vccc. Lxxx. uiii. Slogair
la Domnall mac Ceoðo co feruas tuiscipt Erenn ⁷ co
n-ȝallanib cu hU Neill in deircirt. Maelmartaín
Fol. 45ba. comarbha Cainnig mortuus erit. Moenach princeps
Cille aðanð 1rammota mortuus erit. Oenaic tailten
cen aig cecidit.

²C. 1anair. Anno domini vccc. Lxxx. ix. Coelum
apudere uirum erit in nocte Kalendapum 1anuarii.
Maelratlanc mac Neill, princeps Slane, feliciter
dormiuit. Thugan mac Cinnfaelad, princeps imleco
1baip, usqulatus erit. Giblechan mac Maelbriȝte, rex
Conaille Muirteimne, moritur. Flann ingen Dun-
gale, rigan riȝ Teinpa, in penitencia dormiuit. Ci-
medac princeps Marȝi bile dormiuit.

¹ *Trevoit.*—Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

² *To the south of the mountain.*—
ȝri ȝliab a n-ðey; literally “to-
wards the mountain from the south.”
The translator in the Clar. 49 version
renders the expression “by the moun-
tain southerly,” and renders the word
mær (or steward) by “Serjeant.”

³ *Flann.*—Flann Siúna, King of
Ireland.

⁴ *Cu-cen-mathair.*—This name sig-
nifies “canis sine matre.”

⁵ *Imlech-Ibhair.*—Now Emly, the
site of an ancient bishopric, in the
barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

⁶ *Tailtu.*—Now Teltown, in the
barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.
The celebration, or non-celebration,
of the fairs (or games) of Teltown
seemed to be regarded as matters of
great importance, judging from the

patraic, a most excellent scribe and sage, abbot of Treoit,¹ and steward of Patrick's 'people' to the south of the mountain,² rested. Dunchad son of Dubhdabhairenn, King of Cashel, died. A victory gained over Flann,³ son of Maelsechnaill, by Foreigners, in which fell Aedh, son of Concobhar, King of Connaught, and Lergus son of Cruinnen, bishop of Cill-dara, and Donnchadh son of Maelduin, abbot of Cill-delga and other religious establishments. Cerbhall son of Dungal, King of Osraighi, died suddenly. Cu-cen-mathair,⁴ abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,⁵ rested. Tolarg son of Cellach, half-king of the South of Bregh, finished an old age. Sicfrith son of Imar, King of the Norsemen, was deceitfully slain by his brother. It happened that the Fair of Taitiu⁶ was not celebrated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 888. A hosting by Domnall, son of Aedh, with the men of the North of Ireland, and with Foreigners, to the Ui-Neill of the South. Maelmartain, successor of Cainnech, died. Moenach, abbot of Cill-Achaidh-dromafota, died. The Fair of Taitiu⁶ not celebrated. [888.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 889. The sky seemed to be on fire on the night⁷ of the Kalends of January. Maelpatraig son of Niall, abbot of Slane, 'fell asleep' happily. Eugan son Cennfaeladh, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,⁸ was slain. Giblechan son of Maelbrighte, King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, died. Flann daughter of Dungal, Queen of the King of Temhair,⁹ 'fell asleep' in penitence. Airmedach, abbot of Magh-Bile, 'fell asleep.'

[889.]

frequent allusions made to them in this and other chronicles. See under the next year, and note 8, p. 387 *supra*.

¹ *On the night.—i nocte. A.*

² *Imlech-Ibhair.*—See a note regarding this place, under the year 887.

³ *King of Temhair.*—(or Tara); i.e. King of Ireland. The Four

Masters (at A.D. 886) explain that this King was Maelsechnaill son of Maelruanaidh (or Malachy I.), and that Flann Sinna, King of Ireland for nearly 80 years, and whose obit is given at the year 915 (*alias* 916) *infra*, was the son of Queen Flann.

a. Et. 1anair. Cennno domini vccc.^o xc.^o (aliar xc.^o 1.^o). Flann mac Maeleduin, abbar 1a, in pace quiescit. Concober mac Flannacan, rex Oa Failgi, do orcas in feni dawigis¹ cluain fota. Muintir Fini do raphugad i ri nō eclair, 7 minna Finnia do raphugad oco 7 do logetas. Maelmorda mac Fiachrib² o Cealla³ mac Flannacain decollatus est .i. rex Conaille Muirteime. Cormac princeps Fobair 7 taniri abbav Cluana mic Noi⁴ moritur. Cormac mac Fianamla, princeps Dromna in arclainn, dormiuit. Sechenus ac episcopus Lurgan dormiuit. Rothe⁵ princeps tainior treas Duit⁶ moritur. Suibne mac Mainlehumai, ancomita et regula optima Cluana macc U Noi⁷, dormiuit. Daniscal polai an tuisir a n-Occbain, ccc. u. trai⁸ ina rot, xii. rot a trulli, uii. trai⁹ rot meoir a Larne, uii. trai¹⁰ rot a rriona. Gilnetir geir uile hi. Maelraebuil mac Cleirig, ri g-Ci¹¹ne, moritur est.

b. Et. 1anair. Cennno domini vccc.^o xc.^o 1.^o (aliar xc.^o 11.^o). Maelbrigte, abbar Cluana mic Noi¹², in pace dormiuit. Uentur magnum in regia Martini, condarigan pibar mag i¹³ naib caillib, 7 copuc na daurteagi ar a latrangiib, 7 na tanisi olcena. Maelcopuir, princeps Lotru,

¹ *Cluain-fota*.—The “long lawn” (or “meadow”). This entry is rather loosely constructed in the original, and the corresponding record in the *Ann. Four Masters*, A.D. 887, is not more grammatical. The old translator of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders the entry “Conor, &c., dyed of a mortal flux [recte “was destroyed with fire”] at Clonsad-Mackfini, dishonoured in the church, and the reliques of Finian dishonoured and burnt with him.” The meaning of the passage is made clear by a note in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 8), which represents Conchobar son of

Flannacan as having been slain in Cluain-fota, in the church, when all the writings (r^eg^rept*ra*) of Finnian were burnt with him, and Finnian’s reliquaries profaned about him.

² *Tanist-abbot*.—Tanist is the Anglicised form of the Irish *tanisi* (or *tanis*), which means “second,” or next in the order of succession.

³ *Druim-Inseclainn*.—This form has been corrupted to Dromiskin, the name of a townland and parish in the barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Mainistir-Buite*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

⁵ *Suibne*.—This was an eminent

Kal. Jan. A.D. 890 (alias 891). Flann son of Mael- [890.] duin, abbot of Ia, rested in peace. Conchobar son of Flannacan, King of Ui-Failghi, was put to death by fire in Cluain-fota.¹ The 'family' of Fini were profaned in the church, and the reliquaries of Finnia were profaned and burned there. Maelmordha son of Gairbhith, i.e., King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, was beheaded by Cellach son of Flannacan. Cormac, abbot of Fobhar, and tanist-abbot² of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Cormac son of Fianamail, abbot of Druim-Inasclainn,³ 'fell asleep.' Sechnasach, bishop of Lusca, 'fell asleep.' Fothuth, abbot of Mainistir-Buite,⁴ died. Suibhne⁵ son of Maelumai, anchorite, and excellent scribe, of Cluain-mac-U-Nois, 'fell asleep.' A woman⁶ was cast ashore by the sea, in Alba, whose length was 195 feet. The length of her hair was 17 feet; the length of a finger of her hand was 7 feet; the length of her nose 7 feet. She was altogether whiter than a swan. Maelfabhuill, son of Cleirech, King of Aidhne,⁷ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 891 (alias 892). Maelbrighte, abbot [891.] bis. of Cluain-mac-Nois, slept in peace. A great storm on the feast of St. Martin, which created great destruction of trees in the forests, and carried away the oratories and other houses from their sites. Maelcorgis, abbot of

man, and is believed to be the person mentioned by Usher as "doctor Scotorum [i.e. of the Irish Scotti] peritisimus," *Index Chronol.*, ad an. 891. His name appears printed as "Swifneh," in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* and in *Flor. Wigorn.*, at 892, and in the *Annales Cambriæ* at 889. See Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, vol. 3, p. 330. There is at Clonmacnoise a tombstone inscribed to Suibhne. See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 323; and *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, p. 172, note⁸.

⁶ A woman.—Meaning, of course, a mermaid. *Vanygal* signifies a "female form." This entry, which is part of the text in B., was added in A. by the hand which made the entry in the latter MS. at the year 752, regarding the *mil mor* (or whale; lit. "great animal").

⁷ Aidhne.—Or *Ui-Fiachrach*. A territory in the south of the county of Galway, which comprised the present barony of Kiltartan.

Fol. 45ab. Jct. 1anair, xxx. L. Anno domini ccxx.^o lxxx.^o u.^o
Eiremon mac Ceño, leb mi Ulat, o Eoloip niac Ergni
occisus est. Clothobar mac Maeletuile, regnare
Cluana iroth, et Robartac mac Colcan princeps Cille
tomas, dothmierunt. Biaenae mac Oifid, rex Ulat, a
rosiur suis iugulatus est. Scannal mac Ferghil, prin-
ceps domnacis Beccanill, a fratibus suis occisus est.

Jct. 1anair. Canno domini ccxx.^o lxxx.^o u.^o Murchad
mac Maelseoin, iugdomna in[n]o fidelis, do maelbaed o
flannacan mac Fiachrach, mi Ferghail. Tighernac
mac Tolairg, iugdomna deiricte Oleg, iugulatus est
a rosiur suis. Erixtil do Fiachtain larin aili[n]
docum n-Eren, co can domnacis et co popcetlair maitib
aili[n]. Echaidh Lanne mac Comgair, erigopur, uitam
renilem pinuit. Maelmura iugdileo Erenni mortuus est.

Hi paplaig talam togu, ni tharndai Temru tuaru,
Hi taircell Eruu iptaer fein fo Mael m[n]gla[n] Muru.
Hi effri[n]d baile cen dolmai, ni roact gnaf co maelbu,
Nir iudao talam trebtae ron pencard baile amru.

b. Jct. 1anair. Anno domini ccxx.^o lxxx.^o u.^o Mael-
coba mac Crunnihail, abbas airtu[m] Macla, uitam renilem
pinuit. Maeltuile mac Cilen, princeps cluana regna
Orenaind, paupravit. Maelpatranc regiba et rapiens

¹ *Eiremon*.—This name is written “Auromun” in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 41, col. 3) of the Kings of Ulidia, where Auromun is represented as full King of the province during 3 years.

² *Ergne*.—Apparently the Ierne (or Eirene) whose death is recorded above at the year 851.

³ *Clothobar*.—This name is represented by “Clothchu” in the *Ann. Four M.* (A.D. 884), where he is said to have been “Prior of Cluain-Iraird,” instead of vice-abbot.

⁴ *Cill-Toma*.—Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

⁵ *The Fochla*.—A name frequently applied in these and other Annals to the North of Ireland.

⁶ *Fernagh*.—A territory now represented, in name at least, by the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

⁷ *Cain-Donnagh*.—Literally “Sunday Law.” A code enforcing the strict observance of Sunday.

⁸ *Lana*.—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 884) say that Echaidh was bishop of

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There trod not¹⁰ the choice earth, there flourished not at
Tennair the high,
The great Erin produced not a man, like the mild-bright
Maelmura.
There sipped not death without sorrow, there went not
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The habitable earth was not closed over, a historian more
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¹ "Lann-Eala" (now Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's county).

² *Maelmura*.—Otherwise known as "Maelmura Othna" (Maelmura of Othan, or Faham, near Lough Swilly, in the present barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal). See an account of Maelmura's compositions in O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. lvi. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 222, note q.

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¹¹ *Maelcobha*.—See above at the year 878, where Maelcobha is stated to have been captured by Foreigners.

optimus, princeps Tregoris et maior sumptuosa Rerum Irlandicarum regni annis anteponit. Dunchard mac Duibhdeanann, rex Cenril, moritur. Cathroinius vero Flann mac Maelrechnall rex n-Galliarum, dum iteratam Alae mac Conobair rex Connacht, et Lengur mac Cruinnioeis episcopus Cille Dara, et Donnac mac Maedocum princeps Cille Delca et aliaprum ciuitatum. Cerball mac Dungeisle, rex Orgaisi, rubita morte periret. Cucenmatcarus princeps imleco 1baire rausauit. Tolraig mac Cellairg leit ri deiricirt Urnes uitam penitentem fuissevit. Siéfrid mac Imaire rex Norromannorum et fratres suos per voluntatem occisus est. Oenach Tailten cen agri cecidit.

[Et Ianair. Anno dominicccc. lxxx. viii. Slogat la Domnall mac Ceitho co rehain tuairicet Erenn et co nGalliarib cu hU Neill in deiricirt. Maelmarta in comarba Cinnraig mortuus est. Moenach princeps Cille achari drommota mortuus est. Oenach tailten cen agri.

[Et Ianair. Anno dominicccc. lxxx. ix. Coelum apud eum utrum est in nocte Kalendas Januarii. Maelrathraicc mac Neill, princeps Slane, felicitatem dormiunt. Thiguan mac Cinnfaelad, princeps imleco 1baire, usq; latuus est. Giblechan mac Maelbrigte, rex Connille Muirthemne, moritur. Flann ingen Dungeisle, riguan sibi Ternra, in penitencia dormiuit. Cirmeda; princeps Managi bile dormiuit.

¹ Trect. — Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

² To the south of the mountain.—*gru grian a n-deir;* literally “towards the mountain from the south.” The translator in the Clar. 49 version renders the expression “by the mountain southerly,” and renders the word *mæor* (or steward) by “Serjeant.”

³ Flann.—Flann Sienna, King of Ireland.

⁴ Cu-cen-matkar.—This name signifies “canis sine matre.”

⁵ Imlech-Ibhair.—Now Emly, the site of an ancient bishopric, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

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Kal. Jan. A.D. 888. A hosting by Domnall, son of Aedh, with the men of the North of Ireland, and with Foreigners, to the Ui-Neill of the South. Maelmartain, successor of Cainnech, died. Moenach, abbot of Cill-Achaidh-dromafota, died. The Fair of Tailtiu⁶ not celebrated.

[888.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 889. The sky seemed to be on fire on the night⁷ of the Kalends of January. Maelpatric son of Niall, abbot of Slane, 'fell asleep' happily. Eugan son Cennfaeladh, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,⁸ was slain. Giblechan son of Maelbrighte, King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, died. Flann daughter of Dungal, Queen of the King of Temhair,⁹ 'fell asleep' in penitence. Airmedach, abbot of Magh-Bile, 'fell asleep.'

[889.]

frequent allusions made to them in this and other chronicles. See under the next year, and note 8, p. 387 *supra*.

¹ *On the night.—i nocte. A.*

² *Imlech-Ibhair.*—See a note regarding this place, under the year 887.

³ *King of Temhair.*—(or Tara); i.e. King of Ireland. The Four

Masters (at A.D. 886) explain that this King was Maelsechnaill son of Maelruanaidh (or Malachy I.), and that Flann Sinna, King of Ireland for nearly 30 years, and whose obit is given at the year 915 (*alias* 916) *infra*, was the son of Queen Flann.

C. I. Ianair. Annno dominicccc.º xc.º (aliar xc.º 1.º). Flann mac Maelsevun, abbas 1a, in pace quiescit. Concobar mac Flannacan, rex Oa Railgi, deo opacis fui datus¹ & cluain fota. Muintir fini de ratusd*is* iuris eius, & minna hinnia de ratusd*is* oco & de lorcach. Maelseorba mac Gairbhit o Ceallaich mac Flannacan decollatur erit .i. rex Conaille Muinterinne. Cormac princeps Lobar & taniri abbas Cluana mic Noi*r* moritur. Cormac mac Brianmala, princeps Dromna in auctoritate, dormiuit. Sechenrac epirocop*is* Luigean dormiuit. Bocht princeps mainistri*is* Buite moritur. Suibne mac Mailehumai, ancopita et regibus optimus Cluana macc U Noi*r*, dormiuit. Danical polai an tuir a n-Albain, ccc. .u. traing*is* ina rot, xii. rot a trillri, iii. traing*is* rot meoir a laime, ii. traing*is* rot a grona. Gilicir geir uile hi. Maelraedh*u*ll mac Cleirig, rig Alorne, moritur erit.

.b. **C. II.** Ianair. Annno dominicccc.º xc.º 11.º (aliar xc.º 11.º). Maelbrigte, abbas Cluana mic Noi*r*, in pace dormiuit. Uentur magnum*is* in regia Martini, condamnatus propter mar*is* naib cailli*is*, & copuc na dauerat*is* ar a latrangi*is*, & na tan*is* olcena. Maelcongir, princeps Lotri,

¹ *Cluain-fota*.—The “long lawn” (or “meadow”). This entry is rather loosely constructed in the original, and the corresponding record in the *Ann. Four Masters*, A.D. 887, is not more grammatical. The old translator of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders the entry “Conor, &c., dyed of a mortal flux [recte “was destroyed with fire”] at Clonfad-Mackfini, dishonoured in the church, and the reliques of Finian dishonoured and burnt with him.” The meaning of the passage is made clear by a note in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 8), which represents Conchobar son of

Flannacan as having been slain in Cluain-fota, in the church, when all the writings (regretra) of Finnian were burnt with him, and Finnian’s reliquaries profaned about him.

² *Tanist-abbot*.—Tanist is the Anglicised form of the Irish *tanisti* (or *tanachta*), which means “second,” or next in the order of succession.

³ *Druim-Inasclainn*.—This form has been corrupted to Dromiskin, the name of a townland and parish in the barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Mainistir-Buite*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

⁵ *Suibhne*.—This was an eminent

Kal. Jan. A.D. 890 (alias 891). Flann son of Mael-
duin, abbot of Ia, rested in peace. Conchobar son of
Flannacan, King of Ui-Failghi, was put to death by fire
in Cluain-fota.¹ The 'family' of Fini were profaned
in the church, and the reliquaries of Finnia were profaned
and burned there. Maelmordha son of Gairbhith, i.e.,
King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, was beheaded by Cellach
son of Flannacan. Cormac, abbot of Fobhar, and tanist-
abbot² of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Cormac son of Fiana-
mail, abbot of Druim-Inasclann,³ 'fell asleep.' Sechna-
sach, bishop of Lusca, 'fell asleep.' Fothuth, abbot of
Mainistir-Buite,⁴ died. Suibhne⁵ son of Maelumai,
anchorite, and excellent scribe, of Cluain-mac-U-Nois,
'fell asleep.' A woman⁶ was cast ashore by the sea, in
Alba, whose length was 195 feet. The length of her hair
was 17 feet; the length of a finger of her hand was 7 feet;
the length of her nose 7 feet. She was altogether whiter
than a swan. Maelfabhuill, son of Cleirech, King of
Aidhne,⁷ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 891 (alias 892). Maelbrighte, abbot [891.] bis.
of Cluain-mac-Nois, slept in peace. A great storm on the
feast of St. Martin, which created great destruction of
trees in the forests, and carried away the oratories and
other houses from their sites. Maelcorgis, abbot of

man, and is believed to be the person mentioned by Ussher as "doctor Scotorum [i.e. of the Irish Scotti] peritissimus," *Index Chronol.*, ad an. 891. His name appears printed as "Swifneh," in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* and in *Flor. Wigorn.*, at 892, and in the *Annales Cambriae* at 889. See Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, vol. 3, p. 330. There is at Clonmacnoise a tombstone inscribed to Suibhne. See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 323; and *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, p. 172, note ².

⁶ A woman.—Meaning, of course, a mermaid. *Banr̄cal* signifies a "female form." This entry, which is part of the text in B., was added in A. by the hand which made the entry in the latter MS. at the year 752, regarding the *mił mɔj* (or whale; lit. "great animal").

⁷ Aidhne.—Or *Ui-Fiachrach*. A territory in the south of the county of Galway, which comprised the present barony of Kiltartan.

moritum. Tigeornan mac Sellachain, rex Breifne, moritum.

Ict. 1anair. Annno dominicccc. xc. ii.º (aliam xc.º iii.º). Mocta dalta Rethgnai, episcopus ancopita et regnibus optimus aird Maca, in pace quietus. Cumurc a cengcigisr i n-aird Maca, eti r censel n-Eogain 7 Ultu, du istoprataar il. Cat rori Dubhgallo ne Saxoniam, du istoprataar rluasg viatormis. Mercbaid mor rori Galliam Athcliath, condeceadair i n-erriu, in dala rann vii la mac n-imair, ino rann n-airle la siépuit n-leill. Congala mac Flannacain, rígoomna m-Óreá, in pace quietus.

Ict. 1anair. Annno dominicccc. xc. iii.º (aliam xc.º iiiii.º) Maelodhar mac Forbassach, maeir suisnntemri Rathraice o rlesb rathear, raufravit. Laetna[n] mac Maelchiarain, rex Techtair, moritum. Fergur mac Maelmisiil, equonimur Cluana mic Noir, dormiuit. Mac 1mai ierum docum n-Óreá.

Ict. 1anair. Annno dominicccc. xc. iiiii.º (aliam xc.º ii.º) Dublaetna mac Maelgualai, rex Caireil, moritum. Maelretair episcopus, princeps Tige da ghlair, moritum. Cellac mac Flannacain, rígoomna Óreá n-uile, o foighartach mac Tolairg dolore iugulatus est.

Ni, rai mac riug riug tair,
Fo Cealla mac n-gormainecc n-glan ;
Teglae fo teglae ino fin
Ni fil fo nim niabta gal.

¹ *Lothra*.—Lorrha, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

comarbs of St. Patrick. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 47.

² *Mochta*.—Evidently Mochta, "lector" of Armagh, who is stated, at the year 878 *supra*, to have been taken prisoner, with the Abbot Maelcobha, by Foreigners. Mochta was apparently not Bishop of Armagh, as his name does not appear in any of the ancient lists of the successors (or

³ *Ath-cliath*.—The old name of Dublin.

⁴ *Maelodhar*.—The *Four Masters*, at the year 889, give the obit of Maelodhar son of Forbassach, chief judge of Leth-Chuinn (i.e. the northern half of Ireland), who must have been the person referred to in the foregoing entry; but without mentioning his office of steward

Lothra,¹ died. Tigernan son of Sellachan, King of Breifne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 892 (alias 893). Mochta,² foster son of Fethgna, bishop, anchorite, and eminent scribe of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. A disturbance at Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha, between the Cinel-Eogain and Ulidians, where many were slain. A battle gained over Black Foreigners by Saxons, in which countless numbers were slain. Great confusion among the Foreigners of Athcliath,³ so that they became divided—one division of them [joining] with the son of Imhar; the other division with Earl Sichfrith. Congalach son of Flannagan, royal-heir of Bregh, rested in peace.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 893 (alias 894). Maelodhar⁴ son of Forbusach, steward of Patrick's 'family' from the mountain⁵ southwards, rested. Lachtnan, son of Maelchiarain, King of Tethba, died. Fergus son of Maelmihil, house-steward of Clonmacnoise, 'fell asleep.' The son of Imar [comes] again to Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 894 (alias 895). Dubhlachtna, son of Maelghuala, King of Cashel, died. Maelpetair, a bishop, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Cellach, son of Flannacan, royal-heir of all Bregh, was deceitfully slain by Fogartach son of Tolarg.

"There is ne son⁶ of a King that rules over lords,
Like the mighty pure Ceallaoh;
A household like the man's household
Is not under heaven of brilliant rays."

(maep) of the "family" (mu:nnnt;), or "people," of St. Patrick beyond "the mountain" southwards. The jurisdiction of this maep (steward, or "serjeant," as it is rendered by the old translator of these annals in the Clar. 49 MS., Brit. Museum) was evidently the same as that of the Maelpatric whose "quievit" is noticed above at the year 887.

⁵ *The mountain.*—The name of the mountain (or r̄l;aib) is unfortunately not given. It was probably Sliabh-Fuaid (the Fews Mountains, on the southern border of the county of Armagh). See last note.

⁶ *Son.*—The original of these lines, which is not given in B., is added in the top margin of fol. 466 in A.

Muirthead mac Eococain, lete ri Uloch, o Cenndea mac Laigne occirur eft. Nix magna 7 arcolt mor. Ardo taeda do orcaim o gallairb Aeth cliaet i. o Gluniafraint, coruicrat deicenbur 7 rect cet i m-brait.

Tribus a nobis patratus nam sancti t'episcopatibus
In Galli cona tuaeab ic bualat do deputati.

b. *Ict. 1anair.* Annno domini vccc.º xc.º ii.º (alias xc.º vii.º) Blamac princeps Cluana mic Noi, Moran Oa Dviroe princeps Ulidio, uitam penilem pumipunt. Cinaedh mac Flannacain pumomna Bregh moritum. Sitriucc mac 1mai ab alii Nortmanni occirur eft. Maelmocherghi, mac 1nrechtaig, lete ri Ula, a rociur tuif occirur eft. Cumurca mac Muirtheadig, rex reg n-arrda Ciannaecta, o Ultair occirur eft. Ar n-Oraganachta la Orraigi. Ar n-Gall na Conalliu 7 la mac Laigne, in qua cecidit Cmlaim .h. 1mai. Maelaech, tanari Cluana mic Noi 7 princeps Tairminri, do dul martrai la Delmna. Flannacan mac Ceallaig, ri Breag, a Nortmanni usgulatur eft. Flann mac Lonain .h. ghuire do ghuin lar na Deire Mumana.

Fol. 46aa. *Ict. 1anair.* Annno domini vccc.º xc.º vii.º (alias xc.º

¹ *Pity.*—The original of these lines, also not in B., is written in the lower margin of fol. 45b in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

² *Blamac.*—The correct orthography of this name is *Blathmac*. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 891, and *Chron. Scotorum* (at 896). O'Conor, in his edition of these Annals, wrongly prints the name *Blaina*.

³ *Ua Biude.*—Printed *on Biude* by O'Conor.

⁴ *Cinaedh.*—MS. B. has *Cinaedo*, which is the genit. form of the name.

⁵ *Sitriucc.*—Much confusion has

been created regarding the genealogy of these Norse and Danish families who settled in Ireland, by the inaccuracy with which the names of the chief men are written, not only in the Irish Annals, but in other contemporary Chronicles. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhel*, &c., p. 271.

⁶ *By other.*—ab ali, A.

⁷ *Half-king of Ulidia.*—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 891) say that Maelmocherghi was lord of Leath-Cathail (Lecale, in the county of Down). His name does not appear in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 41) of the kings of Ulidia.

Muireadhach son of Eochacan, half-king of the Ulaid, was slain by Aided, son of Laigne. Great snow and great scarcity. Ard-Macha was plundered by Foreigners from Ath-cliath, i.e., by Glun-iarainn, when they carried away seven hundred and ten persons into captivity.

“Pity,¹ O Saint Patrick, that thy prayers did not stay
The Foreigners with their axes, when striking thy
oratory.”

Kal. Jan. A.D. 895 (alias 896). Blamac,² abbot of [895.] Cluain-mic-Nois, Moran Ua Buide,³ abbot of Birra, ended a long life. Cinaedh,⁴ son of Flannacan, Royal-heir of Bregh, died. Sitriucc,⁵ son of Imhar, was slain by other⁶ Norsemen. Maelmocherghi, son of Indrechtaich, half-king of Ulidia,⁷ was slain by his associates. Cuniuscach, son of Muiredach, King of Fera-Arda-Cianachta,⁸ was slain by the Osraighi. A slaughter of the Eoghanachta by the Conailli, and by the son of Laighne,⁹ in which fell Amlaim, grandson of Imhar. Maelachidh, ‘tanist’¹⁰ of Cluain-mic-Nois, and abbot of Daimhinis, underwent martyrdom by the Delbhna. Flannacan, son of Cellach, King of Bregh, was slain by Norsemen. Flann,¹¹ son of Lonan Ua Guaire,¹² was slain by Deisi of Munster.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 896 (alias 897). Cathusach, son of [896.]

¹ *Fera-Arda-Cianachta*.—See note⁷, p. 324 *supra*.

² *Son of Laighne*.—This was Aidith (or Aideid), King of Ulidia, whose death is recorded at the year 897 *infra*, but by the *Four Masters* at the year 897 (=901), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* at 898. See the entry in the latter Chronicle regarding the battle above referred to (at the year 896), where “Aiteid,” son of Laighne, is named as one of the victors.

³ *Tanist*.—This title is represented in the *Ann. Four Mast.* by *peacnabb*

⁴ *prior* (“Vice-abbot,” i.e. Prior), at the year 891, where an explanation is given as to the cause of the martyrdom of Maelachidh. See the record of the event in the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 896.

⁵ *Flann*.—A famous poet. In the *Chron. Scotorum* (at A.D. 896) Flann is called *Virgil* (“Virgil”) of the Gaedhil. See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 58–60, and O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, vol. 2, pp. 98–104.

⁶ *Ua Guaire*, i.e. descendant of Guaire (Aidhné), King of Connaught. See note², p. 118 *supra*.

u11.^o) Caeturae mac Feorburgha, tanare abh aird Maës, neleogiofusur iusuenir, rausrauit. Caetruinibh ri a Maelfinnia mac Flannacain pop Ultu 7 pop dal n-Aeraiñe, du itorciatadair ilí im rié dal Aeraiñe .i. im Muirendas mac Mic Etig, 7 im mac Maelmoceiristi mic Inbrechtaig, ri leti Caetair, Cisdeit mac Laigni uulneoratus eusarit. Uatmaran mac Concobaip, rex .h. Raisgi, a rociur suis reg reg volumn occirur erit.

[Ct. 1anair. Cenno domini vccc.º xc.º u11.º (alias xc.º u111.º). Cisdeit mac Laigni, rex Ulod, a rociur suis reg volumn occirur erit. Propterea fluxit 1 n-aird Cianachta. Coirpri mac Suibne, aircinnech Lainne leire, dorpmisuit.

[Ct. 1anair. Cenno domini vccc.º xc.º u111.º (alias xc.º ix.º). Mercell abbar 1mleco 1baip, Aertagan abbar Copcaig, Órgeral regleisind aird Maës, moriuntur.

[Ct. 1anair. Cenno domini vcccc.º xc.º ix.º (alias vcccc.) pluuiatir annuip. Mac Etig mac Leabhair, rex dail Aeraiñe, moriutur. Aercolt mar pop ceirraib. Moenaç mac Coemain, abbar Doimliacc, moriutur. Tairg mac Concobaip, rex teora Connacht, extenro voleope rausrauit. Domnall mac Caertantin, ri Cillban, moriutur.

[Ct. 1anair. Cenno domini vcccc.º (alias vcccc.º 1.). Maelruanaibh mac Flaind filii Maelrechnaill, riñ-

¹ *Mac-Etigh.*—The obit of this person, whose name appears in the list of the Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 5), is given in these Annals at the year 899, where his son Muiredhach (or Muridach, as the name is written) is mentioned as his successor. Mac-Etigh, Muiredhach's father, may have resigned the government before his death. But in the *Book of Leinster*, (loc. cit.), Mac-Etigh is stated to have been slain by Maelfinnia, in the battle of Rath-cro, which was the name of the place where the

battle above mentioned was fought, according to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 892).

² *Son.*—His name is given as "Aindiarraidi" in the *Ann. Four Mast.* and the *Chron. Scotorum*, at the years 892 and 897 respectively.

³ *Aiddeit or Aideid.*—See note ⁹, on the "son of Laighne," under the year 895.

⁴ *Associates.*—*roccip*, for *rociip*, A.

⁵ *Ard-Cianachta.*—See note ⁷, p. 324 *supra*.

⁶ *Lann-leire.*—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

Fergus, tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, a religious young man, rested. A battle-rout by Maelfinnia, son of Flannacan, over the Ulidians and the Dal-Araide, where a great many were slain, including the King of Dal-Araide, viz., Muiredhach son of Mac-Etigh,¹ and including the son² of Maelmocheirghe, son of Indrechtach, King of Leth-Cathail. Aiddeit³ son of Laighne, escaped wounded. Uathmaran son of Conchobar, King of Ui-Failgi, was treacherously slain by his associates.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 897 (alias 898). [897.] Aideid⁴ son of Laighne, King of Ulidia, was treacherously slain by his associates.⁵ A shower of blood was shed in Ard-Cianachta.⁶ Coirpre, son of Suibhne, 'airchinnech' of Lannleire,⁷ 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 898 (alias 899). [898.] Mescell, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,⁸ Artagan, abbot of Corcach, and Bresal, lector of Ard-Macha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 899 (alias 900). [899.] A rainy year. Mac-Etigh,⁹ son of Lethlabhar, King of Dal-Araide, died. Great scarcity¹⁰ [of food] for cattle. Maenach, son of Caeman, abbot of Daimliacc, died. Tadhg,¹¹ son of Conchobar, King of the three divisions of Connaught, rested after long suffering. Domnall,¹² son of Custantine, King of Alba, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 900 (alias 901). [900.] Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Maelsechnaill, royal-heir of Ireland, was

⁷ *Imlech-Ibhair*.—See above at the year 887; p. 406, n. 5.

⁸ *Mac-Etigh*.—See note 1.

⁹ *Great scarcity*.—The so-called translator of these Annals whose version is contained in the MS. Clarend. 49, Brit. Museum, renders this entry by great fleing of Chatte.

¹⁰ *Tadhg*.—His name appears also in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (895), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (900), as King of the three Connnaughts (or three

divisions of Connnaught); but it is not found in the list of the Kings of Connnaught in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41). Hence it may be assumed that the "three divisions of Connnaught" (*ceopu Connacht*, or "three Connnaughts," as it is called in old authorities), did not comprise the entire province. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 175, 269.

¹¹ *Domnall*.—Regarding this Domnall (or Donald, as the Scotch histo-

Fol. 45
(recte 46)

domna n-Erenn, o Lusigni⁹ occis⁹ erit .i. o macca⁹ Cærnacain filii Tarb⁹c ⁊ o mac Lorcan⁹ mic Caech⁹l, ubi multi nobil⁹r cecid⁹runt .i. Maelcron⁹ mac Domnall⁹, rex gen⁹r⁹r loegair⁹, et pr⁹inceps Roi⁹ eč .i. Dubc⁹lind, et ali⁹ multi. Si⁹ t⁹ig⁹d ro h-opta uile. Tírrait⁹ mac Nuadat⁹, aipinneč Condaire⁹ et alia⁹rum ciuitatum .i. Larne⁹ Ela ⁊ Laethraig⁹ Óruis⁹. Coem⁹clo⁹ ri⁹ ⁊ Caipul⁹ .i. Cormac⁹ mac Cuilennain⁹ tarb⁹ri⁹ Cinn⁹gean⁹ .i. Finnsguine⁹.

[Ct. 1anair. Ann⁹ domini 7ccc.º 1.º (ali⁹r 7ccc.º 11.º). Finnsguine⁹ rex Caipil a roci⁹r suis⁹ occis⁹ erit rex volum. Intra⁹ba n-Gennti a hēre ⁊ longroirt Cta cliač, o Maelfintia⁹ mac Flanacain⁹ co feraid Óreč, ⁊ o Cærball⁹ mac Muricain⁹ co Larigni⁹, co rancabhrat⁹ d⁹reacht mair di a longa⁹, conerlairat⁹ lestmairba iar na n-gha⁹ ⁊ a m-br⁹iriu⁹. Fergart⁹ mac Flaith⁹, pr⁹inceps Laethraig⁹ Óruis⁹, mortuus⁹ erit.

[Ct. 1anair. Ann⁹ domini 7ccc.º 11.º (ali⁹r 7ccc.º 11.º). Caincompuic⁹ erigcor⁹ et pr⁹inceps⁹ Lusigni⁹, Maelcriain⁹ abbar⁹ Tíre⁹ da glas⁹ et Cluana⁹ eirionig⁹, Ceallač⁹ mac Soerburgh⁹, anchoirta⁹ et erigcor⁹ aip⁹ Mædæ⁹, in pace dopti⁹runt. Maelfintia⁹ mac Flanacain⁹, rex Óreč, religior⁹r Larcur⁹, mortuus⁹ erit.

rians prefer to write his name), see Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxxviii., and his *Celtic Scotland*, vol. I, p. 385, and 388-9.

¹ *Lughni*. — A tribe which gave name to a territory which is now represented by the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

² *Son of Lorcan*. — The name of Lorcan's son is not given in any of the authorities consulted by the Editor. The blinding of Lorcan, by Aedh [Finnliath], King of Tara (i.e.

King of Ireland), is mentioned above at the year 863.

³ *Nobles*. — nobil⁹r. Omitted in B.

⁴ *Ros-eck*. — Now Russagh, in a parish of the same name, barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 201, note n.

⁵ *Condale*. — Connor, in the county of Antrim, the ancient site of a bishopric now united with that of Down, both of which form the united Diocese of Down and Connor.

slain by the Luighni,¹ viz., by the sons of Cernachan son of Tadhg, and by the son of Lorcan,² son of Cathal, when a great many nobles³ fell, viz., Maelcron son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Laeghaire, and the abbot of Ros-ech,⁴ i.e., Dubhcuilind, and several others. By fire they were all destroyed. Tipraiti son of Nuadu, 'herenagh' of Condaire,⁵ and of other establishments, viz., of Lann-Ela⁶ and Lathrach-Briuin⁷, [died]. A change of kings at Caisel, viz., Cormac MacCuilennain in the place of Cenngegain,⁸ i.e. Finnguine.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 901 (alias 902). Finnguine, King of Caisel, was treacherously slain by his associates. [901.] Expulsion of Gentiles from Ireland, i.e. [from] the fortress of Ath-cliath, by Maelfindia, son of Flannacan, with the men of Bregh, and by Cerbhall, son of Murican, with the Leinstermen; when they left a great number of their ships, and escaped half-dead, after having been wounded and broken. Fogartach son of Flann, abbot of Lathrach-Briuin,⁹ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 902 (alias 903). Caincomrac, bishop and abbot of Lughmadh;¹⁰ Maelciarain, abbot of Tir-daglas and Cluain-eidnech;¹¹ Ceallach son of Soergus, an anchorite, and bishop¹² of Ard-Macha, 'fell asleep' in peace. Maelfinnia, son of Flannacan, King of Bregh, a religious layman, died. [902.]

⁶ *Lann-Ela*.—Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

⁷ *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Now Laragh-bryan, in the barony of North Salt, co. Kildare.

⁸ *Cenngegain*.—This was a nickname for Finnguine. See Stokes's observations on the subject, in his edition of *Cormac's Glossary*, p. 145.

⁹ *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the parish,

barony, and county of the same name.

¹⁰ *Cluain-eidnech*.—The "Ivy lawn (or meadow)." Now Clonenagh, in the barony of Maryborough West, Queen's County.

¹¹ *Bishop*.—The name of Ceallach, son of Soergus, does not appear in any of the old lists of the abbots or bishops of Armagh. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 47.

Mac Dearbail oc baig ar Óireagmac,
Órired cec triong n-dolbaé;

Mael rial Finnia roroll febrac
h-Eo riacd rosgorm roglac.

Bairthiunn ri neim cen ghabad,
Ardachli of Emna oenach,
Fer aofeisim cen boegul,
Ba riu Eirinn a oenur.

Maelfinnia fer cen h-ulla,
Coimisiu Óireg bheo dañi vinna,
Delbdaí ri rogaéat ratgorm,
Blair copaé catlann Crinna.

Cennetiğ mac Gairini rex Laiçire, Annasapir mac Maelmuire rex Turbi, mortui sunt. Occirio Treoit o maelmiretig mac Flannacain et o Oengur nepote Maelrechnaill, per confratum Flann filii Maelrechnaill.

.b. Ict. 1anair. Anno dominicccc.º 111.º (aliar vccc.º 111.º) Ioreb abbar Cluana mic Noi in pace quietus. Sarugato Cenannra la Flann mac Maelrechnaill, post Donnchad .i. a mac Ratharin, et alii multi decollati sunt circa oratorium. Tungal episcopus princeps Glinne da locho, uitam penilem in Christo pinxit. 1mair ua h1mair do marbair la riu Portrenn, et ap mair n-imbi. Flann mac Conaill, abb imlecha 1mair.

Fol. 46a. Ict. 1anair. Anno domini vccc.º 111.º (aliar vccc.º 111.º). Maelciapain mac Foirtciran, episcop Larne leire,

¹ Son.—The original of these stanzas, which are not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 46a in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be introduced into the text.

² The word in the original, here left untranslated, is n-dolbaé. The metre of the line is faulty, some word having been apparently omitted before n-dolbaé.

³ Crinna.—This was the name of a

place in Meath, where a great battle was fought in the third century, in which Cormac Mac Art was victorious. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 226.

⁴ Turbi.—The name of this district is now represented by that of Turvey, near Donabate, in the north of the co. Dublin.

⁵ Treoit.—Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁶ Flann.—Flann Sinna, King of Ireland at the time.

The son of Derbhail, battling over Breh-magh,
Would scatter every⁷ band ;—
Maelfinnia the generous, great and fierce,
Most illustrious, most valiant hero.

He was a king whose career was without danger ;
Chief over the ‘fair’ of Emain ;
A man, I assert, without fear,
Who was alone worthy of Ireland.

Maelfinnia, a man without haughtiness,
Lord of Breh ; a torch over fortresses ;
A well-shaped king, select, noble,
The famed prince of the battalions of Crinna.⁸

Cennetigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laighis, [and] Annia-raidh, son of Maelmuire, King of Turbhi,⁹ died. Destruction of Treoit¹⁰ by Maelmithidh, son of Flannacan, and by Oengus, the grandson of Maelsechnaill, by the advice of Flann,¹¹ son of Maelsechnaill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 903 (alias 904). Joseph, abbot of [903.] ^{BIS.} Cluain-mic-Nois, rested in peace. Profanation of Cenan-nas¹² by Flann,¹³ son of Maelsechnaill, against Donnchad, i.e. his own son ; and a great many people were beheaded around the oratory. Dungal, a bishop, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, ended an old age in Christ.¹⁴ Imhar,¹⁵ grandson of Imhar, was slain by the men of Fortrenn,¹⁶ and a great slaughter about him. Flann son of Conall, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,¹⁷ [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 904 (alias 905). Maelciarain son of [904.] Fortchern, bishop of Lann-leire,¹⁸ rested in peace. A

⁷ *Cenannas*.—This was the old Irish name of Kells, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Fortrenn*.—See note ⁸, p. 118
supra.

⁸ *In Christ*.—The Latin equivalent is not in B.

¹¹ *Imlech-Ibhair*.—Now Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.

⁹ *Imhar*.—Or Ivar, as the name was otherwise written. Regarding this person, see Todd’s *War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, pp. 278–9.

¹² *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205
supra.

in pace quiescit. Slogad la Flann mac Maelrechnaill cu Ofrasigi. Laetnan abbar ferma mortuus est anno viii. etiam cetera etiis ut mac Ceda .i. Domnall et Niall, eo non tamen mei recordaria impedita ceteris n-egosain.

[C. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º u.º (alias dcccc.º vii.).] Flann mac Domnall, regis domna in tuatricirt, mortuus est. Eicnechan mac Talmag, rex generei Conaill, mortuus est. Slogad la Flann mac Maelrechnaill co ripu Mumana, co p' innorab' leir o Gabhran co Luimnech. Ciarmac ri .h. Riddgenti. Indreachtach abb Denncair mortuus est.

[C. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º vii.º (alias dcccc.º viii.).] Colman regis, episcopus Dioimliacc et Lurca, in pace quiescit. Regis illius, episcopus Finnibusbrae abea, et princeps indoeidonein, uitam penitentem in Christo finivit. Annus mortalis tamen. Dubrinnna mac Eilge, qui miseri hiberna, mortuus [est].

b. [C. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º viii.º (alias dcccc.º viii.).] Slogad la cenel n-egosain .i. la Domnall mac Ceado et la Niall mac Ceado, co polrcat leo Tlaetxa. Maelmartaen princeps luimnech pauperum (i maius Cille, hi regis Dagann [Inbri] dante .i. in 10 Septembri 1 Maij et i trer dec). Bellum etiis ripu Mumana et leir Cuinn et Laiogniu, in quo occisus est Ciarmac mac Cuileannan pi Cairell, cum aliis regibus preclaris. hi sunt, Regis Gabhrana mac Suibne pi Ciarmac, Ceallaech mac

¹ *Flann*.—King of Ireland.

² *Aedh*; i.e. Aedh Finnlaith, King of Tara (or of Ireland), whose obit is given above at the year 878.

³ *Gabhran*.—Gowran, in the present county of Kilkenny.

⁴ *Luimnech*.—Limerick.

⁵ *Ciarmac*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 901), corresponding to foregoing entry, the name is written Ciarmhacan, who is stated to have been Lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhras, a

territory now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick.

⁶ *Ui-Fidhgenti*.—See note ⁶, p. 150, and note ¹³, p. 333, *supra*.

⁷ *Magh-Itha*; i.e., the “plain of Itha.” The old name “of a district now represented by the southern half of the barony of Raphoe,” in the co. Donegal. Reeves’ *Colton’s Visitation*, p. 69, note a.

⁸ *Domnall-Niall*.—The two brothers

hosting by Flann¹ son of Maelsechnaill, to Osraighe. Lachtan, abbot of Ferna, died. A challenge of battle between two sons of Aedh,² viz., Domnall and Niall; but it was prevented through the intercession of the Cinel-Eoghain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 905 (alias 906). Flann son of Domnall, royal-heir of the North, died. Eicnechan son of Dalach, King of the Cinel-Conaill, died. A hosting by Flann,¹ son of Maelsechlainn, to the men of Munster, when [the country] from Gabhran³ to Luimnech⁴ was devastated by him. Ciarmac,⁵ King of the Ui-Fidhgenti,⁶ [died]. Indrechtach, abbot of Bennchair, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 906 (alias 907). Colman, a scribe, bishop of Doimliacc and Lusca, rested in peace. Fergil, bishop of Finnabhair-abha, and abbot of Indeidnen, ended an old age in Christ. A year of mortality. Dubhsinna son of Eilge, King of Magh-Itha,⁷ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 907 (alias 908). A hosting by the [907.] ⁸¹⁸ Cinel-Eoghain, i.e., by Domnall⁸ son of Aedh, and by Niall⁹ son of Aedh, when Tlachtgha¹⁰ was burned by them. Maelmartain, abbot of Lughmadh, rested—(in Magh-Ailbhe, on the festival of Dagan of [Inbher]-Daile,¹⁰ i.e., the Ides of September, on a Tuesday, the 13th). A battle between the men of Munster and the Leth-Chuinn¹¹ and Leinstermen, in which Cormac Mac Cuilennain, King of Caisel, was slain, together with other famous Kings, viz., Fogartach son of Suibne, King of Ciarraidhe,¹²

mentioned above at the year 904, as about to engage in battle with each other.

⁹ *Tlachtgha*.—This was the old name of the hill now known as the "Hill of Ward," near the town of Athboy, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Inbher-Daile*.—This is now represented by Ennereilly, in a parish of the same name, barony of Arklow, and county of Wicklow. This clause, which

is not in B., is added in the margin in A.

¹¹ *Leth-Chuinn*.—“Conn’s Half,” i.e. the Northern half of Ireland.

¹² *Ciarraidhe*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (903), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (907), Fogartach is described as King of “Ciarraidhe-Cuirche,” a territory now represented by the barony of Kerricurrihy, co. Cork.

Cerbaill rí Oirgairi, Ailell mac Euscaip princeps regis triuitum
Corcaigh, Colman princeps Cinn etiā, et ceteri. Flann
mac Maelrechaind rí Temrač, Cerball mac Muirecan
rī Laisgen, Caethal mac Conchobair rí Connact, victor regis
fuerunt. Caethal belatus Muscna. Diarmait princeps
Daire Calgaic in pacem quiescit. Cormac ancopita
princeps Dromnae moritur, mortuus. Maeloscarai mac
Congalair, rī Loche Gabor, per dolorem occisus est o
Rogartach mac Tolairgss.

Fol. 45bb. **Ict. 1anair.** Anno domini 900 (aliud 901) (aliam 902).
Cerball mac Muirecan, rex optimus Lagenium,
voloce mortuus est. Muscron mac Sochlachain
rex nepotum Maine. Dec nepos Leabhair rex
Uail Aranthe, defunctus est. Domina mortalis.
Almalgamus mac Congalair riddomna Ureis, et 1nveiristi mac
Maelteimini nobilis multo interfecti sunt. Ceold mac Mael-
bratrac, rī h. Fiachrae, et Niall mac Ceold interfectus
est.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini 900 (aliud 901) (aliam 902).
Caethoinis rex Flann mac Maelrechaind cum suis filiis
post ipsius obitum, ubi cecidit Flann mac Tige Ruan, et
alii nobiles multi interfecti sunt. Ceold mac Mael-
bratrac, rī h. Fiachrae, et Niall mac Ceold interfectus
est.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini 900 (aliud 901) (aliam 902).
Rogartach mac Celi rex nepotum filiorum Cuair
mortuus. Etiusmodi mac Flann, princeps Tige Ruan, interfecti
sunt. Si grem do mihi immalle in una via

¹ *Cenn-Etigh*.—Now Kinnitty, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

² *Flann*.—This entry, which forms part of the text in B. is added in the margin in A.

³ *Belagh-Mughna*.—The Road (or Pass) of Mugha. It is well known as Ballaghmoone, in the south of the

county of Kildare. A curious account of this battle has been published in *Fragm. of Irish Annals*, pp. 201–225. See also O'Donovan's *F.M.*, at A.D. 903, under which year the battle is there entered; the correct date being 908.

⁴ *Of the Leinstermen*.—Lagenium, corrected to Lagenenium, A. Laisgen B.

Ceallach son of Cerball, King of the Osraighi; Ailill son of Eogan, abbot of Trian-Corcaighe; Colman, abbot of Cenn-Etigh,¹ and others. Flann² son of Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair; Cerball son of Muirecan, King of Leinster, [and] Cathal son of Conchobar, King of Connaught, were victors. The battle of Belagh-Mughna.³ Diarmait, abbot of Daire-Calgaigh, rested in peace. Cormac, an anchorite, abbot of Druim-mor, died. Maeloghra son of Conghalach, King of Loch-gabhor, was treacherously slain by Fogartach son of Tolarg.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 908 (alias 909). Cerball son of Muirecan, a most excellent King of the Leinstermen,⁴ died of anguish. Mughron son of Sochlachan; King of Ui-Maine, [died]. Bec, grandson of Lethlabhar, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. A mortality of cattle. Amalgaidh son of Congalach, royal-heir of Bregh, and Indeirghi son of Maelteimin, a religious⁵ layman, were beheaded by the Conailli-Muirteimni. Cumuscach son of Ailill, house-steward⁶ of Ard-Macha, rested.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 909 (alias 910). A battle-rout by Flann⁸ son of Maelsechnaill, with his sons, over the men of Breifni, in which Flann⁹ son of Tigernan fell, and a great many other eminent persons were slain. Aedh son of Maelpatraic, King of Ui-Fiachrach, was slain by Niall son of Aedh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 910 (alias 911). Fogartach son of Cele, King of Ui-mac-Cuais,¹⁰ died. Eithigen son of Fingin, abbot of Treoit, ended an aged life. Two suns ran together on the same day, viz., the day before the

⁵ Religious. — *relegiorum*, A. B.

⁹ *Flann*.—The Four Mast. (at A.D. 905), call him Lord of Breifne.

⁶ House-steward.—*equonimorum* (for *oeconomus*), A. B.

¹⁰ *Ui-mac-Cuais*.—Otherwise, and correctly, written *Ui-mac-Uais*. The name of this branch of the Airghialla is preserved, but in an altered form,

⁷ Rested.—*quiens*, A. *mori* (for *mortuus*, or *mortuum est*), B.

⁸ *Flann*.—*Flann*, A. Flann was King of Ireland at the time.

⁹ In that of the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.

a. i pprið nonar Mai. Domnall mac Ceda do gabail banchla.

b. *Ict. Ianair.* Cennno domini 1000. xi.^o (aliar 1000.^o xii.^o). Flann mac Mecluis, princeps Comitatus, dominus. Maelbriugte mac Maeldomnaid, princeps Lir mori, in Chripro quiescit. Cerneachan mac Duilgein, regis domina nam non. Círter, occiditur eft in lacu crudeli o Niall mac Ceith. Tuirneadh mac Cormaic princeps Dromach inasclainn, et rí domnia Conaill. *I. Gaibheit mac Mailemorda, do orcain fui daingi³ i ppriannntis Dromach inasclainn:*

Muireadhac,
Ceo nach cairnd a coemu,
Is domna do tunebad;
Is nell co nime noemnu,

Mor thefbaro int oirsonis;
Mac Cormaic milib mairri;
A[n] minn fóroll fórglóide,
Óa cainnel céa cláir.

Seólacan mac Diarmata, rex nepotum Maine, in clericatu finiuit. Cleircen mac Muirchata, p. h. m. Úruin regula, Muireadhac mac Muirgoin dux clainni Caethail, moriuntur. Taigi ilí do lochaoibh iarrat airdis Maca regis inasclain. Pluimilis atque tenetropus annur. Cometer apparuit.

Ict. Ianair. Cennno domini 1000. xi.^o (aliar 1000.^o xii.^o) Fol. 46aa. *Tirriatí mac Maelfini princeps imleco 1baíri, Maelmuire ingen Cináedha mic Culpin, Etulb p. 8axan*

¹ 'In lacu crudeli.' — This must surely be corrupt. In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (907), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (911), the lake in which Cernachan is stated to have been drowned is called Loch-Cirr, to the west of Armagh. Possibly "crudeli" may be by mistake for "crueliter."

² *Druim-Inasclainn.* — Dromiskin,

in the barony and county of Louth. The second member of the name (*Inasclainn*) is not in A., and is represented in B. by i.

³ *By fire.* — fui daingi, A.

⁴ *Muiredhach.* — The original of these stanzas, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 46b in A., with a sign of reference to the

Nones of May. Domnall, son of Aedh, assumed the pilgrim's staff.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 911 (alias 912). Flann son of Mac-luighe, abbot of Cork, 'fell asleep.' Maelbrigte son of Maeldomnaigh, abbot of Lis-mor, rested in Christ. Cernachan son of Duilgen, royal-heir of the Airthera, was put to death 'in lacu crudeli,' by Niall, son of Aedh. Muiredhach son of Cormac, abbot of Druim-Inasclainn,³ and the royal-heir of the Conailli, i.e. Gairbith son of Maelmorda, were killed by fire⁴ in the refectory of Druim-Inasclainn.

Muiredhach,⁴
Who laments him not, ye learned !
It is a cause for plague.
It is a cloud to holy heaven.

Great loss is the illustrious man,
Son of Cormac, of a thousand graces ;
The great, illuminating gem,
Who was the lamp of every choir.

Sochlachan, son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Maine, died in the religious state. Cleirchen, son of Murchad, King of Ui-Briuin-Seola,⁵ [and] Muiredach, son of Mughron, chieftain of Clann-Cathail, died. Many houses were burned in the 'Rath' of Ard-Macha, through carelessness. A rainy and dark year. A comet⁶ appeared.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 912 (alias 913). Tipraite son of Maelfind, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, Maelmuire daughter of Cinaedh⁷ Mac Alpin, Etulb⁸ King of the North Saxons,

place where they might be introduced into the text.

⁵ *Ui-Briuin-Seola.* — A powerful tribe, descended from Brian, the son of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, King of Ireland in the 4th Cent., whose territory was nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Clare, co. Galway. See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught* p. 363.

⁶ *Comet.*—*Cometi;*, A. Omitted in B.

⁷ *Cinaedh.*—Or Kenneth, as the name is usually written by Scotch historians.

⁸ *Etulb.*—Æthelwald, King of Northumbria, whose death (in battle) is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 905. See Lappenberg's *Hist. of England*, pp. 85-6.

tauaircirt, moriuntar. Congalac mac Gairbir, ri Connaille, a rurir iugulatus erit 1rīn nomad mīr iar n-oreain in taisí abat i n-Druim inaglainte for mac Maelmorda 7 for Muirendac mac Cormaic prinscepr̄ Óroma. Cuileannan mac Maelbriugte in fine eiusdem anni moritur. Caerpoinius ria n-Donnchadh Oa Maelrechnaill, 7 ne Maelmerti mac Flannacain, for Bogartac mac Tolairg ri deiricrit Úreis, 7 for Lorcán mac Donnchada, 7 for Laisneis, co faragabrat ilí itip bair 7 eogabail. Caerpoineo ne n-Hentib for fáiriún no-coblairg de Ultair 1 n-airiun Saxon, du itorcradair ilí im Cumurgač mac Maelmochorxi mac riú Leinster Caerail. Slogeó la Niall mac n-Óeðo co Connacht, 7 caerpoiniusd riám for ósu tauaircirt Connacht .i. for Oi Connallgair 7 for riú hUmaill, co faragabrat rocharde itip bair 7 eogabail, im Maelcluiche mac Concobaip. Pluuialir atque tenebropur annur. Maelbriugte mac Tormain du techt im Mumain do fuarlucaib aileisti do Úretnair.

¶ Et. Ianair. Annos domini vccc.º xii.º (aliar vccc.º xiii.º). In oreis deiricrit Úreis 7 deiricrit Ciannaetha o Blaunn mac Maelrechnaill. Cealla ilí do faragad leir. Maelbriugte mac Giblechan, ri Connaille, do gúin o hUib Eochach quarto menre regni rui. Slogad la Niall mac n-Óeðo i n-dail n-Uraide Iunio menre,

¹ Son.—His name is given as "Gairbith" in the entry regarding the outrage here referred to, under the year 911.

² Grandson.—Donnchad was the son of Flann Sinna, King of Ireland at this time, who was the son of Maelsechlainn, also King of Ireland (Malachy I.)

³ Saxon-land; i.e. England.

⁴ Including.—i. in A. and B., obviously by mistake for im, as in the Ann. Four Mast. (908=913).

⁵ Leth-Cathail.—Now represented by the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

⁶ U-i-Amalgaidh.—"Descendants of Amalgadh." A powerful tribe, whose name is now represented in that of the barony of Tirawley [tir. Óinéil-Scáth], co. Mayo.

⁷ Umhall.—A district comprising the present baronies of Murrisk and Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo.

⁸ Maelbrigte.—He was bishop (or abbot) of Armagh. His obit is entered at the year 926 *infra*, where he is

died. Congalach son of Gairbhidh, King of the Conailli, was slain by his own people, in the ninth month after destroying the abbot's house in Druim-Inasclainn, against the son¹ of Maelmordha, and against Muiredhach son of Cormac, abbot of Druim. Cuilennan, son of Maelbrigte, died at the end of the same year. A battle was gained by Donnchad, grandson² of Maelsechnaill, and Maelmithidh son of Flannacan, over Fogartach son of Tolarg, King of the South of Bregh, and over Lorcan son of Donnchad, and over the Leinstermen, who lost a great number, between those killed, and prisoners. A battle was gained by Gentiles over the crews of a new fleet of the Ulidians on the coast of Saxon-land,³ where a great many were slain, including⁴ Cumuscach son of Maelmocherghi, son of the King of Leth-Cathail.⁵ A hosting by Niall, son of Aedh, to Connaught; and he gained a battle over the warriors of the North of Connaught, viz., over the Ui-Amalgaidh,⁶ and the men of Umhall,⁷ who lost great numbers between slain and prisoners, including Maelcluiche, son of Conchobar. A rainy and dark year. Maelbrigte,⁸ son of Tornan, went into Munster, to ransom a pilgrim of the Britons.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 913 (alias 914). Devastation of the South of Bregh, and of the South of Cianachta,⁹ by Flann son of Maelsechnaill. Several churches were violated by him. Maelbrigte son of Giblechan, King of Conailli, was killed by the Ui-Echach, in the fourth month of his reign. A hosting by Niall,¹⁰ son of Aedh, into Dal-

[913.]

described as "comarb" (or successor) of Patrick and Colum Cille. But in the list of the *comarbs* of St. Patrick in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42), Maelbrigte is said to have been also a successor (*comarb*) of St. Bridget. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, pp. 46-7.

⁹ *Cianachta*; i.e. the Cianachta-

Bregh, a district comprising the east of the present county of Meath.

¹⁰ *Niall*.—This was Niall 'Glundubh' (Niall black-knee), afterwards King of Ireland, who was killed in a battle with the Danish invaders, fought at Kilmashogue, in the co. Dublin, in the year 919 (918 of these

Loingfech .h. Leitlaibair, ri dal Aibarne vi a tairnecht oc Fregabul, 7 marom fain co fargab a braitair ar a lirnd .i. Blatruas .h. Leitlaibair. Ceold mac Eochocain ri in coicid, 7 Loingfech ri dal Aibarne, vi a tairnecht oc capn Erenn, 7 marom fofair. Cearban mac Colman torcē cenel Maelche, 7 mac Ullacain mic Laicteacain 7 alaile, du fachbail ar a lirnd. Cead, imorpo, cum raucirrimur ex fusga neuerteren 7 acerrimus intara fusgam nefirsten, quoqdam ex militibus Neill propterauit. Dubgall filius eius uulnereatus eumavit. Uellum nauale oc Manann etip Óarid mac n-Oitir 7 Raighnall .h. 1mai, ubi Úarne[?] pene cum omni exercitu suo detinatur erit. Nocoblacl mar vi Gentis oc Loc dacae. Siō etip Niall mac n-Oeðo ri n-Ceilidh 7 Ceold rið in coicid, oc Tealaig occ, i kt. Nouembri. Slogad in foclai la Niall mac n-Oeðo hi Miðe hi mir Decimbris. Scopair oc Grellais eillte fui Crotia coil aniar. Luið rloð h-uað arin tunasdu raðair arba 7 condair. Durnarparat Oengus .h. Maelreclainn, cona braitri olcena, 7 co rloð fer Miðe, co fargabrat coicear ar cethraðair leo im Connecan mac Muirceartaic, 7 im fergal mac Oenðusrra, 7 im Uatmanan mac n-Ceilib, 7 im Eruðan mac Gairfrið toigech .h. mþerfari Maða, 7 im Maelruanan mac Cumurgasaið toigech ril Duiðe, 7 im Maelmbraðti mac n-Oeðasain, 7 im mac n-Erumain mic Ceold, 7 im Biacraig mac Cellacain, 7 im

Annals). See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, Introd. pp. xc., xci.

¹ *Fregabal*.—A river in the county Antrim, the name of which is now corrupted to the “Ravel Water.” See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, pp. 884–5.

² *Province*; i.e. the Province of Ulidia, often called the Province in these Annals, though it merely re-

presented the greater portion of the present county of Down.

³ *Carn-Erenn*.—Now Carnearny (according to Dean Reeves), in the parish of Connor, and county of Antrim. *Down and Connor*, p. 341, note.

⁴ *Manann*.—The Isle of Man.

⁵ *Loch-dacaech*.—The old Irish name of Waterford Harbour.

⁶ *Prorince*.—In concro (lit. “the

Araidhe, in the month of June. Loingsech Ua Lethlabhair, King of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Fregabal,¹ when he was defeated, and lost his brother out of his army, *i.e.*, Flathrua Ua Lethlabhair. Aedh son of Eochacan, King of the Province,² and Loingsech, King of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Carn-Erenn,³ but were routed. Cerranson of Colman, chief of Cinel-Maelche, and the son of Allacan son of Laich-techan, and others of their army, were lost. Aedh, however, returning from the flight with a very few, and fiercely resisting during the flight, slew some of Niall's soldiers. Dubhgall, his son, escaped wounded. A naval battle at Manann,⁴ between Barid, son of Ottir, and Ragnall grandson of Imar, where Barid was killed, together with nearly all his host. A large new fleet of Gentiles at Loch-dacaech.⁵ Peace [concluded] between Niall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, and Aedh, King of the Province,⁶ at Telach-og,⁷ on the Kalends of November. A hosting of the Fochla⁸ by Niall, son of Aedh, into Midhe, in the month of December. He encamped at Grellach-Eillte,⁹ to the west of Crosa-cail.¹⁰ A large party went from him out of the camp to procure corn and fire-wood. Oengus Ua Maelsechlainn, with all his brethren and the army of the men of Meath, overtook them; and they lost 45 men, including Coinnecan son of Muirchertach, and Ferghal son of Oenghus, and Uathmaran son of Ailib, and Erudan son of Gairfidh, chieftain of Ui-Bresail-Macha, and Maelruanaidh son of Cumuscach, chieftain of Sil-Duibhthire, and Maelbrighte son of Aedhacan, and the son¹¹ of Eru-man son of Aedh, and Fiachra son of Cellachan, and

fifth"); by which was meant the Province of Ulidia.

⁷ *Telach-og*.—Now Tullyhog, in the barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.

⁸ *Fochla*.—A name for that part of the North of Ireland occupied by the Northern Ui-Neill.

⁹ *Grellach Eillte*.—Girley, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Crosa-cail*.—Crossakeele, in the last named barony and county.

¹¹ *Son*.—His name is given as Mael-mordha, by the *Four Masters*, at A.D. 910.

Maelmuire mac Flannacain ri gdomna na n-Occir-gialla.

Bron do Grellearg eillti huair,
Buamamor cuain na taib;
Ardberct Cormacan fri Niall,
Naec in lecap riap tisgam farir.

Ict. Ianair. Annno domini deccc.º xiiii.º (aliar deccc.º xii.º). Oengus .h. Maelrechainn, ri gdomna Temrae, reptimo iudicis Februaarii feria tercia mortuus est.

Beannacht pop. Uaini Cipri mic Diplu,
Ro mab Oengus frinn muath Fail:
Mact ino arfain gaircid geir,
Dirgail Aedha allain aini.

Domnall mac Aedha, ri Cillie, uerpo equinoctio in pententia moritur. Brieniachet Flann mic Maelrechainn o maccais .i. o Donnchad 7 o Conobur, 7 in treb Miadh uathis co loch ri. Sloged ino foelai la Niall mac n-Oedha ri g-Cillie co rogaib naib Domnchada 7 Connobur fria neir a n-aedhar, 7 co rafraighe osaib itir Miadh 7 Breaga. Maelciapain mac Eochacan, princeps Cluana h-airt 7 erigcopur airt Maca, anno lxx.º aetatis ruse, Scannlan aircchinnech Tarbhachta 7 Scannlan aircchinnech na Congbalra glinne Suileisti, in Chripto moriuntur. Ruarc mac Maelbrigde, ri Muirceerde cheire,

¹ *Grellach-Eille.*—Girley, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

² *Cormacan.*—Better known as Cormacan *Eiges* (or C. the “Poet”). His obit is given by the *Four Masters* at the year 946=948. See O’Donovan’s ed. of the *Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill*, printed for the Irish Archaeol. Soc., 1842. The original of these lines, which is not in B., is added in the upper margin of fol. 47a in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

³ *Royal-heir.*—pro domna, A.

⁴ *Died.*—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 911) say that Oengus died of wounds received by him in the battle of Grellach-Eille, mentioned under the preceding year (913) in this Chronicle.

⁵ *Fal.*—Fal, and Inis-Fail, were bardic names for Ireland. The orig. of these lines (not in B.), is added in the lower margin of fol. 47a in A., with the usual mark of reference to the proper place in the text.

⁶ *Aedh Allan.*—The death in battle of Aedh Allan, King of Ireland, is recorded above at the year 742. The

Maelmuire son of Flannacan, royal-heir of the Airg-hialla.

Sorrow to the cold Grellach-Eillte,¹
We found hosts by its side.
Cormacan² said to Niall,
“ We will not be allowed to go westwards, let us go
eastwards.”

Kal. Jan. A.D. 914 (alias 915). Oengus Ua Maelsech-naill, royal-heir³ of Temhair, died⁴ on the seventh of the Ides of February, the third day of the week. [914.]

A blessing on the hand of Cernd son of Bernd,
Who slew Oengus Finn, the pride of Fal⁵,
It was a good deed of his sharp valour,
To avenge the noble Aedh Allan.⁶

Domnall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, died in penitence, at the vernal equinox. A rebellion against Flann son of Maelsechlainn by his sons, viz., by Donnchad and Conchobar; and they devastated Midhe as far as Loch-Ri. The army of the North [was led] by Niall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, who received the guarantee of Donnchad and Conchobar that they would be obedient to their father, and left peace between Midhe and Bregh. Maelciarain son of Eochocan, abbot of Cluain-bris⁷ and bishop of Ard-Macha,⁸ in the 70th year of his age; Scannlan, ‘herenagh’ of Tamlacht, and Scannlan, ‘herenagh’ of Congbail⁹ of Glenn-Suiliidhe, died in Christ. Ruarcc son of Maelbrigte, King of Muscraighe-thire,¹⁰ was killed

victor in the battle was Domnall son of Murchad, who succeeded Aedh Allan in the sovereignty, and who was the ancestor of Oengus Ua Maelsechlainn.

⁷ *Cluain-bris*—Or Cluain-eois, as it is otherwise written. Now Clones, in the co. Monaghan.

⁸ *Ard-Macha*.—There is probably some error here, as the name of Mael-

ciarain does not appear in any of the ancient lists of bishops, or abbots, of Armagh. See the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 186, note 4.

⁹ *Congbail*.—Now Conwal, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal.

¹⁰ *Muscraighe-thire*.—The old name of a territory comprising the present barony of Lower Ormond, (and part of Upper Ormond), co. Tipperary.

do ḡuitr t̄re meጀail 7 ta[n]gnaጀt o hUib Dungalair.
Tormac mac meinic do ḡentir do ḡiachtain oc Loጀ
daጀaeጀ beor, 7 inþred tuat 7 ceall Mumhan h-uac̄i.

.b. Jct. 1anair. Cenn domini vcccc.º x.º u.º (aliar vcccc.º xii.º). Flann mac Maelreclainn (mic Maelruanaið mic Donnchada), ri Temrač, regnans annis xxx. et ui., et menibus. vi. et diebus. u., anno aetatis r̄ue lx.º uii.º, octaua die Kalendaprum lunii regnus regitima, hora

Fol. 46a. diei quare regitima, moritur. Þeigartac mac Tolairg ri deinceps Ópheg moritur. Cennle mac Caethan, ri Uaethne Cliach, do bair[u]gat] o Gallair Loጀ daጀaeጀ. Ceob mac Oilello abbas cluana regta Óphendain, Conligan mac Óraignen torach .h. Lomain Gaela, Martain abbas roirr Comain, moriuntur. Niall mac Ceoba iþrighe Temrač, 7 oenac Tailten do ait lair, quois multip temporebus pretermissum est. Gaill Loጀ daጀaeጀ beor do innrius Mumhan 7 Laisgen. Maelbarribin do lacarð Cluana mic Noiř moriuntur. Ardo Mača do lorcad dicit 1 quint Kalendap Mai .i. a leith deinceps, corin to 7 corint faboll 7 curin cūcūn 7 corint liur abbatis h-uile. Coblaic inȝin Óuiðduin, comarba Óriȝti, quiescit.

Jct. 1anair. Cenn domini vcccc.º x.º ui.º (aliar vcccc.º xii.º). Sneac̄ta 7 h-uac̄t diníar, 7 aig anacenta, iþin bliðan reg, comtarri suirge p̄im Loጀ 7 p̄im abainn Erenn, co ro la ap di cechtair 7 enaib 7 eicni. Círvo ḡraintoi olcena. Cometig celum ardeire uirum est. Ólum teineð do arþrusud co torann iap n-Erinne

¹ Son.—The original of the parenthetical clause, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is written by way of gloss in the orig. hand in B.

² Who reigned.—regnans, in A. and B.

³ Of June.—lunia, A. The criteria above given shew that the

correct year was 916, according to the common computation.

⁴ Uaithne-Cliach.—A territory now represented by the barony of Owneybeg, co. Limerick.

⁵ U-i-Lomain-Gaela.—A sept of the Ui-Maine (or Hy-Man) of Con-

through treachery and malice, by the Ui-Dungalaigh. A great and frequent increase of Gentiles coming still to Loch-dachaech ; and the territories and churches of Munster were plundered by them.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 915 (alias 916). Flann, son of Mael-[915.] ^{bis.} sechlainn (son¹ of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchad), King of Temhair, who reigned² 36 years, 6 months, and 5 days, died in the 68th year of his age, on the 8th of the Kalends of June,³ the 7th day of the week, about the 7th hour of the day. Fogartach son of Tolarg, King of the South of Bregh, died. Annie son of Cathan, King of Uaithne-Cliach,⁴ was put to death by the Foreigners of Loch-dacaech. Aedh son of Ailill, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain ; Conligan son of Draignen, chieftain of Ui-Lomain-Gaela;⁵ [and] Martain abbot of Ros-Comain, died. Niall,⁶ son of Aedh, in the kingship of Temhair ; and the fair of Taitiu was celebrated by him, which had been omitted for many years. The Foreigners of Loch-dacaech still plundering Munster and Leinster. Mael-barrfind, a priest of Clonmacnoise, died. Ard-Macha was burned by lightning on the 5th of the Kalends of May, viz., the southern half, with the ‘Toi’ and the ‘Saball,’ and the kitchen, and the abbot’s house all Coblaith, daughter of Dubhduin, successor of Brigit, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 916 (alias 917). Great snow and cold, [916.] and unprecedented frost, in this year, so that the chief lakes and rivers of Ireland were passable, which brought great havoc upon cattle, birds, and fishes. Horrid signs besides. The heavens seemed to glow with comets. A mass of fire was observed, with thunder, passing over Ireland from the west, which went over the sea eastwards.

naught. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 949, note k.

⁶ Niall; Niall Glundubh, or Niall “Black-knee.” The epithet glun-tubh is added as a gloss in B., in a very old hand, and the note Niall

glundubh neagnafe incipit in the margin in A., in al. man.

⁷ Toi—Saball.—Regarding these churches, see Reeves' *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, pp. 12, 13; and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 480.

aníar co n-deachaird ñar tuairg raiar. Sitriuc .h. 1mair cona clobuic do ghabal oc Cinnfuaic i n-airiup Laiagen. Raagnall .h. h1mair cona clobuic ailiu co gallu locha dañaeç. Ar nGall oc neimlid la Mumain. Ar n-aile la Eoganaacht 7 Ciaraide. Slogad .h. Neill in deirceirt 7 in tuairceirt la Niall mac nAedha ria nErenn co firu Mumain, do chosd fpi Gennnti. Scornair ala Laiéin fiúet mir Augairt oc Tobar glethrach 1 Magh Fénihin. Dóllotar in Gennnti iarrin tir i giond lau chétnai. Burrenairpataid in Goidil etir cheirte 7 meðoin laes, 7 caethaighret co eirparatain, co torcheair amail éet feir eturru, acht iñ lia docher di ghaillair. Dóllotar teorcoibrair ariù longroirt na nGennnti fpi tóir ammuintire. 1morpriort in Goidil fop culu dochum a n-dunaird neirin toir devenairg .i. ne Raagnall ri Dúngall, co rloch di Gallairb uime. Luiñ Niall mac Aedha co n-uastib 1 n-agaird na Gennnti co tarpmairc dia truit an inguin.

Fol. 46bb. Cnaidh Niall iarrin fiúet n-airdce a n-dunaird fpi n[æ] Gennnti. Cribret uad fpi Laiagenus ar a n-gabtir caeth dicein fpi in longroirt. Roimh ea Cinnfuaic fopairb ne Sitriuc hU 1mair, condit ann doceir Augairt mac Oileollo ri Laiagen, 7 Maelmorbha mac Muireacain ri aircheir Líbh, Maelmoeðoc mac Diarmata rui et epircopur Laiagen, Aughran mac Cennetiç ri Laiére, et ceteri ducer atque nobiler. Sitriuc .h. 1mair do tuidecht i n-Occ cliaç. Eiçne ingen Aedha, in uera poenitentia et in peregrina Martini, defuncta erat.

¹ *Cennfuaic*. — O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 915, notes, pp. 589, 590)

(i.e. Emly), bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

would identify Cennfuaic with Confeay, in the barony of Salt, co. Kildare. But the above statement represents Cennfuaic as on the "border" (i. n-airiup) of Leinster, whereas Confeay is several miles inland.

² *Tobar* — *Glethrach*. — Not now known by this name.

³ *Neimlid*. — The 'Translation' of these Annals in Clar. 49 has "Imly"

Magh-Fénihin. — A plain, famous in Irish history and legend, comprising a large district of country about Clonmel.

⁴ *Tierce*. — This was the canonical term for the division of time extending from the 9th to the 12th hour of the day.

Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, came with his fleet to Cenn-fuait¹ on the border of Leinster. Ragnall, grandson of Imar, went with his other fleet to the Foreigners of Loch-Dachaech. A slaughter of the Foreigners at Neimlid² in Munster. Another slaughter by the Eoganacht and the Ciarraidhe. A hosting of the Ui-Neill of the South, and of the North, by Niall son of Aedh, to the men of Munster, to wage war against the Gentiles. He encamped on the 22nd of the month of August at Tobar-Glethrach³ in Magh-Femhin.⁴ The Gentiles went into the territory on the same day. The Irish attacked them between tierce⁵ and mid-day, and they fought till vespertime, so that about⁶ 100 men fell between them, but most fell on the part of the Foreigners. Reinforcements came from the camp of the Gentiles, to the aid of their people. The Irish returned back to their encampment before [the arrival of] the last reinforcement, i.e. before Ragnall, King of the Dubh-Gaill [arrived], accompanied by an army of Foreigners. Niall, son of Aedh, went with a small force against the Gentiles, so that God prevented their slaughter through him. Niall after this stayed twenty nights encamped against the Gentiles. He sent word to the Leinstermen to besiege the camp from a distance. The battle of Cennfuait⁷ was gained over them by Sitriuc grandson of Imar, in which fell Augaire son of Ailill, King of Leinster; and Maelmordha son of Muirecan, King of Airther-Liphè; Maelmoedhoc, son of Diarmait, a wise man, and bishop of Leinster; Augran son of Cennetigh, King of Laighis, and other captains and nobles. Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, came into Athcliath. Eithne,⁸ daughter of Aehh, died in true penitence, on the feast of St. Martin.

¹ About.—*am* (for *amaill*, "like"), A. B. The *Four Mast.* (915) say that 1100 men were slain.

² *Cennfuait*.—See note ¹. A marginal note in A. reads *tu i topcra-*

vap u. c. uel paulo plus, "where 500 or more fell."

³ *Eithne*.—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 916), she was Queen of the men of Bregh.

¶C. Ianair. Cennno domini 7cccc.º xii.º (aliar 7cccc.º xiii.º) Maelioin príncepr 7 eríscopus Roiyr cneas, Eicnech príncepr Arann airteir, Daniel Cluana coirrthe rencha amhrá, in rásce doirmisearunt. Muirenn ingen Suairt, abatíra Cille daoro, quiesuit. Saill Loéa dacaech do derguis Erenn .i. Raighnall ri Dubhgall 7 na da iarla .i. Ottir 7 Graggabai, 7 fagairt doib iarlin co firbu Alba. Bír Alba dono ar a cenn roimh co comairnechtar roip bpu Tine la Saxonu tuaircirt. Dogenrat in Genti ceathair catá tib .i. catá la Goibhriach Ua nímair, catá lar na da iarla, catá lar na h-óctighearna Catá dano la Raighnall i n-erpoloich nádaccadair fir Alba Roinir ne feirair Alba roiferna trui catá adconnacadar, copolrat ár n-dimair vi na Gentis, im Ottir 7 im Graggabai. Raighnall dono do fuaibhairt iarlinioidis illorūg fer n-Alba co ro la ar tib, acht nádarcbeart ri na mormoeir diruisidis. Nox prælium dirimit. Eitilpleit, famorifrima regina Saxonum, moritur. Cocad i堆积 Niall mac Seo ñ Tuimrae 7 Sitrius .h. nímair. Maelmíche mac Flannacain ri Cnoëdai do dul co Genti, fpi cornum tuaircirt Óreg a mui n-Gente, quod eo nihil contulit.

¶C. Ianair. Cennno domini 7cccc.º xu. iii.º (aliar

¹ Ara-airther.—The most eastern of the Islands of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.

² Fell asleep.—doirmisist, A.

³ They went.—fagairt doib [doib] incorrectly for doib], A. B.

⁴ Banks of the Tine, i.e. the River Tyne.

⁵ North Saxonland.—Northumbria or Northumberland. The meaning of the expression *la fuxanu tuair-*, círt, which signifies literally “apud Saxones sinistralis,” has been misconceived by some writers on Scotch history. There can be no doubt that

the foregoing statement, co comairnechtar roip bpu Tine la Saxonu tuaircirt, means that they (i.e. the Dubhgall [or Black Foreigners] and the men of Alba, or Scotland) met on the banks of the Tyne, in Northumbria. Skene, misunderstanding the expression, states that the men of Alba prepared to meet the invaders “with the assistance of the northern Saxons.” (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 363). Dr. Todd fell into the same mistake, (*War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxxxvi).

⁶ Graggaba.—Regarding the iden-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 917 (alias 918). Maeleoин, abbot and [917.] bishop of Ros-cre; Eicnech, abbot of Ara-airther,¹ [and] Daniel of Cluain-coirpthe, an eminent historian, 'fell asleep'² in peace.' Muirenn, daughter of Suart, abbess of Cill-dara, rested. The Foreigners of Loch-Dachaech left Ireland, viz., Ragnall King of the Dubhgall, and the two Earls, to wit Ottir and Graggaba. And they went³ afterwards against the men of Alba. The men of Alba, however, were prepared for them; so that they met on the banks of the Tine,⁴ in North Saxonland.⁵ The Gentiles divided themselves into four battalions, viz., a battalion with Gothfrith grandson of Imar; a battalion with the two Earls; a battalion with the young lords. There was another battalion under Ragnall, in ambush, which the men of Alba did not see. The men of Alba gained a victory over the three battalions they saw, and made a great slaughter of the Gentiles, including Ottir and Graggaba.⁶ Ragnall, however, afterwards attacked the rear of the army of the men of Alba, and made a slaughter of them, but no King or 'Mor-maer'⁷ of them perished. Night interrupted the battle. Eithilfleith,⁸ most famous queen of the Saxons,⁹ died. War between Niall, son of Aedh, King of Temhair, and Sitriuc, grandson of Imar. Maelmithidh son of Flannacan, King of Cnoghbha,¹⁰ went to the Gentiles, with a view to defending the North of Bregh by the aid of the Gentiles; which availed him nothing.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 918 (alias 919). Easter on the 7th [918.]

ity of this person, mentioned in a previous entry under this year, see Todd's work, just cited, Introd., p. lxxxvi, note 1.

¹ Mor-maer.—"Great steward."

² Eithilfleith.—Æthelfled, Queen of the Mercians, whose obit is entered in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. at the year 918, and a second time at 922.

³ Queen of the Saxons.—Æthelfled, eldest daughter of Alfred the Great, and wife of Æthelred, 'ealdorman' of the Mercians. See the previous note.

⁴ Cnoghbha.—This name is now represented by Knowth, the name of a townland containing a large mound, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath.

Fol. 47aa. **cccc.º xix.º**) Caire pop. regt. **Kct.** Mai, 7 mincariꝝ ala
laičiu do ḫampat̄. Ceð Oa Maelrečnaill do ḫallat̄
le bpat̄aip, la Tonncharo pi Miðe. Bellum ne nGentis
occ. Duiblinn pop. Goiðelu, du 1. torcaip Niall (.i.
glundub) mac Ceðo, pi Erenn, tertio anno regni rui,
xiii. **Kct.** Octimþrif, 1111. regia, 7 du itorcaip Ceð mac
Eoċocain pi coicid Conċobap, 7 Maelmitid mac Plan-
nacain pi Urreg, 7 Conċobap. h. Maelrečnaill ri domna
Tempač, 7 flaičbertač mac Domnaili ri domna
ind fočlai, 7 mac Duibrinair .i. Maelcraibi, pi na
n. Cingiallu, et ali nobiler multi.

Օրոնաւ տօնս հելլուս հ-սաց,
Տես բարից բաց բաց ճալլ ;
[Այ տեսը ունե շան դրեմ,
Բարցր մուշե Նելլ շան հալլ]

[N1] ḡta medair maitiuig fir,
Ní ḡta ḡt na ṣuba ploing;
Ni cumaing oenach do ain,
O noſbard in bρoenach bρoin

[Τρύπα] τιν α ταξ̄ π-θρεξ̄ π-θυιθε,
Α τιν η-alainτο η-απγυιθε;
Ρο γεαραιρ̄ φριτ τιξ̄ ρυιρεχ,
Φοτρασαῑ ηιαλ̄ πιαμγυινεχ.

[*Caici mail iaptaip betha,
Caici graptim*] ceč ariptgretča;
1ησιο Πιαλλ εροδα Κνυά
Ro malaprt a mōr tpiuča.

Сетт мак Фланѣбергтайкъ ѿ Сорс-Модруаакъ, Тигернаакъ .h. Cleirnigъ, ѿ .h. Fiaчraacъ Cxiшne, мортуи runt.

¹ Little Easter.—mincīcīpc. Low Sunday, i.e. the first Sunday after Easter Sunday. The true year was 919, in which Easter Sunday fell on the 7th of the Kalends of May.

² In which fell.—*vñ i topcaip*, B.
Mutilated in A.

⁸ *Glundubb*.—“Black Knee.” The epithet is added by way of gloss in B.

⁴ The 17th. — The corresponding number is not in A., which has been partly injured in this place.

⁴Province of Conchobar, (i.e. of Conchobar Mac Nessa, King of Ulster in the 1st century). A name for the Province (conco or "fifth") of Ulster. See note ⁵, p. 896 *supra.*

of the Kalends of May, and Little Easter¹ on the 2nd day of Summer. Aedh, grandson of Maelsechnaill, was blinded by his brother, Donnchad King of Midhe. A battle gained by Gentiles at Dubhlinn, over Gaedhil, in which fell^a Niall (*i.e.* Glundubh)^b son of Aedh, King of Ireland, in the 3rd year of his reign, on the 17th^c of the Kalends of December, the 4th day of the week ; and in which fell Aedh son of Eochacan, King of the Province of Conchobar,^d and Maelmhidh son of Flannacan, King of Bregh ; and Conchobar Ua Maelsechnaill, royal heir of Temhair ; and Flaithbertach son of Domnall, royal heir of the Fochla ; and the son of Dubhsinach, *i.e.* Maelcraibhi, King of the Airghialla, and many other nobles.

Sorrowful^e to-day is noble Ireland,
Without a valiant chief of hostage reign ;
[It is seeing the heavens without a sun,
To see Magh-Neill without Niall].

There is no joy in man's goodness ;
There is no peace nor gladness among hosts ;
No fair can be celebrated,
Since the cause of sorrow died.

[A pity] this, O beloved Magh-Bregh,
Beautiful, desirable country.
Thou hast parted with thy lordly king ;
Niall the wounding hero has left thee !

[Where is the chief of the western world ?
Where is the hero] of every clash of arms ?
Is it the brave Niall of Cnucha
That has been lost, O great cantred !

Cett son of Flaithbertach, King of Corc-Modruagh, [and]
Tigernach Ua Cleirigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died.

^a *Sorrowful*.—The original of these stanzas, not in B., is written in the top marg. of fol. 47aa in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be inserted in the text.

Some of the words which had been cut off by the binder, have been restored from the copy in the Ashburnham MS. of the *Ann. Four Mast.* in the Royal Irish Academy.

Ict. 1anair. Annō dominicccc.º xx.º (aliarcccc.º xx.º). Maelmuire, prínceps aīrson Órcain, mortuus. Cetropoensis nō Dónncaid. h. Maelrechnaill frō Génti, tu iutorcāir ár n-tiñmar. Biñcar epricopur et p̄cipia optimus Domliac felicitēr paupravit. Scannal Róirr Creas, et p̄cipia Cluana mic Noir, quiescit. Sitrius uā h̄imair do dērgiu. Cta cliāt p̄p̄ poteritatem tuiuam. Domliac Cenannus do b̄riuus ē Génti 7 rōcāirb̄ martrai ann. Domliac Tuilean do Lorcād in eodem die. Cormac mac Cuilennan p̄i na n̄Dēri Mumhan usgulatus est.

Ict. 1anair. Annō dominicccc.º xx.º (aliarcccc.º xx.º). Moenāc mac Siañail, comarbha Comgaill, cenn ecna innēs Erenn, mortuus. Domnall. h. Maelreclainn p̄p̄ volūm occiput erat et p̄patrē rūo Dónnchād, quō aptum erat. Ciaran abbas Tairmínre paupratis. Maelreclainn. h. Blainn ri domna Tērnrāc, Biacra mac Cañalainn p̄i Coille Follamhain, Ragnall. h. 1maī p̄i Biñngall 7 Dubgall, omnes mortui sunt. Goibhri. h. 1maī 1 n̄-āc̄ cliāt. Cináed mac Domnall, prínceps dux Calcaid 7 Óroma tuama, 7 cenn ad̄comairic Conaill in tuairicē obiuit. Muiriust do Gallaid illoc Beñail. 1. Colb co n̄-dib longaib trichat. Cenrig 1 n̄-inir Eūgan do dērgiu co cron 7 co leir doib paucir in ea remanentibus p̄p̄ torporum. Feigal mac Domnall p̄i ino [f]ōlai 1 n̄-ergairdīu p̄p̄i co romairb̄ lūct lunga vīb, 7 co nob̄rīt in lungai co p̄c a p̄p̄at.

¹ *Scannal*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 918), where the name is written Scannlan, he is stated to have been abbot of Ros-cre (Roscrea).

² *The doimliac*; i.e. the “stone church.”

³ *On*.—in, omitted in B.

⁴ *Cuilenan*.—No Cormac “son of Cuilennan” appears in the Geneal. of the Desi-Muman (or Desi of Munster). But there is a Cormac “son

of Mothla,” who was obviously the person intended. The obit of this Cormac son of Mothla, King of the Desi, is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 917, and by the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 918 (=919.) See Harris’s *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 549.

⁵ *Maelsechlainn*.—Maelsechnaill, B.

⁶ *Coille-Follamhain*.—See note ⁷, p. 403 *supra*.

⁷ *Gothfrith*.—He probably succeeded

Kal. Jan. A.D. 919 alias 920). Maelmuire, abbot of Ard-Brecain, died. A breach of battle by Donnchad, grandson of Maelsechnaill, over the Gentiles, where a great slaughter was made. Finchar, a bishop, and excellent scribe of Doimliacc, rested happily. Scannal¹ of Ros-cre, and scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, rested. Sitriuc, grandson of Imhar, left Ath-cliath, through Divine power. The 'doinliac'² of Cenannas was broken by Gentiles, and great numbers were martyred there. The 'doinliac'³ of Tuilen was burned on⁴ the same day. Cormac son of Cuilennan,⁴ King of the Desi-Muman, was slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 920 (alias 921). Moenach son of Siadhal, successor of Comgall, head of the learning of the Island of Ireland, 'fell asleep.' Domnall, grandson of Maelsechlainn,⁵ was deceitfully slain by his brother Donnchad, which was meet. Ciaran, abbot of Daiminis, rested. Maelsechlainn, grandson of Flann, royal-heir of Temhair; Fiachra son of Cathalan, King of Coille-Follamhain,⁶ [and] Ragnall grandson of Imar, King of the Finn-Gaill and Dubh-Gaill,—all died. Gothfrith,⁷ grandson of Imar, in Ath-cliath. Cinaedh son of Domnall, abbot of Daire-Calgaigh and Druim-thuama, and head of council of the [Cinel]-Conaill of the North, died.⁸ A fleet of the Foreigners in Loch-Febhail, viz., Acolb with thirty-two ships. Cen-rig⁹ in Inis-Eogain was abandoned by them quickly and entirely; a few remaining there, through laziness. Fergal son of Domnall, King of the Fochla, in enmity towards them, so that he killed the crew of one of the ships, and broke the ship, and took

his brother (or cousin) Sitriuc, whose departure from Ath-cliath (Dublin) is recorded under the year 919.

¹ Died.—vitem obit, A. obit, B.

² Cen-rig. — The name of some island off the coast of Inishowen, in

the co. Donegal. See above at the year 732, for mention of an island called Culen-rigi, off the same coast.

The versions of this entry given in the MS. Clar. 49, and in O'Conor's ed., are very inaccurate.

Fol. 47ab

Longus aile i Ciunn mægair a n-airear éire Conall. i. mac h-Uatámaran mic Óaiuré cum xx. nauibar. Inoreas aird Maċċa h1 .111. iò Nouembris o Gallair Alċa cliaċ .i. o Goċċerit Oa 1mair cum ruo exerċitu .i. h-ixxint jaċċurnu nia fuil Martain, 7 na taig aeraġaġi do anacal laiř cona lucht de ċeiliż de 7 vi lobraħi, 7 in ceall olċeana, niri paucir in ea tectiġ exauġtis peper incipiām. Inoreas leċčan uavib fuor cec leat .i. riap co h-1nir .h. Labrabda, jaip co Ħantai, rotuat co Maġ nillien. Alli in rluuġ jaċċuaġi dorrarbarriż Muixrextač mac Neill, 7 Ālignier mac Muixiattu, co pemiż fuoraib 7 co jaqiegħabrat ille, paucir elappiġi rubritio rublixżepp noctiġ. Eclippix lunas h1 .xu. Kct. 1anuari, .111. februaria, pprema hoġa noctiġ. Blaiebher tačč mac Muixrextač, abbaej Cluana moeġi, morituri.

Curo anuod inobais h uaiġ,
Curo allu [a] deiglois;
Inuor Blaiebher tačč finn fiel,
Rorear tui mied Cluana mōr.

Kct. 1anuari. Anno dominicccc.º xx.º 1.º (aliarcccc.º xxxi.º). Maelpoil mac Āilella, fuu 7 errefor fuu Āleħha Slane, Taċċe mac Faelain fuu .h. Cennerlaik, Ċerniċċmac Blaīn prinċepi l-İnni Lépre 7 moeġi minnittipu aird Maċċa o Ħelač duin co misir, 7 o Boċċiġi co Corfani, cenn comairle 7 arċomairiċi peper tħarrax n-uile, omnej

¹ *Cenn-Maghair*.—Or Kinnaweer.
See note ², p. 154 *supra*.

² *Gothfrith*.—See note ¹, page 440.

³ *Church*; i.e. the Church-town, or the ecclesiastical buildings generally.

⁴ *Inis-Ui-Labradu*.—O'Labradu's Island. Not identified.

⁵ *Magh-Nilsen*.—Magħ-Uiġsenn, *Four Mast*. Not identified.

⁶ *Cluain-mor*.—O'Donovan suggests (*F. M.*, A.D. 919, note n), that this place is now represented by the place called Clonmore, in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow.

⁷ *Foundation*.—anuod. The

name of the composer of these lines is not given. O'Conor's version of them is very incorrect. They are not divided metrically in A.

⁸ Or 922.—The suggestion “uel 22,” is in B., not in A. The correct year was, of course, 922.

⁹ *Maelpoil*.—Regarding this eminent man, and his identity with the Paulinus to whom Probus dedicated his life of St. Patrick, as alleged by Dr. O'Conor (*Ann. Four Mast.*, ed O'Conor, p. 440, note ¹), see O'Donovan's *Four M.*, A.D. 920,

its spoil. Another fleet in Cenn-Maghair,¹ on the coast of Tir-Conaill, i.e., the son of Uathmaran son of Barith, with twenty ships. The plundering of Ard-Macha on the 4th of the Ides of November, by the Foreigners of Athcliath, viz., by Gothfrith² grandson of Imar, with his army, on the Saturday before the feast of St. Martin. And the houses of prayer, with their company of Celi-De and of sick, were protected by him, and the church³ besides, except a few houses in it which were burnt through negligence. An extensive devastation by them on every side, i.e., westwards to Inis-Ui-Labradha,⁴ eastwards to the Bann; northwards to Magh-Nillsen.⁵ But Muirchertach Mac Neill, and Aignert son of Murchad, met the army [that went] northwards, who were defeated and lost a great many, a few escaping by the aid of the glimmering of night. An eclipse of the moon on the 15th of the Kalends of January, a Tuesday, in the first hour of the night. Flaitbertach son of Muirchertach, abbot of Cluain-mor,⁶ died.

Where is the foundation⁷ of a great treasure ?

Where the report of his good fame ?

Behold, Flaitbertach the fair, generous,

Has separated from the honours of Cluain-mor.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 921 (or 922).⁸ Maelpoil,⁹ son of Ailill, [921.] a sage and bishop of the race of Aedh Slane; Tadg son of Faelan, King of Ui-Cennselaigh; Cernach son of Flann, abbot of Lann-leire,¹⁰ and steward of the 'family' of Ard-Macha from Belach-duin¹¹ to the sea, and from the Boinn to Cossan,¹² chief counsellor and protector of all the men of

note it; and *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, p. 193, note ⁶.

¹⁰ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 supra.

¹¹ *Belach-duin*.—This was the old name of Disert-Ciarain (or, as it is now called, Castlekieran), in the present barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹² *From the Boinn to Cossan*; i.e.

from some point (not specified) on the River Boyne to Cassan-lind, supposed to be the old name of the Glyde River, which joins the River Dee, not far from a village called *Annagassan*, to the S.E. of Castlebellingham, in the county of Louth. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., lxii., note ¹.

toimintuig. Rúman erccop Cluana iair, Féartaílaç erccop cluana mic Noír, Loingreac mac Oenacain equonimur Domhíac, Colgu mac Maelrempruil abbae Slane, om̄n̄er doirmisearunt. Longar lúimniç .i. mic Ailche fop loch ní, co ro oírtataip Cluain mic Noír 7 h-uile innri i nloch, co rucrat pírtad tair etir oír 7 aragat 7 innbura il.

Ict. 1anair. Anno dominicccc.º xx.º ii.º (aliarcccc.º xx.º iii.º). Maelrathraic mac Moraín, príncepr Tíroma cliaibh 7 Cillro gráca, moirtuig eft. Spelan mac Congalair, ní Connaille, peip dolum occíruig eft. Inpheobh peip nAirta 7 Lainne leire 7 peip Roifff in eodem menre. Inpheobh Cille rleibhe o Géntib de rnam Císgneç, 7 Dublítip racartha ari Macea do bhl martria leu. Cucongalt racartha Lainne leire, 7 tetra Chlann etir guth 7 cruit 7 roaf, in pace quiescit. Maelcluic mac Conchothair, ridomna Connacht, peip dolum occíruig eft. Ligach ingean mic Maelreblainn, rígan ní Úreibh, moirtua eft. Úinn mac Maelmórða, ridomna Laiagen, a grátria ruo occíruig eft. Maelcallann príncepr dirírt Diarmata quiescit.

Ict. 1anair. Anno dominicccc.º xx.º iii.º (aliarcccc.º xx.º iii.º). Longar vi Gallair, fop loch Eirne, co n' innriret innri i nloch 7 na tuatha imbi ran can. C n-deirbhé t' in nloch i rint fáthraibh ari ciunn. Gall fop loch Cuán, 7 Maelvuin mac Ceða, ri domna in

¹ Fleet of Luimnech; i.e., the Foreign Fleet of Limerick.

² Son of Ailche.—Mentioned again at A.D. 928, and 927, *infra*. According to Dr. Todd his real name was "Tamar." But he was also known by the name of Gormo Gamle, and various other epithets. See *War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, Introd., cv., note³ and pp. 266-7.

³ Connaille; i.e., the tribe (or ter-

ritory) of Connaille-Muirtheinhne, in the present county of Louth.

⁴ Fera-Arda.—Or Fera-Arda-Cianachtia. See note⁷, p. 224 *supra*.

⁵ Lann-leire.—See note¹⁵, p. 205.

⁶ Cill-sleibhe.—Or Cill-sleibhe-Cuillinn. Killevy, in the county of Armagh.

⁷ Srank-aigneck. — Carlingford Lough. First identified by Dean Reeves. See his *Dowd and Connor*, p. 252.

Breh—all died. Ruman, bishop of Cluain-lraird; Ferdalach, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Loingsech son of Oenacan, house-steward of Doimliac; Colgu son of Mael-sempuil, abbot of Slane—all ‘fell asleep.’ The fleet of Luimnech,¹ i.e. of the son of Ailche,² on Loch-Ri, so that they destroyed Cluain-mic-Nois, and all the islands of the lake, and carried off a great spoil, between gold and silver, and other treasures.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 922 (alias 923). Maelpatraic [son of Morand, abbot of Druim-cliabh and Ard-sratha, died. Spelan son of Congalach, king of Conaille,³ was treacherously slain. Plundering of Fera-Arda,⁴ and Lann-leire,⁵ and Fera-Roiss, in the same month. Plundering of Cill-sleibhe⁶ by Gentiles from Snamh-aignech,⁷ and Dubhlitir, priest of Ard-Macha, suffered martyrdom by them. Cucongalt, priest of Lann-leire,⁸ the *tetra*⁹ of Ireland for voice, and figure, and knowledge, rested in peace. Maelcluiche son of Conchobar, royal-heir of Connaught, was slain through treachery. Ligach, daughter of the son¹⁰ of Maelsechlainn, the King of Breh's queen, died. Finn son of Maelmordha, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by his brother. Maelcallainn, abbot of Disert-Diarmata,¹¹ rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 923 (alias 924). A fleet of Foreigners [923.] on Loch-Erne; and they plundered the islands of the lake, and the territories round it, to and fro. They departed from the lake in the Summer following. Foreigners on Loch-Cuan; and Maelduin son of Aedh, royal heir

¹ *Tetra*.—This word, which appears to be used here in the sense of “paragon,” or “most eminent,” is explained in the *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 921, as signifying “chantor, or orator,” (*cantairē no opacor*), a meaning which does not seem consistent with the context. The Translator in Clar. 49 makes Cucongalt “chiefe of Ire-

land in all virtues.” But Dr. O’Conor understands *tetra* and *cruth* as signifying respectively “Tympanista,” and “cithara”!

² *Son*.—He was Flann Sinna, King of Ireland, whose obit is entered above at the year 915.

¹⁰ *Disert-Diarmata*.—Now known as Castledermot, co. Kildare.

coicis, do éottairim leu. No éoblaic mar de gallair loch Cuán do báethaibh oc fírtair Rúighairghe, tu in robaibh nóni cét aut eo ampliúrf. Slogasibh la Goéibhrié .h. n-1maír o Ailéan cliaibh co Liumneach, co fargbaibh ríos díomar via muintir la mac n-Ailche. Moctá eppcop Oa Neill 7 racapt aird Maéca in páise quieuit. Muirtheadach mac Domnall tanair abbaibh aird Maéca, 7 ardmáer Oa Neill in deirceir, 7 comairba Úiní mic Óronaig, cenn atcomairc Péar m'Urbeg n-uisle oscáib cleirchis quinto die Kalendárum Decimbrisum uita deceperit. Maelmórda mac Concháile prínceprí Daimhinnri quieuit.

Íct. 1anair. Cenn dominicccc. xx. iii. (aliamcccc. 25°). Dubgall mac Ceathair, ri Ullach, a ruit iusgulatus erit. Lopean mac Dunchadha, ri Óreag, renile morte moritus. Caethal mac Conchobhair, ri Connacht, in penitentia obiit. Domhnall mac Caethail do mabhadh li a bratáir .i. la Taed, per volum, 7 alii preclari de Connactaibh.

Íct. 1anair. Cenn dominicccc. xx. ii. (aliamcccc. 26°). Orgaini duin Sobairche do Gallair loch Cuán, in quo multi hominier occiri runt 7 capti.

Fol. 47bb. Roinius ne Muirceartaibh mac Neill ror Gallu oc rnam Aigneach, ubi .cc. decollati runt. Colman prínceprí Cluana iaird 7 Cluana mic Noir, 7 ríriuba 7 eppcopair, in Chriúrto quieuit. Fergur mac Duiligen, ri Limerig, do mabhadh o feraibh Óreifne. Longur loch Cuán do

¹ Province; i.e. of the Province of Ulidia.

² *Loch-Cuan.*—Strangford Lough, co. Down.

³ *Fertas-Rudhraighe.*—The *Four Masters* (at 922), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (923), give the name of the place of this catastrophe as “Loch-Rudhruidhe,” or “Loch-Rudhraighe,” and the *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (920—924) as “Logh-Rowrie.” Loch-

Rudhraighe was the old name of the inner Bay of Dundrum, co. Down; and Fertas-Rudhraighe was probably the name of the passage between the inner and outer Bays; the word *Fertas* signifying a ford, crossing, or passage.

⁴ *Luimnech.*—Limerick.

⁵ *Son of Ailche.*—See note regarding this active depredator, under A.D. 921.

⁶ *Successor of Buile.*; i.e. abbot of

of the Province,¹ fell by them. A great new fleet of the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan² was drowned at Fertas-Rudhraighe,³ where 900 persons, or more, were drowned. A hosting by Gothfrith grandson of Imar, from Ath-cliath to Luimnech,⁴ when a great multitude of his people were slain by the son of Ailche.⁵ Mochta, bishop of the Ui-Neill, and priest of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. Muiredhach son of Domnall, tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, and high-steward of the Ui-Neill of the South, and successor of Buite⁶ son of Bronach—the head of counsel of all the men of Bregh, lay and clerical—died on the 5th of the Kalends of December. Maelmordha son of Conghal, abbot of Daiminis, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 924 (alias 925). Dubhgall son of [924.] Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by his own people. Lorcan son of Dunchad, King of Bregh, died in a senile state. Cathal son of Conchobar, King of Connaught, died in penitence. Domnall, son of Cathal, was treacherously killed by his brother, i.e., Tadhg, and other nobles of the Connaughtmen [were also slain].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 925 (alias 926). Destruction of [925.] Dun-Sobhairche⁷ by the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan,⁸ in which a great many men were killed and captured. A victory by Muirchertach Mac Neill over Foreigners at Snamh-Aigneche,⁹ where 200 were beheaded. Colman, abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cluain-mic-Nois, and a scribe and bishop, rested in Christ. Fergus son of Duligen, King of Lurg,¹⁰ was slain by the men of Breifne. The fleet of Loch-Cuan⁸ took up [a position] at

Mainister-Buite, or Monasterboice, co. Louth.

⁷ *Dun-Sobhairche*.—Now known as Dunseverick, in the parish of Billy, barony of Cary, co. of Antrim; near the Giant's Causeway.

⁸ *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough, co. Down.

⁹ *Snamh-Aigneche*.—See p. 444, note ⁷. A marg. note, partly mutilated, states that the victor was Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh.

¹⁰ *Lurg*.—Now represented by the barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh.

ᜑabail oc Linn h-Uachaill .i. Alp̄ann mac Gōibrit, hi p̄p̄o nonar Septembris. Roineō r̄e Muirceartač mac Neill oc ṭročut Cluana na C̄ruim̄cher in .u. feria 1 quinnt **[ct.]** Eanair, du itor̄cāip Alp̄ann mac Gōibrit cum magna ṭr̄aḡe exērcitūr ūi. Ro cabat caet̄ rechtmuius ūor allest̄ oc at̄ C̄ruim̄ne, co tainic Gōibrit ūi Gall o at̄ cliaet̄ dia coñai. **[ct.]**

[ct.] Ianair. Ann̄ domini 1000. xx.º uii.º (aliam 1000. xx.º uii.º). Maelbrigte mac Tornain, comarba Patraic 7 Colum cille, felici renectute quieuit. **[ct.]** Tairis. h. Ianair, ri Dubgall 7 Finnngall, immatuta aetate mortuus est. Longar Linne du therdiu, 7 Gōibrit do therdiu. Cet̄a cliaet̄, et iterum Gōibrit neuerus est ante ūinem rex menium. Corparat̄ n-oenat̄ o mac Neill mic Aedh im Donnchad. h. Maelrechlainn, ūo dominius ūerarauit eor̄ ūine ulla occīrone. Goac mac Tuirroa, ri Ciannachta Glinne gairmin, occīrus est o Muirceartač mac Neill. Muacarta mac Laetnain, rex Tēb̄a, dolore a ūua familia occīrus est. Corpmac ep̄igorus Glinne da loča, 7 ariochinnech, quieuit.

.v. **[ct.]** Ianair. Ann̄ domini 1000. xx.º uii.º (aliam 1000. xx.º uii.º). Baiçene comarba Ópenaind Óiror quieuit. Murgel ingin Maelreclaind in renectute obiit. Maelruanat̄ mac Concobair occīrus est o Donnchad. Donnchad mac Domnall mic Aeda a

¹ *Linn-Uachaill*.—Otherwise written Linn-Duachaill. Not identified. Todd thought it was the name of a pool at the mouth of the confluence of the rivers Dee and Glyde, near Castlebellingham, co. Louth. See *War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, Introd., lxii.

² *Colum-Cille*. — In the list of ‘comarbs’ (or successors) of Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), Maelbrigte, the length of whose rule is limited to 33 years,

is stated to have been also ‘comarb’ of St. Brigit. Ware alleges that Maelbrigte was archbishop of Armagh from A.D. 885 to 927. *Works*, Harris’s ed., vol. 1, p. 46.

³ *Linn*; i.e. Linn-Duachaill. See among the entries for last year, where the arrival of the fleet of Loch-Cuan at Linn-Uachaill is noted.

⁴ *Tairiu*.—See note ⁶, p. 406 *supra*.

⁵ *The son of Niall*; i.e. Muirchertach, son of Niall Glundubh. See the *Circuit of Ireland by Muirchertach*

Linn-Uachaill,¹ viz., Alpthann son of Gothfrith, the day before the Nones of September. A victory gained by Muirchertach Mac Neill, at the bridge of Cluain-na-Cruimther, on Thursday, the 5th of the Kalends of January, where Alpthann son of Gothfrith was killed, with a great slaughter of his army. Half of them were besieged for a week at Ath-Cruithne, until Gothfrith, King of the Foreigners, came from Ath-cliath to their aid.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 926 (alias 927). Maelbrigte son of Tornan, 'comarb' of Patrick and Colum-Cille,² rested at a happy old age. Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, King of Dubh-Gaill and Finn-Gaill, died at an unripe age. The fleet of Linn³ retired, and Gothfrith retired from Ath-cliath; and Gothfrith returned again before the end of six months. Interruption of the 'Fair' [of Taitiu⁴] by the son of Niall⁵ son of Aedh, against Donnchad⁶ grandson of Maelsechlainn, but God separated them without any loss of life.⁷ Goach son of Dubhrao, King of Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin,⁸ was slain by Muirchertach son of Niall. Focarta son of Lachtnan, King of Tethba, was treacherously slain by his people. Cormac, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, and 'herenagh,' rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 927 (alias 928). Baithene, comarb of Brenand of Biror, rested. Murgel,⁹ daughter of Maelsechlainn, died in old age. Maelruanaigh, son of Conchobar, was slain by Donnchad.¹⁰ Donnchad, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, was slain by Norsemen. The

mac Neill, edited by O'Donovan for the Ir. Archæol. Soc.; Dublin, 1841.

⁶ *Donnchad*.—He was King of Ireland at the time, and the son of Flann Sinna, son of Maelsechlainn.

⁷ *Without any loss of life*.—*Tine ailluit occidione*, A., B.

⁸ *Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin*. — See note ⁷, p. 182 *supra*.

⁹ *Murgel*.—See above at the year

882, where the daughter of Maelsechlainn (or Maelsechlainn), called Muirgel in the *Chron. Scotorum* (883), is represented as participating in the killing of the son of Ausli, a chieftain of the Foreigners. But the Murgel whose obit is here given is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (926) and *Chron. Scot.* (927) to have been the daughter of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn.

Hic papa recipiatur est. Mac Colche papa loc
in Eire et in Hispania et Galicia et in terra Hispania
et occidentis est. Tunc est abbas Comgallus qui
successor eius. Ceile successor Comgallus et
successor doctor totius Hibernie est et sacerdos.

Tu es, rex nos tu honoris.

Premere tu postulat pedem.

O domine Christe regnum dei tecum.

Co nos uox Ceile dicit.

Cum comarba Connacht quietuit.

fol. 42a. **I**ct Ianair anno dominumcccc^o xx^o viii^o (aliud
cccc^o xx^o ix^o). Tuacal mac Oenachan, presbiter et
episcopus Domeliac et Lusca, et moer matutinorum
patruice o pleis patrum, heu immaturi etate quietuit.
Longus papa loc Epiphren i Connactaib. Ceile comarba
Comgallus, presbiter et anchorpita et apostolicus doctor
totius Hibernie, lxx^o anno etatis sue, xiii^o die Ict.
Octimbris, in peregrinatione feliciter Romae quietuit.
Slogad lu Donnchada co Liat druidum ppi mac Neill

Abbreves nech ppi Donnchada donn,
Ripin ronndhada plaidi clann,
Cia bert Liat druidum ap a chinn,
Cta gilla riapdairi and.

Ict Ianair anno dominicccc^o xx^o ix^o (aliud
cccc^o xx^o). Dothfrid. h. Ithair co n-Gallair Ceta cliae
do toghail deucca Roma, quod non auctoritum erit antiquis
temporibus. Plano Bobair, episcopus et an-

¹ Son of Ailche.—See the note regarding this person, under A.D. 921 *supra*.

² Ceile.—Successor of Comgall, or abbot of Bangor (co. Down). The *Four Masters* write his name “Celedabhall” (926), and add that he went to Rome.

³ Ceile-Clerigh.—See last note. The original of these lines, which is not

in B., is added in the top margin of fol. 49a in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text (which is on fol. 48b).

⁴ Scribe.—ppi ppa, A.

⁵ To the south of the mountain.—This is one of many entries in this Chronicle regarding the office of steward of Patrick’s ‘family;’ but the limits of his district are nowhere

son of Ailche¹ upon Loch-Echach, with a fleet of Foreigners, when he plundered the islands of the lake and its borders. Diarmait son of Cerbhall, King of the Osraighi, died. Ceile,² comarb of Comgall, and Apostolic doctor of all Ireland, went into pilgrimage.

Thrice nine, nine hundred years,
Are reckoned by plain rules,
Since the birth of Christ, a deed of fame,
To the death of chaste Ceile-Clerigh.³

Ciaran, comarb of Cainnech, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 928 (alias 929). Tuathal son of Oenacan, [928.] a scribe,⁴ and bishop of Doimliacc and Lusca, and steward of Patrick's 'family' to the south of the mountain,⁵ rested, alas! at an immature age. A fleet upon Loch-Orbsen⁶ in Connaught. Ceile,⁷ comarb of Comgall, a scribe and anchorite, and Apostolic doctor of all Ireland, rested happily at Rome, on his pilgrimage, on the 18th of the Kalends of October, the 59th year of his age. A hosting by Donnchad to Liath-druim,⁸ against the son of Niall.

Let some one say to Donnchad the brown,
To the bulwark of plundering clans,
That though Liath-druim⁹ is before him,
There is an angry fellow there.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 929 (alias 930). Gothfrith, grandson [929.] of Imar, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, demolished Derc-Ferna,¹⁰ a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times. Flann of Fobhar, a bishop and anchorite,

defined except at the year 921 *supra*. See also under the years 813, 887, and 893.

⁶ *Loch-Orbsen*.—Lot Eppen, in A. and B. Lough-Corrib.

⁷ *Ceile*.—See note ² under the last year, regarding him.

⁸ *Liath-druim*.—It is impossible to say which of the numerous places in Ulster called Liath-druim ("Gray-

ridge," Anglicised Leitrim) is here referred to. The original of the stanza here printed, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 49a, in A.

⁹ *Derc-Ferna*.—Supposed to be the Cave of Dunmore, not far from the city of Kilkenny, but apparently on insufficient evidence.

μιτα, in rēnectute felicitēr paufat. Tāill fōr loč
θēac, 7 allongroft oc Rubu mena. Tāill fōr loč
θeathrač i n-Ograiši.

¶ct. 1anair. Cūno domini vcccc.º xxx.º (aliam vcccc.º
xxx.º 1.). Tipparati mac Cunnfene, comarba Ciapain,
extenro dolore obiuit. Cennfaelad mac Lorcain, prīncep
Cluana cuius 7 Clocair mac n-Daimeni, 7 tanir
n-aparð airo Mača, paufauit. Maeleoim, epiſcopus
et ancopita Cēto truim, felicitēr quieuit. Dērbfaił
ingē Maelfīnnia mic Flannacain, regina Tempač,
mōrtua erit. Cerpnacan mac Tigeprin, ri Úreibne,
mōrtua erit.

.b. ¶ct. 1anair. Cūno domini vcccc.º 31.º (aliam vcccc.º
32.). Þerdomnač mac Flannacain prīncep Cluana
iuparið, regiba optimus, quieuit. Torulb iapla do
mārbato la mac Neill. Maelgīricc comarba Þeicēne
lobair doptiuit. Loingreč .h. Leiblobair, ri dal
Crapač, mōrtua erit. Cipmetuč prīncep Cuile
ratin a Gentilibus interfectus erit. Cinæd mac
Caindelbain, dux genorū Loešair, iugulatus erit.
Longar fōr loč ri.

Fol. 49ab. ¶ct. 1anair. Cūno Domini vcccc.º 32.º (aliam vcccc.º 33.).
Roinius ri a Þengal mac Domnall mic Cēdo, 7 ri a Sič-
frati mac h-Uatēmurain .i. mac ingine Domnall, fōr
Muircheartač mac Neill, 7 fōr Conair, immat h-Uatēa,
iotorcāir Maelgarð ri Dērlair, 7 Conmal ri Tuairi
ačair, 7 .cc. Cuilen mac Cellair, rex Ograiši, optimus
laius, mōrtua erit. Maiðm ri a Conair mac Neil

¹ *Loch-Echach*.—Lough-Neagh.

² *Rubha-Mena*.—This, according to
Dean Reeves, was the ancient name
of a point on Lough Neagh, in the
county of Antrim, “where the Main
Water flows into that lake, now in-
cluded in Shane’s Castle park.”
Adannan, p. 430, note n.

³ *Loch-Bethrach*.—No lake answer-

ing to this name has been identified
in Ossory.

⁴ *Son of Niall*.—The famous Muir-
chertach “of the Leather Cloaks.”
This entry, which is added in the
margin in A., forms part of the text
in B.

⁵ *Cul-rathin*.—Now known as
Coleraine, co. of Londonderry.

rested happily in old age. Foreigners on Loch-Echach,¹ and their encampment at Rubha-Mena.² Foreigners on Loch-Bethrach³ in Osraighe.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 930 (alias 931). Tipraiti son of [930.] Annsene, comarb of Ciaran, died after a long illness. Cennfaeladh son of Lorcan, abbot of Cluain-auis and Clochar-mac-nDaimeni, and tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, rested. Maeleoин, bishop and anchorite of Ath-truim, rested happily. Derbfail, daughter of Maelfinnia son of Flannacan, queen of Temhair, died. Cernachan son of Tigernan, King of Breifne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 931 (alias 932). Ferdomnach son of [931.] Flannacan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, a most excellent scribe, rested. Earl Torulb was killed by the son of Niall.⁴ Maelgiricc, 'comarb' of Feichen of Fobhar, 'fell asleep.' Loingsech Ua Lethlobair, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. Airmedach, abbot of Cul-rathin,⁵ was killed by Gentiles.⁶ Cinaedh son of Caindelbhan, chief of Cinel-Loeghaire, was slain. A fleet upon Loch-Ri.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 932 (alias 933). A victory by Fergal,⁷ [932.] son of Domnall, son of Aedh, and by Sichfridh son of Uathmaran, i.e. the son of Domnall's daughter, over Muirchertach son of Niall, and over Conaing,⁸ in Magh-Uatha,⁹ where were slain Maelgarbh, King of Derlas,¹⁰ and Connal, King of Turaith-achaidh, and 200 [others]. Cuilen son of Cellach, King of the Osraighi, an eminent layman, died. A victory by Conaing⁸ son of Niall, over the Ulidians at

¹ By *Gentiles*.—a *gentilis*, A., a *gentibus*, B.

² *Fergal*.—He was heir to the sovereignty of Ailech, (or, in other words, of Tirconnell), and son of Domnall (son of Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland), who previously was Prince, or King, of Ailech, and whose obit is given above at the year 914.

³ *Conaing*.—He was son of Niall

Glundubh, monarch of Ireland, and therefore brother of Muirchertach "of the Leather Cloak."

⁴ *Magh-Uatha*.—O'Donovan suggests that this was "a plain in the east of Meath" (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 931, note s). But this is doubtful.

⁵ *Derlas*.—In the Egerton copy of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, (Brit. Mus.), Derlas is stated to have

for Ultu oc rubii Conchongalt, i torcratarr .ccc. uel paulo plus. Matudhan mac Cletha co coiceadh Erenn, 7 co n-Gallair, co ro oirteadar co Bliaid Ídeach riap, 7 co Mucnam rathair, conorstarrais Muirceartaigh mac Neill, co remairb forair, 7 co forgaibhfeart da xx^t deac cenn, 7 a n-gabair. Ceilicán mac Dáirbhírt, dux na n-Áiriúer, morstui runt.

[Ct. 1anair. Annus dominicccc.º 33.º (aliascccc.º 34.º). Goetfridus .h. h-1maiur, et episcopalis Ipponum Norromannorum, dolore mortuus est. Tibergilla mac Robucus, dux nepotum Cormaic, dolore occisus est.

[Ct. 1anair. Annus dominicccc.º 34.º (aliascccc.º 35.º). Cormac valta Moenai, princeps Uccaird bo, obiit. Maelsebrigte, princeps Mainistre, quiescit. Muirchtaigh mac Maelsebrigte, princeps Toimliac, immaturus aetate obiit. Inip Loega gathair do tóigil la h-Uccaird .h. n-1maiur. hUam Cnocháin do tóigil do iuruit fechtmaine certior. Daithíneig tímair. Cináed mac Cormári, dux nepotum Ceannfhalaid, cum multis a Norromanniis interfectus est. Conocbar mac Domnaill, piadomna Uilis, mortuus est, et sepultus est in cimitério regum in arvo Macca.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. Annus dominicccc.º 35.º (aliascccc.º 36.º). Ioseph princeps airos Macca, episcopus et rapient et ancopita, in tenetute bona quiescit. Cluain mic

been a district situated to the south of Downpatrick, co. Down; where there was a small *civitas*, or ecclesiastical foundation, called mBrech-tain, now certainly represented by the parish church of Bright. See Miss Cusack's ed. of the *Tripl. Life of St. Patrick* (Hennessy's Transl.), p. 383. And see also Reeves' *Down and Connor*, pp. 35, 292, 295-6.

¹ Rubha-Conchongalt. — Not identified.

² Matudhan. — King of Ulidia at the time.

³ Province of Ireland. — coiceadh Erenn; lit. the "Fifth of Ireland," or Ulidia.

⁴ Mucnamh. — Mucknam, in A. Now Mucknoe, a parish containing the town of Castleblayney, in the co. Monaghan.

⁵ Died. — The MSS. have mortuus runt for mortuus est.

⁶ Of anguish. — dolope, A. B.

Rubha-Conchongalt,¹ in which 300 persons or more were slain. Matudhan² son of Aedh, with the Province of Ireland,³ and with the Foreigners, when they plundered as far as Sliabh-Betha, westwards, and southwards to Mucnamh;⁴ but Muirchertach son of Niall met them, and defeated them; and they left 240 heads, and their spoils. Celican, son of Gairbhith, King of the Airthera, died.⁵

Kal. Jan. A.D. 933 (alias 934). Gothfrith, grandson [933.] of Imar, a most cruel king of the Norsemen, died of anguish.⁶ Dubhgilla son of Robucan, chief of the Ui-Cormaic, was deceitfully slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 934 (alias 935). Cormac, foster-son of [934.] Moenach, abbot of Achadh-bó, died. Maelbrigte, abbot of Mainistir,⁷ rested. Muiredach son of Maelbrigte, abbot of Doimliacc, died immaturely. The Island of Loch-gabhar⁸ was destroyed by Amlaibh grandson of Imar. The cave of Cnoghbha⁹ was plundered by him in the same week. Great produce of acorns. Cinaedh son of Coirpre, chief of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain, with a great many others, by Norsemen. Conchobar,¹⁰ son of Domnall, royal-heir of Ailech, died, and was buried in the 'cemetery of the kings' in Ard-Macha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 935 (alias 936). Joseph,¹¹ abbot of [935.] Ard-Macha, a bishop, wise man and anchorite, died in a good old age. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the

⁷ *Mainistir*.—Mainistir-Buite, or Monasterboice, co. Louth. This and the rest of the entries for this year are added in a different hand in B.

⁸ *Loch-gabhar*.—Now represented by the name of Lagore, in the parish and barony of Ratoath, co. Meath. But the *loch* (or lake) is now dried up.

⁹ *Cnoghbha*.—Now known as the

mound of Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.

¹⁰ *Conchobar*.—*concuðar*, B. The original of this entry is added in the margin in A., by the orig. hand, but in smaller writing.

¹¹ *Joseph*.—A marginal note in A., in the original hand, states that he was *do clann garbha Gaeil*, "of the family of Garbh-gaela."

Noiř do ořeatiň o galliaň Alča cliač, 7 anao ňa aičci
doaiň irod, quod antiquiř temporib⁹ inauditum eſt.
Maelratratis mac Maeletuile, princeps aīro Mača,
in geneſtute quieuit.

Fol. 49ba. **[C. 1anair. Anno domini 1000. 30. (aliar 1000. 37.)]** Diarmait mac Ailello, princeps Cille cuilinn, in
geneſtute quieuit. Bratara mac Duibgille, rex nepo-
tum Ceinnrealaig, iugulatus eſt. Íarþrič mac Mael-
eitig, rex peri Noiř, a fratibusur iugulatus eſt.
Cronilla mac Cuileinain, ri Conaille misericordie,
doloris mortuus. Conaing mac Neill, ridomna nethenn,
mortuus. Bellum ingens lacrimabile atque horribile
inter Saxonem atque Norðmannorum crudeliter geritum
eſt, in quo plurima milia Norðmannorum que non
numerata sunt ceciderunt, sed rex cum paucis
euaffrit. **1.** Amlaib; ex altera autem parte multitudo
Saxonum cecidit. Odalrætan autem rex Saxonum
magna victoria vicitur eſt. Macetič mac Cennre-
main, ri Moðorina magen, mortuus eſt. Þeðač
princeps Blane mortuus eſt.

[C. 1anair. Anno domini 1000. 37. (aliar 1000. 38.)] Dubtač comarba Coluim cille 7 Cethmnan in
pace quieuit. Maelcairnig mac Conall, princeps
Tuirlain, obiit. Þeragal mac Domnall, ri Cilic, mor-
tuus eſt. Imnairi catā etiř Connchad mac Þlainn 7
Misericordiač mac Neill, eo no rícaig Dia. Amlaib
mac Goðfrid 1. n-Alč cliač iteum. Cell Cuilind ſo

¹ Not been heard.—7 auditum, for
inauditum, A. B.

² Cill-Cuilinn.—Now Old Kilcullen,
in the parish and barony of Kilcullen,
and county of Kildare; a place of
great importance anciently, where
there are still the remains of a round
tower, and strong fortifications.

³ Battle.—This was the famous
battle of Brunanburh, a graphic ac-

count of which is given in the Anglo-
Saxon Chronicle, at the year 937,
which is the correct year.

⁴ Amlaibh. — Amlaibh (or Olaf)
Cuaran. For some interesting par-
ticulars regarding his history, see
Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp.
280, sq., and the other places indi-
cated in the Index to that work under
the name "Olaf Cuaran."

Foreigners of Ath-cliath; and they stayed two nights in it, a thing that had not been heard¹ of from ancient times. Maelpatraic son of Maeltuile, superior of Ard-Macha, rested in old age.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 936 (alias 937). Diarmait, son of [936.] Ailill, abbot of Cill-Cuilinn,² rested in old age. Bruatar son of Dubhgilla, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, was slain. Garbhith son of Maeleitigh, King of Fera-Rois, was killed by his brothers. Crongilla son of Cuilennan, King of Conaille-Muirthemhne, died of grief. Conaing son of Niall, royal-heir of Ireland, died. A great, lamentable, and horrible battle³ was stubbornly fought between the Saxons and Norsemen, in which many thousands of Norsemen, beyond counting, were slain. But the King, i.e. Amlaibh,⁴ escaped with a few. On the other side, however, a great multitude of Saxons fell. But Athelstan King of the Saxons was enriched with a great victory. MacEtigh son of Anseman, King of Mughdorna-Magen,⁵ died. Fedhach, abbot of Slane, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 937 (alias 938). Dubhtach, comarb⁶ [937.] of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, rested in peace. Maelcairnigh son of Conall, abbot of Tuilain,⁷ died. Fergal⁸ son of Domnall, King of Ailech, died. A challenge of battle between Donnchad son of Flann, and Muirchertach son of Niall, until God pacified them. Amlaibh,⁹ son of Gothfrith, again in Ath-cliath. Cill-Cuilind¹⁰ was

⁵ *Mughdorna-Magen.* — A district now probably represented by the parish of Donaghmoyne (Domnach-Magen) in the barony of Cremorne (Crich-Mughdorna), in the county of Monaghan.

⁶ *Comarb;* i.e. successor. As successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, Dubhtach was abbot of Raphoe in Ireland, and of Hy in Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 393.

⁷ *Tuilain.* — Now Dulane, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁸ *Fergal.* — See above at A.D. 932.

⁹ *Amlaibh.* — The Amlaibh (or Olaf) Cuaran referred to under the last year, in the account of the battle of Brúnanburh. See note ⁴.

¹⁰ *Cill-Cuilind.* — Old Kilcullen, in the parish and barony of Kilcullen, co. Kildare.

ορεαίν λα Αμλαιμ .h. ηιμαιρ, quod non auditus est antiquis temporibus. Slogat la Donnchad .h. Mael-reclann riš Tempač, 7 λα Μυρκερταč mac Neill riš n-Αιλίς, το ἔατι πορ Γαλλ Αέα ειατι κο π' ιπριφετ ο Αέα ειατι κο Αέα Τρυιστεν. Concobar mac Maelcein, πι hū Σοιλέ, iugulatus est ο Λαιγνιθ.

¶ct. 1αναιρ. Οννο δομινι ιcccc.º 38.º (aliam ιcccc.º 39.º). Ορεαίν ειλε Cuilind ο Γαλλαΐς Αέα ειατι olρούσιν να πι menic. Εριέαν mac Maelmuire, πι .h. Βιαέρας, moritup. Τοξαί Αιλίς πορ Μυρκερταč mac Neill, 7 α ταβαιητ convici longairr, conιο πορραιλε διαειρι. Slogat la Donnchad 1 m-Θρεαγά, 7 Φινναβαιρ αβα νο αρεαίν, 7 in παραπτ νο μαρβαρ πορ λαρ να ειλε, 7 αλαιλε olčena. Μαρδιν πια Congalač mac Maelmīčiθ πορ Gailenga morai (7 beccaiθ), οc Αέα valoapc, τυ ιτορεραταρ ilι. Αναλτρταν πι Σαχαν, cleiτi η-ορεαίν iαρταιρ δομαιν, recupra morpe moritup. Φιννεέτα mac Ceallairg, comarba Ταιρε, in Εριπτο quieuit.

Fol. 49b.

.b.

¶ct. 1αναιρ, χιιιι. lunae. Οννο δομινι ιcccc.º 39.º (aliam ιcccc.º 40.º). Slogat la Donnchad 7 λα Μυρκερταč co Λαιγνιου 7 co Μυιμνεέου, co τυρατ α n-γιαλλυ διβλιναιθ. Συιβνε mac Conbretan νο μαρβαρ ο Γαλλαΐς. Niall mac Φεργαίλε νο ζυιν ocoř [do] bασιν

¹ *Ath-Truisten*.—This seems to have been the name of a ford on the river Greece, near Mullaghmast, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 986, note p.

² *Cill-Cuilind*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 457.

³ *A thing not often done*.—ολρόδιν να πι menic. This is rendered by the translator of these Annals in Clar. 49, by “which till then was not often done.” But O’Conor translates “qui plurimas divitias inde diripuerunt!”

⁴ *Ui-Fiachrach*.—There were several

septs known by the tribe name of Ui-Fiachrach. But the sept here referred to was the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha (or Ardstraw), descended from Colla Uais (one of the three Collas, founders of the principal families of the Oirghialla), and which inhabited anciently the district adjacent to Ardstraw in the county of Tyrone. See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, part 3, chap. 76.

⁵ *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland.

⁶ *Finnabhair-abha*.—Fennor, near Slane, in the county of Meath.

⁷ *Gailenga-mora*; or Great Gailenga.

plundered by Amlaibh grandson of Imar, a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times. A hosting by Donnchad Ua Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, and by Muirchertach son of Niall, King of Ailech, to besiege the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, when they devastated from Ath-cliath to Ath-Truisten.¹ Conchobar son of Maelcein, King of the Ui- Failghi, was slain by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 938. (alias 939). Plundering of Cill-Cuilind² by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, a thing not often done.³ Crichan son of Maelmuire, King of Ui-Fiachrach,⁴ died. Demolition of Ailech against Muirchertach son of Niall, who was carried off to the fleet; but he was afterwards redeemed. A hosting by Donnchad⁵ into Bregh, when Finnabhair-abha⁶ was plundered, and the priest slain on the floor of the church, and others besides. A victory by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, over the Gailenga-mora⁷ (and [Gailenga]-becca),⁸ at Ath-da-loarc, where a great many were slain. Athelstan, King of the Saxons, the pillar of dignity of the western world, died a quiet death. Finnechta, son of Cellach, 'comarb' of Daire,⁹ rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan., m. 18. A.D. 939 (alias 940).¹⁰ A hosting [939] ^{11a} by Donnchad and Muirchertach to the Leinstermen and Munstermen, whose pledges respectively they brought. Suibhne, son of Cubretan, was killed by Foreigners. Niall, son of Fergal, was wounded and drowned, i.e. [by]¹¹

A tribe whose territory is now represented by the barony of Morgallion, co. Meath.

¹ *Gailenga-becca*; or Little Gailenga. O'Donovan (following O'Dugan) states that this was the name of a territory to the north of the River Liffey, comprising Glasnevin, and that the family name was O'hAonghusa, now anglicised Hennessy. (O'Dugan's

Topogr. Poem, note ⁵). The name of Hennessy seems to have been shortened to the form "Ennis," in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare.

² *Daire*.—Derry, co. Londonderry.

¹⁰ *Alias* 940.—The alias reading, or correction, is not in B.

¹¹ *By*.—The equivalent in Irish [ta] has been supplied from *Chron. Scot.*, and *Four Mast.*

i. [la] Muirceartaigh mac Neill. Flann ingen Donnchada, ri Éamain Aileag, morituri. Credet la Donnchada i m-Breasa, co ro opt Lannd leire. Quis est Muircheartach comarba Comgaill.

[ct. Ianair, xx. ix. lunae. Anno dominicccc.º xl.º (aliuscccc.º xl.º). Secundum modum combatarum suis patrum locum et regnum. Natus est in Hibernia mic Cenneti. Slogant la Muirceartaigh co ro opt Mide et huius filii est eo deo chaitio i m-Orraigh, co tunc a rei usciam, et co p' innip n'a Deiri, co tunc Ceallaean ri Cairil lait feni rei n'-Donnchada. Maelruanaius mac Flann (i. rursumna Aileag) do marbat do cenniul Connall. Eocum mac Scanlan, ariphinnnech imleco libat, morituri. Oenacan, racaret Tuan le teglare, morituri.

[ct. Ianair, x. lunae. Anno dominicccc.º xl.º (aliuscccc.º 42.º). Dunchad mac Suibhneini episcopus Cluanae mic Noi, Foelan mac Muircheartaigh et Lagen, morituri. Ceterum in anno 1116 filius Gallus Aileach clivus; sed in praecedente anno hoc factum est. Tuan le teglare do apicain do gallus. Do pugnat Tua et patratus fortissimi. Tunc Gallus dux misericordia, et non in primis fortissimi, co ro gabra[t] et n-inri fortissimi, co ro erlai in ru, co ro marbriat Gordiel fortis tibi. Da mac Lorcain mic Dunchada do marbat do Congalach mac Maelmire. Maelmocta, ariphinnnech Cluanae ipsius, quiueuit. Cluain mic Noi do inonuit do gennitibus Aileach clivus, et Ceall duxa.

Fol. 50aa. [ct. Ianair, xxx. lunae. Anno dominicccc.º xl.º]

¹ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

² *Passable*.—*μεταρρυγή*; translated “iced,” in the MS. Clar. 49.

³ *Brian*.—The famous Brian Borumha.

⁴ *Hosting*.—A marginal note in A., in the original hand, designates this hosting, or expedition, as *γλωσσάνα h-uirðri*, i.e. “the hosting of the

frost,” in allusion to the time of the year (mid-winter) in which the expedition was undertaken. See the curious account of this expedition written by Cormacan Eigea in the year 942, and edited by O'Donovan for the Ir. Archæol. Soc. (1841), under the title of *Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill*. From having provided cloaks made of cow-

Muirchertach son of Niall. Flann, daughter of Donnchad, queen of Ailech, died. A depredation by Donnchad in Bregh, when he destroyed Lann-lere.¹ Repose of Muiredach, comarb of Comgall.

Kal. Jan., m. 29. A.D. 940 (alias 941). Great frost, so that lakes and rivers were passable.² Birth of Brian³ son of Cennedigh. A hosting⁴ by Muirchertach, when he ravaged Midhe and Ui-Failghi, and went into Osraighi, and obtained his demand from them; and he ravaged the Deisi, and brought with him Cellachan, King of Caisel, in subjection⁵ to Donnchad. Maelruanaigh, son of Flann, (*i.e.* royal-heir⁶ of Ailech), was killed by the Cinel-Conaill. Eochu, son of Scannal 'herenagh' of Imlech-Ibhair, died. Oenacan, priest of Dun-leth-glaise, died.

Kal. Jan., m. 10. A.D. 941 (alias 942.) Dunchad son of Suthainen, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]. Foelan son of Muiredach, King of Leinster, died. A victory by the Ui-Failghi over the Foreigners of Ath-cliath; but this was gained in the preceding year. Dun-leth-glaise was plundered by Foreigners. God and Patrick avenged it on them; brought Foreigners across the sea, who seized their islands against them; and the King escaped; but the Irish killed him on shore. Two sons of Lorcan⁷ son of Dunchad were slain by Conghalach son of Maelmithidh. Maelmochta, 'herenagh' of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cill-dara were plundered by the Gentiles of Ath-cliath.

Kal. Jan., m. 21. A.D. 942 (alias 943). A victory over

hides for his army on this expedition, Muirchertach acquired the *sobriquet* of Muirchertach *na g-cochall g-croicenn* ("M. of the leather cloaks"). His death is noticed at the year 942 (=943).

⁵ *In subjection*.—*ப்பு நெப்*. This clause is not very clearly expressed in the original. But the meaning is that

Muirchertach brought Cellachan with a view to making him do homage to Donnchad the monarch of Ireland.

⁶ *Royal-heir*.—Added by way of gloss, in A. and B.

⁷ *Lorcan*.—He was King of Bregh (or Bregia). His obit is recorded above at the year 924.

[940.]

[941.]

[942.]

(aliam vcccc.° 43.). Roiniuibh ror Gallu Loča cuan ne leit Cathair, in quo pene omnes deleti sunt. Muircertach mac Neill (.i. Muircertach nam co-call cnoicin), ri Cluain, et Ectoip iarcaip beata, do marbath do gencis pumia feria, iii. Ict. Martai, (.i. la Blacair mac Doffraid ri [Oub]gall, in Glair Liathan hi taib Cluana can fer Ror).

Deirriod tigal oscilat
Rori fil clann Cuinn co bhrat;
Nao mar Muircertach ba Liac,
Tigleotta iat Gardeil n-gnac.

Apro Maca do arcaip hi teirte Ict. ap a bhrat o na Gallair cethnaib. Lorcan mac Faelain, ri Liathen, do marbath do gallair. Cellach mac Dáe, ri dal Arianne, do marbath o muinntir trea tang[n]act.

b. Ict. Ianair. Conn domini vcccc.° xl. iii.° (aliam vcccc.° 44.). Flaitbhertach mac Inniain cenn in pace quiescit. Coirpri mac Maelbhataris, ri .H. Liathan, Finn mac Mutaín, ri Coirpe Laiigh, do marbath do ferai Marig Péine. Congalaé mac mhailmícht, et Óroen mac

¹ *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough.

² *Leth-Cathail*.—A district now represented by the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

³ *Muircertach*.—See note⁴, p. 460.

⁴ *Blacair*.—The King of the Danes of Dublin at the time. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 287, note 11.

⁵ *Glas-liathan*.—The “stream of Liathan.” The *Ann. Four Mast.* and *Chron. Scotorum* state that Muircertach was slain at Ath-Fhirdiadh (Ardee, co. Louth).

⁶ *Cluain-cain*.—Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth.

⁷ *Clann-Cuinn*.—The clan, or descendants, of Conn of the Hundred battles. The original of these lines, not in B., is added in the top margin

of fol. 50a in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

⁸ *Lorcan*.—In the list of Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3), Lorcan is stated to have ruled only one year. It is further stated that he was slain by the Foreigners of Dublin (Athcliath) after having defeated them in the early part of the day (ap nō popro i túr Uí).

⁹ *Malice*.—The translator in Clar. 49 renders trea tang[n]act by “murtherously.”

¹⁰ *Head*.—This entry is obviously imperfect, something being omitted after cenn (“head”). Flaitbhertach was King of Cashel (or Munster) at the time of his death. Before his acce-

the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan¹ by the people of Leth-Cathail,² in which they were nearly all destroyed. Muircertach³ son of Niall (*i.e.* Muircertach, “of the Leather Cloaks”), King of Ailech, and the Hector of the West of the World, was killed by Gentiles, on a Sunday, the 4th of the kalends of March (*i.e.* by Blacair⁴ son of Gofraidh, King of the Dubh-Gaill, at Glas-liathain,⁵ by the side of Cluain-cain⁶ of Fera-Rois).

Vengeance and ruin have fallen
On the Race of Clann-Cuinn⁷ for ever.
As Muircertach does not live, alas !
The country of the Gaedhil will ever be an orphan.

Ard-Macha was plundered on the morrow, the third of the kalends, by the same Foreigners. Lorcan⁸ son of Faelan, King of Leinster, was killed by Foreigners. Cellach son of Bec, King of Dal-Araidhe, was killed by his people, through malice.⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 943. (*alias* 944.) Flaitbhertach son [943.] *ms.* of Inmhainen, head,¹⁰ rested in peace. Coirpre son of Maelpatraic, King of Uí-Liathain,¹¹ Finn son of Mutan, King of Corco-Laighdhi,¹² were slain by the Fera-Maighe-Féine.¹³ Congalach son of Maelmíthidh, and Braen son of

sion to the kingship (in 913, according to *Frag. of Annals*), he had been abbot of Inis-Cathaigb, or Scattery Island, in the Shannon.

¹¹ *Ui-Liathain*.—This was the name of a territory nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, anciently occupied by the descendants of Eochaidh Liathanach, son of Daire-Cerba, who was the ancestor of the powerful sept of Uí-Fidhgeinte. The Irish name of Castlelyons, in the barony of Barrymore, is *Caislen Ua Liathain*.

¹² *Corco-Laighdhi*.—The name of a territory anciently comprising the south-west part of the county of Cork

(namely, the present baronies of Carbery, Beare, and Bantry). But after the Anglo-Norman invasion the territory of the *Corco-Luighdhi* (or descendants of Lughaidh son of Ith) was reduced to narrower limits; and in the 16th century the head of the O'Driscolls (who were the inhabitants of the country) had but a scanty estate round the town of Baltimore. See O'Donovan's *Geneal. of Corca Laidhe*; *Miscellany of the Celtic Soc.*, Dublin, 1849.

¹³ *Fera-Maighe-Féine*.—A tribe anciently inhabiting the district now forming the barony of Fermoy (Fera-Maighe), co. Cork.

Maelmorda in Laigne, who slew him at the battle of Muine Bochra. Donnchad mac Flainn (son of Maeltreasa), son of Maelsechnaill, son of Donnchad, in Tethba, anno 220. transacted in Regno, mortuus. Maelrech son of Comarba Finnia, Dungal mac Cathair, in Crrichto dormierunt. Et huius anno multi ceciderunt.

[ct. 1anair.] Anno dominicccc. xl. 4^o (alias vccc. 45.). Secundum modum annalium, comitatus suorum nam loca et nam h-abines. Galli loca Edoce do maribus la Domnall mac Muireartaigh et li a bretiarum i. flainthebertac, et origine et longiori. Maeltuile mac Dunain, comarba Tigernraig et Cairnraig, recuperata morte mortuus. Cuperat mac Murcatha in iherciam Connacht, Maelduin mac Gairbhithe recuperata auro Macca. Blacair do delcuso etiam clieat, et Annlaib tar et eirig. Opem do munitionis hoi Chanannan do maribus do Congalac et Annlaib euanus in Conailliis.

[ct. 1anair.] Anno dominicccc. xl. u.^o (alias vccc. 46.^o). Cluain mic Noir do origine do gallus etiam clieat, et cella regis Mire olcena. Maelbetch ariensis Conaminni mortuus.

[ct. 1anair.] Anno dominicccc. xl. vi.^o (alias Fol. 50ab. vcccc. 47.^o). Slogard la Ruaidri. H. Canannan co Slaine, coniugatus est in Galli et Gormel. i. Congalac mac Maelmorda et Annlaib euanus, qui nomen eius Gallus etiam clieat, in quo multi occisi sunt. Lan in proposito patratus do arius gil o cenius Eogain do

¹ *Maelsechlaind*.—“Maelsechnaill,” in B. The clause is added in a later hand in A.

² *Fell asleep*.—*Dormiuit*, A.

³ *Gort-Rottachain*.—The name of the place where the battle was fought is given as “Magh-Duine” in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (942), and *Chron. Scotorum* (943).

⁴ *Tuath-Mumha*.—Thomond. In

the *Chron. Scotorum* and *Ann. Four Mast.*, the battle is stated to have been gained over Cennedigh (who was the father of Brian Borumha).

⁵ *Alias*.—The alias number is not in B.

⁶ *Conailli*.—Conailli-Muirtheimne, a territory in the county of Louth.

⁷ *Alias*.—The alias number is not in B.

Maelmordha, King of Leinster, plundered Ath-cliath, when they carried off jewels, and treasures, and a great spoil. Donnchad, son of Flann (son of Maelsechlaind,¹ son of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchad), King of Temhair, having spent 25 years in the sovereignty, died. Maelfecheni, comarb of Finnia, [and] Dungal, son of Cathan, 'fell asleep' in Christ. The battle of Gort-Rottachain² [gained] by Cellachan over Tuath-Mumha,³ in which a great many were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 944 (alias⁴ 945). Great, unusual, frost; so that the lakes and rivers were passable. The Foreigners of Loch-Echach were killed by Domnall, son of Muirchertach, and his brother, i.e., Flaithbhertach; and their fleet was destroyed. Maeltuile, son of Dunan, comarb of Tigernach and Cairnech, died a quiet death. Aurchath son of Murchadh, King of the West of Connaught, [and] Maelduin son of Gairbhith, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, [died]. Blacair abandoned Ath-cliath, and Amlaibh [remained] in his place. A number of Ua Canannan's people were killed by Conghalach and Amlaibh Cuaran, in Conailli.⁵

Kal. Jan. A.D. 945 (alias⁶ 946). Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and the churches of Fer-Midhe also. Maelbethach, 'herenagh' of Daiminis, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 946 (alias 947). A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain to Slane, where the Foreigners and Gaedhil, viz., Congalach⁷ son of Maelmithidh, and Amlaibh Cuaran,⁸ encountered him, when the Foreigners of Ath-cliath were routed, and a great many were slain and drowned. The full of Patrick's 'Finnfaidhech'⁹ of white silver [was given] by the Cinel-Eoghain to Patrick.¹⁰

⁸ *Conghalach*.—King of Ireland at the time.

⁹ *Amlaibh Cuaran*. — 'Amlaimh (Amlaff) of the sock' (or 'of the sandal').

¹⁰ *Finnfaidhech*.—"Sweet sound-

ing." The name of one of St. Patrick's bells. See Reeves's *Bell of St. Patrick*, in *Transac. R.I.A.*, vol. xxvii.

¹¹ *To Patrick*, i.e. to the successor of Patrick.

Patraiicc. Scolaisi .h. Ceannacain, ri Dáirtraiicc, 7
Gairbheit mac Muireadhaig ri domna .h. Cremhain, 7 Ceann
.h. Ruairc, mac Tigeiricain, hi fhuisceint. Óroen mac
Maelmorda, ri Laisgen, do marbhad roin creib 1
n-Orpaitib. Caithrae mac Uilci, epricopur ceneoil
Eogain, moritup.

.b. Jct. 1anair. Cenn domini decccc.º xl. viii.º (aliam
decccc.º 48.º). Blocair mac Gofnid, ri Gall, do marbhad
la Conchalaic mac Maelmorda, 7 re cet dec etip suini 7
briat. Cinnseir. .h. Colai comarba Ciapain mic int
fuar, Colman mac Maelpatraicc prínceps Slaine, do
gabail 7 a éc etairru. Gormlaist inigin flainn mic
Maelheoclann in penitentia moritura eft. Nascuitar
Maelrechnaill mic Domnall.

Jct. 1anair. Cenn domini decccc.º xl. &º (aliam
decccc.º xl. ix.º). Sloinn la Matuðan mac Ceann 7 la
Niall Oa n-Ernib, co ro inder Conalliu 7 Druim
n-inarlaenn 7 Imp cam Deasa. Crieð la .h. Canannan
co ro inder rípu li, 7 co ro marb flaitheanta .h.
Neill. Céadán Tuama da Éualann in Cúigto paufaut.
Róscártac mac Donnacann, ri Oirgiall, in penitentia
moritup. Slogao la Conchalaic mac Maelmorda, co ro
inder .h. Meit 7 Renninnmáe.

Jct. 1anair. Cenn domini decccc.º 45.º (aliam decccc.
50.º). Donnchad mac Domnall, ri Mid, do marbhad
via bretterib. Oel pi bretan moritup. Scóineach
chinnich Dunpmair. Maelfinian epricopur Cille Dara.
Cleirén mac Conallan ar chinnich dánra Cal'gair.

¹ Tairneige.—Known as the Part-
right-Winians, a tribe whose territory
is now represented by the barony of
Partry, on Monaghan.

² Eas ñ' Íathá.—This entry evi-
dently appears to be a continuation of
the first entry for this year.

³ Ían.—The other number is one
in R.

⁴ Cíora-mac-in-ecce .i.e. "Cíora
son of the Carpenter." Si Cíora,
founder of Clonmacnoise.

⁵ Gormaill.—She was the queen
of Niall Gonnibh King of Ireland,
whose death in the battle of Áth-
clach (or Kilmashogue, near Dublin)
is recorded above at the year 415
(=919); having been previously
married to Cormac Mac Cuilennan.

Scolaige Ua h-Aedhacain, King of Dartraigi,¹ and Gairbhith son of Muiredhach, royal-heir of the Ui-Cremthainn, and Aedh Ua Ruairc, son of Tighernan, [slain] in the heat battle.² Braen son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was killed on a predatory expedition in Osraighi. Cathasach, son of Ailce, bishop of Cinel-Eoghain, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 947 (alias³ 948). Blacair son of Goth- [947.] *vis.* frith, King of the Foreigners, was slain by Congalach son of Maelmithidh, besides sixteen hundred killed or captured. Anmere Ua Adlai, 'comarb' of Ciaran-mac-int-sair,⁴ [died]. Colman son of Maelpatraic, abbot of Slane, was taken prisoner [by the Foreigners], and died among them. Gormlaidh,⁵ daughter of Flann son of Maelsechlainn, died in penitence. Birth of Maelsechlainn⁶ son of Domnall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 948 (alias 949). A hosting by [948.] Matudhan son of Aedh, and Niall Ua h-Eruilb, when they plundered Conailli, and Druim-Inasclainn, and Iniscain-Degha. A preying expedition by Ua Canannain, when he plundered the Fera-Lí, and killed Flaithbhertach Ua Neill. Aedhan of Tuaim-da-ghualann⁷ rested in Christ. Foghartach son of Donnacan, King of Oirghialla, died in penitence. A hosting by Congalach son of Maelmithidh, when he plundered Ui-Meith and Fern-mhagh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 949 (alias 950). Donnchad son of [949.] Domnall, King of Midhe, was killed by his brothers. Oel,⁸ King of the Britons, died. Scothine, 'herenagh' of Dairmagh; Maelfindan, bishop of Cill-dara, [and] Cleirchen son of Conallan, 'herenagh' of Daire-Calgaigh,

(slain A.D. 907, *supra*), and after his death, to Cerball son of Muiregan, King of Leinster, by whom Cormac Mac Cuilennain had been slain.

¹ *Maelsechlainn*. — Maelsechlainn Mor, or Malachy the Great, who became King of Ireland in the year

980. The entry is added in the margin in A.

² *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — Tuam, in the county of Galway.

³ *Oel*. — Howel the Good. See *Annales Cambriae*.

pace quiescerunt. Matutinam mac Aedha do mārba do
Uis Eoch .i. o macaib Úrion, sed Deus illum u[1]ndicauit in
tempore in morte ipsorum. Ruairí
Ua Canannan do mārba do galli .i. riðomna Erenn,
iāp rōrbair re mis̄ rōp Miðiu 7 rōp Úregh, 7 iāp cop
aīp Gall .i. vi miles uel plus. Niall Ua Canannan 1
fratrem, et alii pauci. Meaq mor anaicentia. Cloicchech
Sláne do locta do galli Aetha cliaet. Baile in
eplana 7 cloe ba deē vi clocaib, Caenechir fērleigint,
[7] roccatoe mōr imbi, do locta.

Fol. 50ba. **Ict. 1anair.** Anno dominicccc.º 1º (alias 948).
Maceitig mac Cuileannan, pi Conaille; Guaire
.h. Rorannain aircinnech Aerda rraetha, morituri. Goet
frat mac Sitrius co n-Galli Aetha cliaet do orcas in
Cenannus 7 domnaiig Ratraic, 7 Ailred Úreccan 7
Tuilean 7 cille Sciphe, 7 alailiu cealla olcena. Et
Cenannus pro opta h-uile, ubi capta sunt tria milia
homínium uel plus, cum maxima pœta boum et
equorum auri et argenti. Aed mac Maelruanair,
Becc mac Duinocuan, pi Teibar, Cennetig mac
Lorcain pi Tuathuman, Garbich mac Lorcain pi fer
Leamhna. Niall močlaet do mārba do coirpri tria
meabail. Becc vibair. Clamtrupca mor rōp Galliib
Aetha cliaet, 7 iut̄ pola.

b. **Ict. 1anair.** Anno dominicccc.º 11º (alias 952).
Scannal aircinnech domnaiig Sechnall, Flann aircinnech

¹ Two thousand.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 948) estimate the losses of the Foreigners at six thousand men, exclusive of boys and calones. The note bellum muine brōcain ("Battle of Muine Brocain") is added in the margin in A., in the original hand. The site of the battle has not been identified.

² Patron saint; i.e. St. Erc, or "Bishop" Erc, whose obit is recorded at the year 512 *supra*.

³ Alias.—The alias number is not in B.

⁴ Cenannas.—Kells, co. Meath.

⁵ Aedh.—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (949), and *Chron. Scotorum* (950), Aedh was *rigdamna* ("materes regis," or royal-heir) of Temhair, and was slain by Domhnall son of Donnchad, whose obit is entered under the next year.

⁶ Cennetigh.—The father of Brian Boruma. The entry is imperfect;

rested in peace. Matudhan, son of Aedh, was killed by the Ui-Echach, viz., by the sons of Broen; but God avenged him in a short time, in their death. Ruaidhri Ua Canannan was killed by Foreigners, i.e. the royal-heir of Ireland, after a siege of six months against Midhe and Bregha, and after committing a slaughter of the Foreigners, viz., two thousand,¹ or more. Niall Ua Canannan, and a few others, [fell] in the heat of battle. Unusually great 'mast.' The belfry of Slane was burned by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. The crozier of the patron saint,² and a bell that was the best of bells, [and] Caenechair the lector, [and] a multitude along with him, were burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 950 (alias³ 951). MacEtigh son of Cuilennan, King of Conailli, [slain]; Guaire Ua Forannain, 'herenagh' of Ard-sratha, died. Gothfrith son of Sitriuc, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, plundered Cenannas,⁴ and Domnach-Patraic, and Ard-Brecain, and Tuilean, and Cill-Scire, and other churches besides; from Cenannas⁴ they were all plundered; on which occasion threo thousand men, or more, were captured, together with a great booty of cows and horses, of gold and silver. Aedh⁵ son of Maelruanaidh, Becc son of Donncuan, King of Tethba, [died]. Cennetigh⁶ son of Lorcan, King of Tuadh-Mumha; Garbhith son of Lorcan, King of Fir-Lemhna, [died]. Niall Mothlach⁷ was killed by the Coirpri, through treachery. A mortality of bees. A great leprosy upon the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and a bloody-flux.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 951 (alias⁸ 952). Scannal, 'herenagh' [951.] ^{bis.} of Domnach-Sechnaill; Flann, 'herenagh' of Druim-

but the Chronicler evidently intended to record the obit of Cennetigh. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. xvii.

⁷ *Niall-Mothlach*.—He was of the family of Ua Canannain, a powerful family in the territory now forming the county of Donegal.

⁸ *Alias*.—The *alias* reading is not in B. The number 520 appears in the margin in A., in the accurate handwriting of the Canon M'Uidhir (or M'Guire), to indicate that this was the 520th year since the commencement of the Chronicle.

Óroma cliað, Cúrtantín mac Aileána ri Ulban, Þen-domnað comarba Ciarpain, mortui sunt. Cað fop fíru Ulban 7 Óirenius 7 Saxonu riða Gallair. Flann h. Cleirig, ri deiirciupt Connacht, Domnall mac Donnchada riðomna Téinrach, Ceile clam 7 ancopita, Flann mac Maelriðraða, aircinneð Maiði etið vi glair.

Ict. 1anair. Anno dominicccc.º Lii.º (aliap 953.º). Cluain mic Noiř do aircain do fersatib Mumhan co n-Gallair. Maelcoðair comarba Comgaill 7 Mocolmoc. Gailenga do aircain o U Crœmcháinn. Domnall dia Fol 50bb. taiprechtais co farfaghrat ari cenn. Mael-martain mac Moenair, Ruadacan mac Óitigén ri aircetiř Gaileng, Maelratraic mac Corcan ferfleisgino Óirrod Mača, Maelmuire aircinneð Taiði Fethgna, Cennfaelat aircinneð Saighre, Dernait mac Torpca aircinneð Liff mori Močutu, Dubinnri eprcob Benn-čair.

Ict. 1anair. Anno dominicccc.º Liii.º (aliap 954^o). Flannacan mac Ullón comarba mic Níffre 7 Colmain Óla, Maelcolum mac Domnall, ri Ulban, occiřut eft. Conn mac Óruðain mic Gaibrit, ri Muigí duman, do marbat. Doobharo mor fo Óruðo. Ar mor de Coirpri 7 Tečbari ne n-O Ruairic, co torčair ann h. Ciarpai ri Coirpri. Ceilečair comarba Ciarpain 7

¹ *Ceile, a leper.*—Ceile clam. The Four Mast. (A.D. 950) join together Ceile (the proper name) and clam (a leper), and construct a name Celeclam, which is wrong.

² *Magh-etir-di-glais.*—The “Plain between two streams.” See note ⁶, under the year 861 *supra*.

³ *Alias.*—The alias reading is not in B.

⁴ ‘Comarb’ of Comgall; i.e. successor of St. Comgall, the founder and patron of Bangor, co. Down.

⁵ *Mocholmoc.*—Patron of Dromore in the county of Down.

⁶ *They;* i.e. the Ui-Cremthainn.

⁷ *Tech-Fethgna.*—The “House of Fethgna.” This place has not been identified. It was probably some church in Armagh, founded by, or called after, Fethgna bishop of Armagh (“hæres Patricii”), whose obit is entered above at the year 872.

⁸ *Saighir,* or Saighir-Ciarain. Seirkieran, in the barony of Ballybrit, King’s County, where there are some interesting ruins.

cliabh, Custantin son of Aedh, King of Alba, [and] Ferdomnach, 'comarb' of Ciaran, [died]. A battle [gained] over the men of Alba, and the Britons and Saxons, by Foreigners. Flann Ua Cleirigh, King of the South of Connaught; Domnall son of Donnchad, royal-heir of Temhair; Cele, a leper¹ and anchorite, [and] Flann son of Maelfiachrach, 'herenagh' of Magh-etir-da-glais,² [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 952 (alias³ 953). Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the men of Munster, along with Foreigners. Maelcothaid, 'comarb' of Comgall⁴ and Mocholmoc,⁵ [died]. The Gailenga were plundered by the Ui-Cremthainn. Domnall overtook Muirchertach, when they⁶ left a slaughter of heads. Maelmartain, son of Maenach; Ruadhacan son of Etigen, King of Eastern Gailenga; Maelpatraic son of Coscan, lector of Ard-Macha; Maelmuire, 'herenagh' of Tech-Fethgna;⁷ Cennfaeladh, 'herenagh' of Saighir;⁸ Dermait son of Torpath, 'herenagh' of Lis-mor-Mochuta,⁹ and Dubhinnsi, bishop of Bennchair, [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 953 (alias¹⁰ 954). Flannacan, son of Allchu, 'comarb' of Mac Nisse¹¹ and Colman-Ela,¹² [died]. Maelcoluim son of Domnall, King of Alba, was slain. Conn, son of Erudan, son of Gairbhith, King of Magh-dumha,¹³ was killed. A great cow mortality throughout Ireland. A great slaughter of the Coirpri and Tethba by O'Ruairc, in which Ua Ciardha, King of Coirpri, was killed. Ceile-

[952.]

[953.]

⁹ *Lis-mor-Mochuta*. — "Mochuta's great fort." Lismore, co. Waterford; founded by St. Mochuda (ob. 636). See note ¹¹, p. 103 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Alias*. — The *alias* reading is not in B.

¹¹ 'Comarb' of *Mac Nisse*; i.e. Abbot, or bishop, of Connor in the county of Antrim, of which Aergus Mac Nisse was the founder.

¹² *Colman Ela*. — His obit is recorded above at the year 610. His 'comarb,' or successor, would be abbot of Lann-Ela, (Lynally, in a parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's County). See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, pp. 97-8.

¹³ *Magh-dumha*. — The "plain of the Mound." Now represented by the barony of Moydow, co. Longford.

finnain, Roibartach comarbha Colum Cille & Adomnán, in Chriúto paúrtaeरunt. Niall h. Tolairg, Ceallaich ri Cenél, Rectabhrá aircinnech Cille achara, moriuntur. Óran mac Domnall, ri Cenél Loechair Óre᷑, usgulatuir eft.

[ct. 1anair, ii. febr, iii. lunae. Cnno domini 7ccc. Lii.º (aliam 95º). Oengur mac Conloinghe aircinnech Maghe bile, Oengur mac Maelbriuste aircinnech Domhliacc, moriuntur. Alene ri Muigdorina Magen & Muigdorina Óre᷑, & iudicari mac Moéan do toitim allupg Congalach & Connacht. Slogad la Domnall mac Muirceartach co longaib o énair in Íri rí pop loč n-Echá, rí Dabair, daif ná h-Uigrisallu rí pop loč n-Eirne, iarrin rí pop loč n-Uaictair, co rí oírt in mbriuin, & co tuc giallu húi Ruairec.

.b. [ct. 1anair, iii. febr, x. lunae. Cnno domini 7ccc. Lii.º (aliam 95º). Maelpatraic mac Conbretan aircinnech Slane, Oengur mac n-Úcain comarbha Fechene, Gairene ri erpuc Duin lecht glairi. Taibh mac Caechail, ri Connacht, moriuntur eft. Congalach mac Maelmíni (mic Flannagair mic Ceallaich mic Congalach mic Aedha flaine), ri Erenn, do marbhad do Gallaid (Acha cliacht) & Laignib oc Tairg Siurann illaignib, & Aed mac Aicidri ri Teobair, et alii multi. Moenaich comarbha Finnian & feileisinn air Maca, Maelbriuste mac Óruðain, comarbha Mic

¹ 'Comarb' of Ciaran and Finnian; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise in the King's County, and of Clonard in Meath; founded respectively by Saints Ciaran and Finnian.

² 'Comarb' of Colum-Cille and Adomnan; i.e. Abbot of Derry and Raphoe.

³ Alias.—The alias reading is not in B.

⁴ Fell in the army.—do tuitim allupg. This is another way of

saying that Alene was slain on an expedition into Connacht, undertaken by Congalach, King of Ireland.

⁵ Tuagh-Inbher.—The old name of the estuary of the River Bann.

⁶ Alias.—The alias number is not in B.

⁷ Fechin.—By successor (or 'comarb') of Fechin the Annalist meant abbot of Fobhar (or Fore), co. Westmeath.

⁸ Son.—The original of the paren-

chair, 'comarb' of Ciaran, and Finnán,¹ and Robhartach, 'comarb' of Colum-Cille² and Adomnan,³ rested in Christ. Niall Ua Tolaig, Cellachan, King of Caisel, Rechtabra, 'herenagh' of Cill-achaidh, died. Bran, son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Loeghaire of Bregh, was slain.

Kal. Jan., Friday ; m. 4. A.D. 964 (alias⁴ 955). Oengus son of Culoingsi, 'herenagh' of Magh-Bile, [and] Oengus son of Maelbrigte, 'herenagh' of Doimliacc, died. Alene, King of Mughdorna-Maghen and Mughdorna-Bregh, and Indergi son of Mochan, fell in the army⁵ of Congalach, in Connaught. An expedition by Domnall son of Muirchertach, with ships from Tuagh-Inbher⁶ upon Loch-nEchach, on the Dabhall, across the Airghialla upon Loch-Erne, afterwards on Loch-uachtair, when he devasted the Breifne, and took O'Ruairc's pledges.

Kal. Jan., Saturday ; m. 15. A.D. 955 (alias⁷ 956) [955.] bis Maelpatraic, son of Cubretan, 'herenagh' of Slane ; Oengus son of Ocan, 'comarb' of Fechin,⁸ [and] Gaithene, learned bishop of Dun-lethglaise, [died]. Tadhg son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. Congalach son of Maelmithidh (son⁹ of Flannagan, son of Cellach, son of Congalach, son of Conaing Curraigh, son of Congalach, son of Aedh Slanè), King of Ireland, was killed by the Foreigners of Ath-cliat¹⁰ and Leinstermen, at Tech-Giurann,¹¹ in Leinster, and Aedh son of Aicid, King of Tethba, and a great many others. Maenach 'comarb' of Finnia,¹² and Lector of Ard-Macha ; Maelbrigte son of Erudhan, 'comarb' of Mac Nisse and of Colman-Ela,¹³ [and]

thetic clause is added in a different hand in A. It is interlined in the original hand in B.

⁹ *O/Ath-Cliath*.—The corresponding Irish, *Otta cliat*, is added in *al. man.* in A., and interlined in the orig. hand in B.

¹⁰ *Tech-Giurann*.—This place has not been identified. The name should

be written *Tech-Giugrand*, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 25 b.

¹¹ 'Comarb' of Finnia ; i.e. successor of St. Finnian, or abbot of Clonard, co. Meath.

¹² 'Comarb' of Mac Nisse and Colman Ela ; i.e. abbot of Connor, co. Antrim, of which MacNisse and Colman Ela were joint patrons.

Nírfre 7 Colmain h-Ela, Muirfeðač mac Eicnečain, moriuntur. Domnall regnare incipit.

Fol. 51aa. **Ict. 1anair.** Annno dominicccc.º Lxi.º (alias 957º). Caúrač mac Dulgen (o ðruim ðorpat), comarba Þatrhaic, riui efcop Tóirðel, in Chripto 1heru paupravat. Maelroðarcaic ri Caiřil, Colman mac Congail comarba Molaisse, Eču mac Culluaian ri Loča cal, Scannal mac Luádouib comarba Líff cír moriuit runt. Maelcoluim .h. Canannan, ri cenuil Conaill, Močta mac Þormacain, Flann .h. h-Ceðacain aričinneč Glinne da loca.

Ict. 1anair. Annno dominicccc.º Lxii.º (alias 958). Flann mae Močloingri comarba Tígerpnair⁵ 7 Maelðorid. Tanairde mac h-Uirdip, comarba Þennčair, do marbair do Gallair. Niall .h. h-Eruilb. Tuatál mac Cusáire, ri Láingen, moriut. Lusair mac Colgan, aričinneč Slane, in penitentia moriut. Pínačta mac Lačtna, aričinneč Þepna, moriut.

Ict. 1anair. Annno dominicccc.º Lxiii.º (alias 959º). Cluain mic Noir do arcain do feram Mumon. Marcain comarba Coimgen, Dubduin comarba Coluim cille, Oengur .h. Lapan. Óis Þadairpenn mac Domnall, ri Caiřil, a riui occiut eft. Moenač mac Cormaic, aričinneč Líff moriut.

Ict. 1anair. Annno dominicccc.º Lix.º (alias 960º) Slogar la Domnall mac Muirceartaig co val n-Ógraidhe,

¹ *Domnall*.—He was son of Muirchertach “of the leather cloaks,” whose death is noticed above at the year 942.

² *Alias*.—The alias number, which is added in a different hand from the original in A., is not in B.

³ *Son of Dulgen*.—Cathassach is called “son of Maelduin,” in the list of the ‘comarbs’ of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4.

⁴ “*Comarb’ of Molaisse*; i.e. successor of St. Molaisse, and abbot of

Daimhlinish (or Devenish, co. Fermanagh).

⁵ *Loch-Cal*.—See note ⁴, p. 356 *supra*.

⁶ *Liss-Cr*.—So in A. and B. The so-called Translator of these Annals whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, British Museum, renders *Liss-Cr* by “Laisserin,” and O’Conor prints *Comhorba Lisserin*, which he translates “Vicarius Lasserani.” But these renderings seem quite unreliable.

Muiredhach son of Eicnechan, died. Domnall¹ begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 956 (alias² 957). Cathasach son of Dulgen³ (from Druim-dorraidh), 'comarb' of Patrick, the most eminent bishop of the Goïdhil, rested in Christ Jesus. Maelfothartaigh, King of Caisel; Colman, son of Congal, 'comarb' of Molaisse;⁴ Echu son of Anluan, King of Loch-Cal,⁵ [and] Scannal, son of Luachdubh, comarb of Liss-Cr,⁶ died. Maelcoluim Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, Mochta son of Gormacan, Flann Ua hAedhacain, 'herenagh' of Glenn-da-locha, [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 957 (alias 958). Flann, son of Mochloingse, 'comarb' of Tigernach and of Maeldoid,⁷ [died]. Tanaidhe MacUidhir,⁸ 'comarb' of Bennchair, was killed by Foreigners. Niall Ua h-Eruilb [died]. Tuathal son of Ughaire, King of Leinster, died. Lugaidh son of Colgu, 'herenagh' of Slane, died in penitence. Finachta son of Lachtua, 'herenagh' of Ferna, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 958 (alias 959). Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the men of Munster. Martain, 'comarb' of Coemgen;⁹ Dubhduin 'comarb' of Colum-Cille,¹⁰ and Oengus Ua Lapain, [died]. Dubhdabairenn son of Domnall, King of Caisel, was slain by his own people. Moenach son of Cormac, 'herenagh'¹¹ of Lis-mor, died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 959 (alias 960). A hosting by Domnall,¹² son of Muirchertach, to the Dal-Araidhe, when he

⁷ 'Comarb of Tigernach and Maeldoid; i.e. abbot of Clones and Mucknoe, in the co. Monaghan, of which Sts. Tigernach and Maeldoid were the respective founders.

⁸ Tanaidhe Mac Uidhir; i.e. "Tanaidhe son of Odhar." This Odhar was the ancestor from whom the name of Mac Uidhir (M'Guire, or Maguire) has been derived.

⁹ 'Comarb' of Coemgen; i.e. abbot of Glendalough. The Four Mast.,

at A.D. 957, add that Martain was also successor of Maelruain, or abbot of Tallaght (co. Dublin).

¹⁰ 'Comarb' of Colum-Cille; i.e. abbot of Ia, or Iona. See Reeves' *Adaman*, p. 394.

¹¹ 'Herenagh.'—The Four Masters represent Moenach as 'abbot' of Lis-mor.

¹² Domnall.—See under the year 955.

co tuic aitirne. Cárliar mac Cuinn mic Donnchada occirur eft i n-Al̄ cliāt. Maistriam ror Camman mac Oimhlairē mic Gōibrit̄ oc Dub. Muireadhac mac Fergusura co ro la mōscuairt Connacht. Cāthmōd̄ ari-činneēc lir mori quieuit.

[ct. 1anair. Cenn domini vcccc.º lx.º (aliam 961.º)
8āiget teneb̄ do ḫurdecht iap̄ fuit Laīgen aniārðer̄, co
ro marb̄ mile ċet do doenib̄ 7 altaīb̄ cotisī Al̄ā cliāt.
Mac Ercadha, ri .h. Úriuin [f]eola, obiit. Ualgare p̄i
Dap̄traīgi a ruir̄ occirur̄ eft. Fergusraid̄ ri Cairel a
ruir̄ occirur̄ eft. Conaing .h. Domnallan, ari-činneēc
Clōcar mac n-Dairmeni, quieuit.

[ct. 1anair. Cenn domini vcccc.º lx.º 1.º (aliam 962.º)

Fol. 51ba. C̄rēc̄ lā Flair̄beartāc̄ mac Conchobair, lā rīc̄ n- ilis̄, 1
n-dal n-Cl̄iarde, co rī indeir Contīne, comitatāp̄etear̄
Ul̄air̄, co ro marb̄ao ann, 7 ā da b̄rat̄aīr̄ .1. Tāb̄ 7
Cont, et alii multi. Eoghan mac Muireadhac̄, erīri
Frenn, do marb̄ao do Ul̄is̄ Railē. Oengus .h. Mael-
doiraīo a ruir̄ iugulatus̄ eft.

[ct. 1anair. Cenn domini vcccc.º lxii.º (aliam 963.º).
Longa lā Domnall .h. Neill de ñabull ñap̄ Sliab̄

¹ Conn.—This was evidently Conn (son of Donnchad, King of Ireland, son of Flann Sinna, King of Ireland), heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, whose death at the hands of the people of Fernmhagh (a territory represented by the present barony of Farney, in the County Monaghan), is noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 942.

² Camman.—See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, Geneal. Table, p. 278, and note ¹³, p. 288.

³ Dubh.—The River Duff, which flows into the bay of Donegal, after forming the boundary for some distance between the counties of Leitrim and Sligo. Dr. O'Conor, not knowing

that *Dubh* was the name of a river, has blundered greatly in his version of this entry. *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. iv., p. 274.

⁴ Muiredhach.—He was one of the successors of St. Patrick in the abbacy (or bishopric) of Armagh. His removal (or resignation) in favour of his successor Dubhdalethe, is noticed at the year 964, and his obit at 965, *infra*.

⁵ As far as Ath-cliāth.—cotisī Al̄ā cliāt, A. B. The translator of these Annals in Clar. 49, wrongly renders the clause cotisī Al̄ā cliāt by "with the houses of Dublin burnt."

⁶ Son.—His name is given as Donn-

took hostages. Carlus, son of Conn,¹ son of Donnchad, was killed in Ath-cliath. A victory over Camman,² son of Amlaimh, son of Gothfrith, at Dubh.³ Muiredhach,⁴ son of Fergus, made a full visitation of Connaught Cathmogh, 'herenagh' of Lis-mor, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 960 (alias 961). An arrow of fire [960.] came along Leinster, from the south-west, which killed a hundred thousand of men and flocks, as far as Ath-cliath.⁵ The son⁶ of Erchadh, King of Ui-Briuin-Seola, died. Ualgarg, King of Dartraighi,⁷ was slain by his own people. Fergraiddh,⁸ King of Caisel, was slain by his own people. Conaing Ua Domnallain, 'herenagh' of Clochar-mac-Daimeni, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 961 (alias 962). A predatory expedition [961.] by Flaithbertach son of Conchobar, King of Ailech, to Dal-Araidhe, when he plundered Condere; but the Ulidians overtook him, and he was there slain, with his two brothers, viz., Tadhg and Conn, and a great many others. Eogan son of Muiredhach, champion of Ireland, was killed by the Ui-Failgi. Oengus Ua Mael-doraidh⁹ was slain by his own people.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 962 (alias 963). Ships¹⁰ [were brought] [962.] by Domnall Ua Neill from the Dabhall,¹¹ across Sliabh-

chad, in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 959.

⁷ *Dartraighi*. — Otherwise called Dartraighi - Mac Flannchada ; the patrimony of the sept of Mac Flannchada (Mac Clancy or Clancy), now represented by the barony of Ross-clogher, co. Leitrim.

⁸ *Fergraiddh*. — This entry, which is in the marg. in A., is in the text in B.

⁹ *Ua Maeldoraidh*, or O'Muldory. The family name of a powerful tribe which held the chief sway in Tir-Conaill from the middle of the 9th to

the end of the 12th century, when the O'Donnells asserted their supremacy. The Oengus here referred to was the son of Maelbresail (son of Maeldoraidh), whose obit is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 896.

¹⁰ *Ships*.—*Longa*. These vessels were probably light cots, or boats, capable of being transported on mens' shoulders.

¹¹ *Dabhall*.—The northern Black-water River, which flows between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, into Lough Neagh.

n-uit co Loč n-Ainennē, quod non factum erit ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in libro 'Oisíochais'.

Eicneč mac 'Oalaig' ri na n-Áirgiall, 7 'Oubhaar' a mac, occipi fuit o Muirchertach mac 'Oalaig', a fratre. Ro marbād tōno in Muirchertach rīn pōcedoir iñi mīr cētnai.

Maelmuire mac Eochair, comarbā Ráthraic, natus erit.

Mac Cellačain ri Cairil moritus. Dófratād mac Cimelairi mōritus erit. Comarbā Tigernach mōritus .i. Coencomprac. hUalgarc .h. Maitreia occitus erit o Muigdorntib mai gen.

- b. *Ict. Ianair.* Canno domini vccc.º lxiiii.º (aliar 964º).
Iñi ro in bliadain deðenac ino lantād cōir o tānic Ráthraic i n-Eirinn. Maelmuanaird mac Flainn mic Eicnečain, 7 a mac, do marbād do cloinn fiongura. 'Oubrcuil' mac Cináedha, comarbā Coluim Cille, quiensit. Úfurubhron mac Beccce, ri 'Oerlaig', do marbād do cēnul Eogain tria ta[n]junct 7 mebail. Muirceartač mac Congalaird mic Maelmiti, ri domna Tempač, o Domnall

¹ *Loch-Aininn.*—Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

² *Had not been done.*—See above at the year 954, where Domnall son of Muirchertach (the Domnall Ua Neill of the present entry) is stated to have transported ships from Tuagh-Inbhir (the mouth of the River Bann) across Lough Neagh, along the Dabhall, and over Airghialla (or Oriel) to Loch-Erne.

³ *Book of Dubhdalethe.*—This Book, which seems to have been a chronicle of Irish affairs, has been referred to before in these Annals. It is mentioned for the last time at the year 1021 *infra*. The compiler of the work is generally supposed to have been Dubhdalethe, successor of St. Patrick (i.e. abbot or bishop of Armagh), whose death is entered within at the year 1064 (=1065), and who

is represented in the List of the 'comarbs' of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4, as having ruled for 33 years. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 50; and Vol. II. (*Irish Writers*), p. 65; and under A.D. 964 *infra*.

⁴ *Maelmuire.*—See at the year 1000 *infra*, where Maelmuire's appointment to the abbacy of Armagh is recorded.

⁵ *Son.*—His name is given as Donnchadh (Donogh) in the *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (955—963), and by the *Four Mast.* (961).

⁶ 'Comarb' of Tigernach; i.e. abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

⁷ *Of the 'just completion.'*—ino lantād cōir. The so-called Translator of these Annals, whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, renders this clause by "of the full

Fuait, to Loch-Aininn,¹ which had not been done² from most ancient times. Thus in the Book of Dubhdalethe.³ Eicnech son of Dalach, King of the Airghialla, and his son Dubhdara, were slain by his brother, Murchad son of Dalach. This Murchad was also killed soon after, in the same month. Maelmuire⁴ son of Eochaid, 'comarb' of Patrick, was born. The son⁵ of Cellachan, King of Caisel, died. Gofraidh son of Amlaimh died. The 'comarb' of Tigernach⁶ died, i.e. Caencomrac. Ualgarg Ua Mailtrea was killed by the Mughdorna-Maighen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 963 (alias 964). This is the last year [963.] ^{bis.} of the 'just completion' [of the full period] since Patrick came into Ireland. Maclruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Eicnechan,⁸ and his son, were slain by the Clann-Fianghusa. Dubhscuile son of Cinaedh, 'comarb' of Colum-Cille,⁹ rested. Furudhran son of Becc, King of Derlas,¹⁰ was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain, through malice and treachery. Muirchertach, son of Congalach,¹¹ son of Maelmhidh, royal-heir of Temhair, was killed by

profitt," which seems wrong. O'Conor translates *Lantadhchoir* (as he prints it), by "plenaria numeratio Poetica," and adds "nempe quia numerando a Patricii adventu, anno 432, quingenti anni perfecte intercessere usque ad annum 963, secundum numerationem Poetarum Hiberniae." *Rer. Hiberniarum*, vol. 4, p. 276. The learned Doctor here made a serious slip in his calculation. But it is obvious that neither O'Conor nor the author of the version of these Annals in Clar. 49 perceived that by the words *lantadhchoir*, ("just [or full] completion"), was meant the Paschal Cycle, or Cycle of 532 years, framed by Victorius (or Victorinus) of Aquitaine. See note¹, p. 14, and note¹, p. 16, *supra*. This entry is very valuable, not only as strengthening the evi-

dence referring the arrival of St. Patrick in Ireland to the year 431 (=432), but also as evincing the watchfulness of the old Irish Annalists in matters connected with chronological data.

⁸ *Eicnechan*.—This was apparently the Eicnechan son of Dalach, King of Cinel-Conaill, whose obit is entered above at the year 905.

⁹ 'Comarb' of *Colum Cille*; i.e., successor of *Colum Cille*, and therefore abbot of Ia, in Scotland, and probably of Kells and other Columbian foundations in Ireland. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 394.

¹⁰ *Derlas*.—See note¹⁰, p. 453 *supra*.

¹¹ *Congalach* — He was King of Ireland, and was slain by the Foreigners in the year 955 (=956), as above mentioned under that date.

mac Congalair occisus est. Ceall dara do arca in do
sallan, sed mirabilis pietate mirabiliter est tria
Niall. h. neptuile, redemptum omnibus clericis penit
pro nomine domini .i. Ian in tuis moni ranc[er] Drigbi,
et Ian in deratibus, ipse do misericordia Niall vobis via arduat
ferim.

[ct. Ianair. Anno dominicccc. lxiiii. (alias 965).
Sorita mōr vīulocta i n-Eriu, co renatus int atque
mac et ingen ait bia. Catepoineo nia n-Oib Canannan
co torcatur ait Domnall. Cat etiā fīru Alba
imoneitir, ubi multi occisi sunt im Donnchao .i. abb
duine Caillen. Coemclois abbato i n-ard Maēa .i.
Dubdalete in vicem Muirendair (o rliab Cuilinn).
Slogair la Domnall. h. Neill, la ri gTeimrae, co ro opt
Connacta, et co tuc giallu o hU Ruairc. Iorep et Dunctis
abbato tūre ña glas, Cinaed abb Lir moni Moctu,
in Crutho quiescerunt.

Fol. 51^{ta}. [ct. Ianair. Anno dominicccc. lxi. (alias 966).
Muirendac mac Fergura, comarba Rathraic, Cateuraig
mac Murcordan erpcop aorū Maēa, Paelan mac
Corpmairi nū na n-Deirē Mumhan, Paelan nū Laisgen,
mortui sunt. Maelmuire ingen Neill mic Cet
mortua est. Dubdabairenn comarba Uiniti uitam
finiuunt. Fergal. h. Ruairc do marbat la Domnall
mac Congalair, la ri gUrue.

[ct. Ianair. Anno dominicccc. lxi.ii. (alias 967).
Dub mac Maelcoluim, ri Alba, do marbat la
h-Albanu fein. Tigernac mac Ruairc, ri Eire

¹ *Wonderful.* — mirabilis (for
mirabilis), A., B.

² *Alias.* — The alias reading is in a
later hand in A. It is not in B.

³ *Intolerable.* — vīulocta (for
vīfūlocta), A., B.; vīfūlaid, Foir M. (963).

⁴ *Themselves.* — imoneitir, A.;
imoneitir, B. An adverb variously

written immanetar, immenetor,
and manetar; corresponding in
meaning to the Latin *invicem*, or
inter se; and explained by etarbu,
“amongst them” in O’Donovan’s
Irish Glossary. See Ebel’s ed. of
Zeuss’ Gram. *Celtica*, p. 614. The
author of the so-called Translation in
Clar. 49 renders this entry by “Battle

Domnall son of Congalach. Cill-dara was plundered by Foreigners, but it was compassionated by the wonderful¹ piety of Niall Ua h-Eruilb, nearly all the clerics being redeemed for God's name; viz., the full of the great house of St. Bridget, and the full of the oratory, is what Niall ransomed of them with his own money.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 964 (alias² 965). A great, intolerable,³ famine in Ireland, so that the father would sell his son and daughter for food. A victory by the Ui-Canannan, in which Domnall was slain. A battle amongst the men of Alba themselves,⁴ in which many were slain, including Donnchad, *i.e.*, abbot of Dun-Caillen.⁵ A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Dubhdalethe in the place of Muiredach⁶ (of Sliabh-Cuilinn)⁷. A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, when he devastated Connaught and took hostages from O'Ruairc.⁸ Joseph and Dunchadh, abbots of Tir-da-glas, [and] Cinaedh, abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuta, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 965 (alias 966). Muiredach son of Fergus, comarb of Patrick; Cathasach son of Murchadan, bishop of Ard-Macha; Faelan son of Cormac, King of the Deisi-Muman; Faelan, King of Leinster, died. Maelmuire, daughter of Niall son of Aedh, died. Dubhdabhairenn, comarb of Buite, ended life. Ferghal O'Ruairc⁹ was killed by Domnall, son of Congalach, King of Bregha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 966 (alias 967). Dubh, son of Maelcolm, King of Alba, was killed by the men of Alba themselves. Tigernach son of Ruarc, King of Carraic-

between Scottamen about Etir" (1), where many were killed about (1) Donogh, abbot of Duncallen.

³ *Dun-Caillen*—See note¹¹. p. 375
supra.

⁴ *Muiredach*.—See above at the year 959.

⁷ *Sliabh-Cuilinn*.—Now Slieve-Gullion, a conspicuous mountain in the south-east of the county of Armagh. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 965, note c.

⁸ *O'Ruairc*.—Ferghal (or Farrell) O'Rorke, King of Connaught.

Óraicte, moritup. Cet Þormaeile (i. ic Raitheis) cenul Eogain pop cenul Conaill, tu iorcasir Maelsean .h. Canannan, ri cenil Conaill, 7 Muirceartaç .h. Tairbhe ñidomna Connacht, et alii multi. Aed .h. h-Ustiñ, ri .h. n-Ecaç, a ruit iugulatus erit. Mathgamain mac Cennetiç, ri Cairpri, do aircain Liumniç 7 tia lorcad. Cerball mac Lorcain, ñidomna Laigne, do marbath do Domnall, do riç Órech.

b. *[ct. 1anair. Anno dominicccc. ix. iii.]* (alias 968). Ceallaç .h. Óanan, comarbha Comgaill, moritup. Muirceartaç comarbha Cairniç, Flan ñberetaç mac Muirceartaç, ri .h. n-Ecaç, moriuntup. Sloiged la Domnall .h. Neill co Laigniu, copor iudic o Ñerba riar co riarce, co tuc borotha mor Lain, 7 cotarpat rorbaír ror Gallu 7 ror Laigniu co cenn da mir. Commac comarbha Ultan quieuit.

[ct. 1anair. Anno dominicccc. ix. iii.] (alias 969). Cinaet .h. Cetmail ariçinneç tanre Calcarð, Maelseinne mac Uctan erpcop Cenannra 7 comarbha Ultan 7 Cairniç, Eogan mac Cleirig erpcop Connacht, riarusserunt. Soerlan ingen Elcomair .c. annis moritup Ñeollan mac Ciarmair, ri locha gáðor, in Chripto quieuit.

[ct. 1anair. Anno dominicccc. ix. ix.] (alias 970). Cenannus do aircain do Ñimlaim cuapan. Marom ror Ñalgarç .h. Ruairc ria Concordar mac Tairbhe, co no marbath cum plurimi. Sloiged la riç nUlat .i. la

Fol. 518b.

¹ *Ua Taidhg*; i.e. “grandson (or descendant) of Tadhg.” This patronymic is now represented by O’Teige, and also by the form Tighe; names borne by many persons in the counties of Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo.

² *Mathgamain*. — Now generally anglicised Mahon. He was the eldest brother of Brian Borumha. His murder by Maelsean son of Bran (ancestor of the O’Mahony of South

Munster) is recorded at the year 975 (= 976) *infra*. Regarding the career of this Mathgamain, see Todd’s *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, places referred to in the Index to that work, under the name Mathgamain.

³ *Luimneach*. — Limerick.

⁴ *Comarb of Comgall*; i.e. successor of Comgall, or abbot of Bangor, in the county of Down.

Brachaidhe, died. The battle of Formael (*i.e.*, at Rathbec) by Cinel-Eoghain over Cinel-Conaill, in which fell Maelisu Ua Canannan, King of Cinel-Conaill, and Muircertach Ua Taidhg,¹ royal heir of Connaught, and many others. Aedh Ua h-Atidh, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by his own people. Mathgamain² son of Cennetigh, King of Caisel, plundered and burned Luimnech.³ Cerball son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by Domnall, King of Bregh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 967 (alias 968). Cellach Ua Banan, [967.] *bis.* comarb of Comgall,⁴ died. Muiredach, comarb of Cainnech,⁵ Flaithbhertach, son of Muiredach, King of Ui-Echach, died. A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill to Leinster, when he plundered from Berbha westwards⁶ to the sea, and brought a great prey of cows, and laid siege to the Foreigners and Leinstermen for two months. Connach, comarb of Ultan,⁷ rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 968 (alias 969). Cinaeth Ua Cathmail, [968.] 'herenagh' of Daire-Calgaigh; Maelfinnen son of Uchtan, bishop of Cenannus and comarb of Ultan and Cairnech, [and] Eoghan son of Clereich, bishop of Connaught, rested. Soerlaith, daughter of Elchomach, died [at the age of] 100 years. Beollan son of Ciarmac, King of Loch-gabhor, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 969 (alias 970). Cenannus was plundered by Amlaimh Cuaran.⁸ A victory over Ualgarg Ua Ruairc, by Conchobar son of Tadhg,⁹ when he [Ualgarg] was killed, with many others. A hosting by the King [969.]

⁶ Cainnech.—St. Canice, founder and abbot of Achadh-bo (Aghaboe), in the Queen's County. His obit is given at the year 599 *supra*, and his birth is entered under 526.

⁷ From Berbha westwards.—This should be from Berbha (the river Barrow) eastwards.

⁸ Comarb of Ultan; i.e. successor of

St. Ultan of Ardbreccan, and abbot of that place. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 966) state that Connach was also a priest of Cenannus, or Kells.

⁹ Amlaimh Cuaran.—See note ⁴, p. 456, and note ⁹, p. 465, *supra*.

⁹ Conchobar son of Tadhg.—King of Connaught at the time. His obit is entered under the year 972 *infra*.

h-Óirteigair mac Matuðan, co Tállair, co ro oírt Condere, 7 co fársgaist ari cenn. Óellum Cille mona ri a Domnall mac Congalair, 7 ri a n-Óenlaim, ror Domnall h. Neill, du iorcasair Óirteigair mac Matuðan, ri Ulaid, 7 Donnacan mac Mailemire, aircinnneach, 7 Cináedh mac Ercogaille ri Conaille, cum plurimis. Orcain Lusmaris 7 Óroma marclainn la Muirchard, la ri g n-Óenla. Orcain Manxtræc 7 Lainne Leire la Domnall, la ri g n-Óenla, ubi in una tomu .cccl. acsantri sunt.

[C]. 1anair. Anno dominicccc.º lxx.º (aliar 971). Culen [mac] illuib, ri Alban, do marbair do Óireannais ippoi catca. Domnall h. Neill, ri Térraic, do innarbu a Miðe do clain Colmain. Niall mac Óeða, ri Ulaid, moritur. Tuatgal comarba Ciapain, Maelramna comarba Cainnig, moriuntur. Ceallaic h. Nuatbat do marbair do Tállair 1 n-dorair in proinntig. Slogair la Domnall h. Neill co ri pu Miðe, co ro oírt a n-ule cella 7 dune, 7 co ro oírt h. Failki 7 Þócartha.

[b]. [C]. 1anair. Anno dominicccc.º lxx.º 1.º (aliar 972). Cat etip Ulu 7 Dal-n-Ósparde, iorcasair ri in coicid 1. Óeð mac Loingri, 7 alii. Muirchard mac Únn do marbair la Domnall cloen per volum. Catúrac mac Þengura, comarba Óuin, moriuntur. Þogartac mac

¹Artgar, or Ardgair. — More correctly written Artghal in the *Ann. Four Masters*, at the year 968. But the name does not appear, in either form, in the list of the Kings of Uldia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41.

²Condere. — Connor, co. Antrim. To palliate the offence committed by Artgar (or Artghal) in plundering an ecclesiastical establishment so famous as Connor, the *Four Masters* (968) insinuate that it was, at the time, in the possession of the Foreigners.

³Cill-mona.—Apparently the place

now known as Kilmona, in the parish of Rahugh, co. Westmeath.

⁴Mainistir; i.e. Manistir-Buite, or Monasterboice, in the county of Louth.

⁵Lann-leire.—See note ¹⁸, p. 205 supra.

⁶Illub.—Indulf, son of Constantine, King of Scotland. His "moritur" is entered in the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 960 (= 961), although Skene observes that the "Irish Annals" do not record his death. See *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxlii.

⁷Son of Aedh.—In the list of

of Ulidia, *i.e.* Artgar,¹ son of Matadhan, when he destroyed Condere,² and left a slaughter of heads. The battle of Cill-mona³ [was gained] by Domnall son of Congalach, and by Amlaimh, over Domnall Ua Neill, wherein fell Ardgard⁴ son of Matadhan, King of Ulidia, and Donnacan son of Maelmuire, 'herenagh,' and Cinaedh son of Crongaill, King of Conailli, with many more. Plundering of Lughmath and Druim-inasclainn by Murchad, King of Ailech. Plundering of Mainistir⁵ and Lann-leire,⁶ by Domnall, King of Ireland, where 350 persons were burned in one house.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 970 (alias 971). Culen, [son of] Illulb,⁷ King of Alba, was slain by Britons, in the field of battle. Domnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, was expelled from Midhe by the Clann-Colmain. Niall son of Aedh,⁸ King of Ulidia, died. Tuathal, comarb of Ciaran,⁹ Maelsamna comarb of Cainnech,¹⁰ died. Cellach Ua Nuadhat was slain by Foreigners in the door-way of the refectory.¹¹ A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill to the men of Midhe, when he spoiled all their churches and forts; and he spoiled the Ui-Failghi and the Fotharta.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 971 (alias 972). A battle between the [971.] *Ulidians* and the *Dal-Araidhe*, in which the King of the Province,¹² *i.e.* Aedh son of Loingsech, and others, were slain. Murchad, son of Finn, was deceitfully killed by Domnall Cloen. Cathasach son of Fergus, comarb of Dun,¹³

Kings of Ulidia contained in *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 4, the name of Niall's father is given as Eochaid, with "vel Aed" written over it.

⁸ Comarb of Ciaran; *i.e.* abbot of Clonmacnoise, of which St. Ciaran "son of the carpenter" was the founder.

⁹ Cainnech.—St. Canice, founder of the Monastery of Aghabo, in the Queen's County.

¹⁰ Refectory.—The Irish of the words "in the door-way" (*i n-oopur*) is not in B. The name of the church, or monastery, not having been given, it is not easy to identify Cellach Ua Nuadhat.

¹¹ The Province; *i.e.* the Province of Ulidia. See note⁵, p. 386 *supra*.

¹² Dun.—Downpatrick, in the county of Down.

Neill h. Tolairg do marbhad la Domnall mac Congalair, tria meðail. Crunnmael aip̄cinnneč Glinne da lača moritup.

Jct. 1anair. Cenn domini dcccc.º lxxii.º (aliam 973). Concobap mac Tairb, ri Connacht, moritup. Cat̄ etir Murchad. h. Plaiebhortaič 7 Connachta, du itorčair Cat̄al mac Tairb ri Connacht, 7 Geibennac mac Ceiba ri h. Maine, 7 alii multi. Maelmuire aip̄cinnneč Daifmaiti do bat̄at̄ 1 n-er̄ ruat̄. Decan comarba Finnen, Cilill aip̄cinnneč Glinne da lača, recura morte moriuntup. Dubdaleče comarba Rathraic pop̄ euairt Mumhan, co tuc a neir̄.

Fol. 55aa. Jct. 1anair. Cenn domini dcccc.º lxx. 8.º (aliam 974º). Murchad. h. Plaiebhortaič do ūl pop̄ creic 1 cinel Conaill, co tuc gabail mór, conitarrat̄ oen ūai conerbaile de oc Dun cloitighe, do cummain 7 ait̄ruighe. Diarmait mac Dochartaič, comarba Molaise, mortuus er̄t. Donnchad finn, ri Midhe, do marbhad la Usga mac Duibcinn. Roeniusb ria n-Usgaire mac Tuat̄al pop̄ Orraighe, itorčair Daifmait mac Donnchada. Marom aile dono ria n-Orraighe pop̄ hUib Cennfelaig, itorcair Domnall mac Cellaič.

Jct. 1anair. Cenn domini lxx. 4º. (aliam 975º). Etgar mac Etmonn, ri Saxon, in Chripto pauperis. Domnall mac Eogain, ri Ulster, in cilicri, Bogartac

¹ *Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh*; i.e. "Murchad descendant of Flaithbertach." He was King of Ailech. See above at the year 969.

² *Dairmagh*. — Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

³ *Es-Ruaidh*. — Otherwise written Es-Aedha-Ruaidh, the "Cataract of Aedh ruadh ('red')." Anglicised "Assaroe," but also known as the Salmon Leap, on the river Erne, at Ballyshannon, co. Donegal.

⁴ *Comarb of Finnen*; i.e. successor of St. Finnen, founder of the famous monastery of Clonard, in the county of Meath.

⁵ *Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh*. — See note 1.

⁶ *Dun-Cloitighe*. — The "fort (or fortress) of Cloitech." O'Donovan identifies Dun-Cloitighe with Dunglady, a remarkable fort in a townland of the same name, parish of Maghera, and county of Londonderry. *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 972, note 1.

died. Fogartach, son of Niall Ua Tolairg, was treacherously killed by Domnall son of Congalach. Crunnmael, herenagh of Glenn-da-locha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 972 (alias 973). Conchobar son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, died. A battle between Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh¹ and the Connaughtmen, in which fell Cathal son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, and Geibhennach son of Aedh, King of Ui-Maine, and many others. Maelmuire, herenagh of Dairmagh,² was drowned in Es-Ruaidh.³ Becan, comarb of Finnen,⁴ Ailill, herenagh of Glenn-da-locha, died a quiet death. Dubh-dalethe, comarb of Patrick, [went] on a visitation of Munster, and obtained his demand.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 973 (alias 974). Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh⁵ went on a preying expedition into Cinel-Conaill, and made a great capture; but he was hit by one dart, and died thereof at Dun-Cloitighe,⁶ after communion and penitence. Diarmait son of Dochartach, comarb of Molaise,⁷ died. Donnchad Finn, King of Midhe, was slain by Aghda, son of Dubhcenn. A victory by Ugaire son of Tuathal⁸ over the Osraighi, in which Diarmait son of Donnchad was slain. Another victory also by the Osraighi over the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which Domnall⁹ son of Cellach fell.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 974 (alias 975). Edgar¹⁰ son of Edmond, King of the Saxons, paused. Domnall son of Eogan, King of the Britons,¹¹ in pilgrimage, [and] Foghartach

¹ Comarb of Molaise; i.e. abbot of Daimhinis (Devenish Island in Loch-Erne), the monastery of which was originally founded by St. Molaise.

² Tuathal. — The obit of this Tuathal, the progenitor from whom the name O'Tuathail, or O'Toole, has been derived, is entered above under the year 957.

³ Domnall.—He was King of Ul-

Cennselaigh (or South Leinster) for 9 years, according to the list in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 2.

⁴ Edgar.—The death of Edgar is noticed in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 975, which is the correct year.

⁵ Britons.—The Britons of Strathclyde. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 223, note *.

abb Tairne, mochtui runt. Þeardalach airtinnec Reck-pann a gentilisuper occirur eft. Cinaed .h. Airtusgan (i. do ril Cerneach rotail), primumcetir Erenn, quiemuit. Domenn. mori iurin blearban run.

[ct. 1anair. Cenno domini vccc.º lxx. ii.º (aliam 978º). Matgamhaín mac Cennetiág, ri Caifil, do mabas la Maelmuasach mac tóbraim. Donnchad mac Ceallaiág, ri Oirgairi, Domnall mac Congalaig, ri Óbrek, mochtui runt. Conaing .h. Finan, comarbha Mic Níri 7 Colman Ela, paucuit. Taibh .h. Ruadhraic ri Cianacht occirur eft i n-Ultaib. Setna .h. Teman, airtinnec n-Óenromma, in ria domu exiuitur eft.

[ct. 1anair. Cenno domini vccc.º lxx. ii.º (aliam 977º). Muirceartaí mac Domnall .h. Neill, 7 Congalaic mac Domnall, da rigdomna Erenn, do mabas la h-Óenrlaim mac Sitriuca. Gillacolaim .h. Canannan do mabas la Domnall .h. Neill. Amlaim mac Oileuil (i. ri Alba) do mabas la Cinaed mac Domnall. Conaing mac Cavan, comarbha Moethoc, mochtuis eft. In hoc anno Flaitheartaí mac Muirceartaí natu eft.

[ct. 1anair. Cenno domini vccc.º lxx. 7.º (aliam 978º). Þiachra airtinnec 1a quiemuit. Cat etip Óriam mac Cennetiág 7 Maelmuasach ri Óermuman, co torcain Maelmuasach ann. Cat Óileláintse pop Laignid ria

Fol. 52ab. n-Gallaid Acha cliaet, dū istorcair ri Lagen .i. Usgaire

¹ *Rechra*.—See note¹², p. 101 *supra*.

² *Cernach Sotal*; i.e. Cernach the Arrogant (or haughty). His obit is given above at the year 663. The parenthetic clause, which is not in B., is written in the marg. in A., in the orig. hand.

³ *Mathgamhain*.—This name is now Anglicised Mahon. The bearer was the elder brother of Brian Borumha.

⁴ *Son of Cellach*.—This is in accordance with the list of Kings of

Ossory in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 5. But Rev. J. F. Shearman states that Donnchad was the grandson of Cellach, being the son of Muirchertach son of Cellach, both of whom were slain in the battle of Belach-Mughna, mentioned above at the year 907 (=908). *Loca Patria-ciana*, Table II., after p. 264.

⁵ *Comarb of Mac Nisse and Colman Ela*.—This would mean Abbot of Connor (of which Mac Nisse was the founder), and of Lann-Ela (now

abbot of Daire, died. Ferdal, herenagh of Rechra,¹ was slain by Gentiles. Cinaedh Ua Artagain (of the race of Cernach Sotail),² chief poet of Ireland, rested. Great inclemency of the weather in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 975 (alias 976). Mathgamhain³ son of [975.] Cennetigh, King of Caisel, was killed by Maelmhuaidh son of Bran. Donnchad son of Cellach,⁴ King of Osraighi, [and] Domnall son of Congalach, King of Bregh, died. Conaing Ua Finan, comarb of Mac Nisse⁵ and Colman Ela,⁶ paused. Tadhg Ua Ruadhrach, King of Cianachta, was slain in Ulidia. Setna Ua Deman, herenagh⁷ of Oendruim, was burned in his own house.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 976 (alias 977). Muirchertach, son of Domnall Ua Neill, and Congalach, son of Domnall, two royal heirs of Ireland, were killed by Amlaimh son of Sitriuc. Gilla-Coluim Ua Canannan was killed by Domnall Ua Neill. Amlaimh son of Illulb,⁸ King of Alba, was killed by Cinaedh son of Domnall.⁹ Conaing son of Cadan, comarb of Moedhoc, died. In this year Flaitbertach¹⁰ son of Muirchertach was born.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 977 (alias 978). Fiachra, herenagh [977.] of Ia, rested. A battle between Brian, son of Cennetigh, and Maelmhuaidh,¹¹ King of Des-Mumha, in which Maelmhuaidh was slain. The battle of Bithlann [was gained] over the Leinstermen by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, in

Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County, of which St. Colman Ela was the founder). See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 242.

¹ Herenagh. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 974, Setna is stated to have been abbot of Aerdruium.

² Illulb. — Indulf, or Indulph. See note⁶ under A.D. 970.

³ Domnall. — This should probably be Maelcoluim (Malcolm) as in the *Annals of Tigernach*.

⁴ Flaitbertach. — This was the famous Flaitbertach O'Neill, nicknamed Flaitbertach-an-trostain, or "F—— of the Pilgrim's Staff;" so called for having gone in pilgrimage to Rome. His death is recorded at the year 1086 *infra*.

⁵ Maelmhuaidh. — The murder of Brian's brother, Mahon, by Maelmhuaidh, is entered above at the year 975.

mac, Tuathail, 7 alii multi. Caethroinuib' ria n-Oirgiallaib' pop' cenel Conaill, tu i torcain Niall .h. Canannan, 7 alii multi. Coircaic' mor' Mumana do arcaim la daigis. Lef' mór Moéntu do arcaim 7 do [Urcus].

[C. Ianair. Anno dominicccc.° lxx. 8.° (aliam 979°). Muirenn ingin Conghalach, comarba Óengste, quiensit. Lechabon. h. Riacna, ri' Ísalach, reg' vulum occisum est. Conchobar mac Finn, ri' Ísa Ísalch, mortuus est. Maelrechtaic' h. Caran, cenn ecnai Erenn, in pace quiensit.

b. [C. Ianair. Anno dominicccc.° lxx. 9.° (aliam 980). Cat' Tempaic' ria Maelrechnaill mac n'Domhnall pop' Gallaiib' Ceth cliaic' 7 na n-intoreb', iugulat' deag' ari' Gall 7 nept' Gall a hErimond, tu' itorcan' Ragnall mac Omblaim, mac ríg Gall, 7 Conamhail mac aerri' Gall, 7 alii multi. Domhnall .h. Neill, aprod' Erenn, port' penitentiam, in aro' Maica obiit. Muighron, comarba Coluim cille etip' Eriinn 7 Ulbaein, uitam' felicitatem' finiuuit. Ruemann .h. Ceabacan, comarba Tigernan, Muirchertach mac Riatai, comarba Comain, pauperem' finiuuit. Dubgall mac Donnchada, priuomna Wilig, a fratre suo .i. o Muirendac' mac Blaenn, interfectus est. Muirendac' mac Blaenn ante mensem' integrum a gente sua decollatus est. Comaltan .h. Cleirig, ri' .h. Riacraic' Cróna, moritur. Tigernan, .h. Maeldoenair .i. ri' cenuil

¹ Comarb of Brigit; i.e. abbess of Kildare.

monarchy is recorded under the year 979 (= 980) by the *Four Masters*.

² Conchobar.—He was the ancestor of the Ui-Conchobhair Failge, or O'Conors of Offaly, and, as O'Donovan alleges, the progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname, though Mac Firbis states that the surname was taken from his grandson, Conchobar, son of Conghalach [ob. 1017]. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 977, note o.

⁴ Domhnall.—A marginal note in A. distinguishes him as "Domhnall of Ard-Macha," and adds that he was the son of Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh. A quatrain in Irish, in praise of Domhnall's prowess, quoted as from Mac Coissi, is written on lower marg., fol. 52a, in A.

³ Maelsechnaill.—Called "Mor," or the Great. His accession to the

⁵ Muighron.—See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 394. A few lines of poetry

which fell the King of Leinster, *i.e.*, Ugaire son of Tuathal, and many others. A victory by the Airghialla over the Cinel-Conaill, in which fell Niall Ua Canannain, and many others. Corcach-mor, of Munster, was destroyed by fire. Lis-mor-Mochuta was plundered and burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 978 (alias 979). Muirenn, daughter of Congalach, comarb of Brigit,¹ rested. Lethlabhar Ua Fiachna, King of Dal-Araidhe, was treacherously killed. Conchobar,² son of Finn, King of Ui-Failghi, died. Airechtach Ua Carain, the most learned of Ireland, rested in peace.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 979 (alias 980). The battle of Temh- [979.] ^{vis.} air [was gained] by Maelsechnaill,³ son of Domnall, over the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and the Islands, where a great slaughter of the Foreigners was committed, and their power [banished] from Ireland; and in which Ragnall, son of Amlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and Conamhal son of a Foreign chief, and many others, were slain. Domhnall⁴ Ua Neill, Arch-King of Ireland, died in Ard-Macha, after penitence. Mughron,⁵ comarb of Colum-Cille both in Ireland and Alba, ended life happily. Rumann Ua Aedhacain, comarb of Tigernach,⁶ [and] Mur-chad son of Riada, comarb of Coman,⁷ 'paused.' Dubhgall son of Donnchad, royal-heir of Ailech, was killed by his kinsman, *i.e.* by⁸ Muiredhach son of Flann. Muiredhach son of Flann was beheaded by his own people before an entire⁹ month. Comaltan Ua Cleirigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Tigernan Ua Maeldoraidh, *i.e.* King of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own

written on the lower marg., fol. 52 a
in A., fixing the year of Mughron's
death at 980 (the correct year), do
not seem of sufficient merit to be
printed.

¹ Comarb of Coman; *i.e.* abbot of
Ros-Chomain, or Roscommon, in the
county of Roscommon.

² By.—a, uel o, A. o, B.; which
seems more correct.

³ Entire.—intigrum, A., B.

⁴ Comarb of Tigernach; *i.e.* abbot
of Clones, co. Monaghan.

Conaill a ruir iugulatus est. Óróen mac Muirceadha, ri Láingen, do engrádail do gallair, et a mórbae iarum.

[C. 1anair. Cennno dominicccc. lxxx.º (aliac 981º). Domnall .h. h-Aitidh ri .h. nEchach, et loingrech mac foighartai .h. Niallán, do comchtam. Cleircen mac Donngaire comarbha Feicin, Eoghan .h. Caoine comarbha Úrbenain, Sinaich mac Muircheil comarbha Comgaill, in Chruiske doirmisearunt. Merr anacnata i Rin bliathain iun.

[C. 1anair. Cennno dominicccc. lxxx.º 1. (aliac 982º). Óruatara mac Tigeannait, ri .h. Cennrealaing, moritus. Archu mac Neill do mórbae do maccanib Ardgair tria mebas. Ceob .h. Dubra, ri tuairceir Coimnacl, rucura morte moritus. Orcain Cilli darras 1m̄ur Phuirt Láipse.

[Cal. 1anair. Cennno dominicccc. lxxx.º 11.º (aliac 983º). Cormac mac Maelciaran, comarbha Moéstu, Muirhead mac Muirsean, reenap aird Macca, moriuntur. Caithionus .h. ria Maelrechnaill mac Domnall, et ria n-Bluin-iarn mac Cennlaig, ria Domnall cloen, ria ri Láingen (et ria 1m̄ar ruir Láipse), du itoircradae ilí róir batád et mórbae, im Gilla Patraic mac 1m̄air, et alii. Ceob .h. Moétran, comarbha Darginchill, iugulatus est.

b. [C. 1anair. Cennno dominicccc. lxxx.º 111.º (aliac

¹ *Bran*. — The name is written Óróen in A. and B. But this is a loose form of writing it.

² *Ua h-Aitidh*. — This name, which is variously written Ua Aidith, Ua Aiteidh, Ua Aiddelth, seems to have been derived from Aideid, son of Laighe, King of Ulidia, whose death is noticed at the year 897 *supra*.

³ *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Fobhar (Fore), in the present county of Westmeath.

⁴ *Tigernach*. — Other authorities, as the *Four Masters*, the *Chron. Scotorum*, and the lists of Kings in the *Book of Leinster*, write the name Echtigern, which is apparently the proper form. The *Ann. F. M.*, at A.D. 951, record the death of an Echtigern, Lord of Ui-Cennselaigh, who was probably the father of Bruatar.

⁵ *Archu*. — According to the *Chron. Scotorum* (980), Archu was royal heir of Ulidia.

people. Bran,¹ son of Murchad, King of Leinster, was captured by Foreigners; and he was killed afterwards.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 980 (alias 981). Domhnall Ua h-Aitidh,² King of Ui-Echach, and Loingsech son of Fogartach, King of Ui-Niallain, fell by one another. Cleirchen son of Donngal, comarb of Fechin;³ Eoghan Ua Cadhain, comarb of Brenaind, [and] Sinach son of Murthuilen, comarb of Comghall, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Unusual abundance of acorns in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 981 (alias 982). Bruatar son of Tigernach,⁴ King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, died. Archu,⁵ son of Niall, was treacherously killed by the sons of Ardgarr. Ahdh Ua Dubhda, King of the North of Connaught, died a quiet death. Plundering of Cill-dara by Imhar of Port-Lairge.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 982 (alias 983). Cormac son of Maelciarain, comarb of Mochuta,⁷ Muiredach son of Muirecan, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died. A battle-rout by Maelsechnaill son of Domnall, and by Glun-iain son of Amlaimh, over Domnall Cloen, King of Leinster (and over Imhar⁸ of Port-Lairge⁹), where a great many perished¹⁰ by drowning and killing, including Gilla-Patraic, son of Imhar, and others. Aedh Ua Mothran, comarb of Dasinchell,¹¹ was slain.¹²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 983 (alias 984). Uissine Ua Lapain [983.] am.

⁶ *Port-Lairge*.—The old name of Waterford.

interlined in A., but is in the text in B.

⁷ *Comarb of Mochuta*; i.e. abbot, or bishop, of Lismore, co. Waterford. But, for "Mochuta," the *Four Mast.* have "Mochta," which would make Cormac abbot of Louth

¹⁰ *Dasinchell*.—A devotional form of the name of Sinchell, made up of *da* ("thy"), being often used for *mo* ("my"), and the saint's name. See *Martyr. of Donegal*, ed. by Todd and Reeves, Introd. xlili., n. 4. St. Sinchell was founder of the monastery of Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

⁸ *Imhar*.—The orig. of the parenthetical clause, added in the margin in A., is part of the text in B.

¹¹ *Slaia*.—*magulatur eit*. The abbrev. for interlit follows (*eit*), as if by mistake.

⁹ *Perished*.—*magulatur*, A. *magulatur* (plur. form), B., which is more correct. The rest of the entry is

984°). Աւրիուն .հ. Լաբան, արքանեց Դայր Calcaic, Մուլթունաց .հ. Բլաննական, քըլլերցուն այս Մաշա, բայբանտ. Դաստարաց մաց Դոմնալլան, ու Դերլար, և բայր տէրթբէտս [երտ]. Դոմնալլ ծլօն, ու Լայզեն, օ հԱնձ Կոնքըլաց օքսիրս երտ. Բլատերտաց .հ. հԱնլաւան, ու .հ. Նիալլան, քըր ծօլում օքսիրս երտ օ հԱնձ Ծըրալ.

¶ct. 1anair, u.f.; Lu. Անոն տօմին տcccc.° Lxxx.° 111.° (ալիք 985°). Քօչարտաց .հ. Կոնչալե արքանեց Դամ-նորի, Բլատելմ արքանեց Տայզի, Մայլբիննա արքանեց Դոմնալց թատրան, ու Շիրտ զաւսպանտ. Ցլօցու լա Մայլբէլանն մաց նԴոմնալլ և Կոնաչտան, շօրագատ մայք նՈւ լլսատէրեն. Ծրէ թօլանի լա Կո-նաչտա ու լոշ նԸնուն, սորո լուրցրէ 7 սորո մարթրատ ու թըր ցէլ. Մայլբաշլոնն մաց Դոմնալլ ու ոտքասէ Կոնաչտ, 7 ու ժօշալ ա ն-ոնքրած, 7 ու մարթած և տօրթաշ.

¶ct. 1anair. Անոն տօմին տcccc.° Lxxx.° u.° (ալիք 986°). Հումար տօր (1. 1 ն-այտ Մաշա) լիր տօմնուշ յա Լսէնդրած, ետիր .հ. Եճաց 7 .հ. Նիալլան, ու տօրէար մաց Դրենար մից Սելեկան 7 ալն. Նա Դանար ու էսւթէշտ 1 ն-այրը Դալրիատան, 1. թօրա լոնցա, ու յո բացէն յօշտ բիշտ տուն, 7 ու յո բենտա օլշենա. 1 Կուն ցիլլ ու արան ու Դանալանց արձի նուլան, ու յո մարթրատ 1 ն արան 7 խ. սիրօ ու լիստէն նա ցիլլ.

Fol. 52b. ¶ct. 1anair. Անոն տօմին տcccc.° Lxxx.° u.° (ալիք

¹ Daire-Calgaigh.—Derry (or Londonderry).

("into ashes"), translates "vastat planitiam Aoi in regione Luathra."

² Derlas.—See note ¹⁰, p. 453 *supra*.

⁶ Secret.—թօլանի.

³ By the Uí-Bressail.—օ հԱնձ Ծըրալ, A. օ հԱնձ Ծըրալ, B.; which is more correct.

The translator of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders թօլանի by "a stealing army." The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry (984), for թօլանի have յո ա լա մոծ, which O'Donovan renders by "in retaliation."

⁴ Saighir. — Better known as Saighir-Chiarain. Now Saikieran, in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

⁷ Loch-Ainin.—Lough Ennell (or Belvedere Lake, as it has been named

taking the signification of լլսատէրեն

herenagh of Daire-Calgaigh,¹ Muiredach Ua Flannacain, lector of Ard-Macha, rested. Dubhdarach son of Domnallan, King of Derlas,² was killed by his own people. Domnall Cloen, King of Leinster, was killed by the Ui-Cennselaigh. Flaithbertach Ua h-Anluain, King of Ui-Niallain, was treacherously slain by the Ui-Bresail.³

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 5. A.D. 984 (alias 985). Foghartach [984.] Ua Conghaile, herenagh of Daimhinis, Flaithlem herenagh of Saighir,⁴ Maelfinniaherenagh of Domnach-Patraic, rested in Christ. A hosting by Maelsechlainn, son of Domnall, to Connaught, when he reduced Magh-Ai to ashes.⁵ A secret⁶ depredation by the Connaughtmen as far as Loch-Aininn,⁷ when they burned, and slew the King of, Fir-Cell.⁸ Maelsechlainn, son of Domnall, plundered Connaught, and destroyed its islands, and killed its chieftains.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 985 (alias 986). A great conflict⁹ (i.e. in Ard-Macha), on the Sunday before Lammas, between the Ui-Echach and the Ui-Niallain, in which the son of Trianar, son of Celechan, and others,¹⁰ were slain. The Danes came on the coast of Dal-Riata, i.e. in three ships, when seven score of them were hanged, and the others dispersed. I-Coluim-Cille was plundered by the Danes on Christmas night, when they killed the abbot, and 15 of the seniors of the church.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 986 (alias 987). The battle of Manann¹¹ [986.]

in later times), near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

⁸ *Fir-Cell*(or *Fera-Cell*).—A district which, according to O'Donovan, included the present barony of Eglish (formerly known as Fircal), with the baronies of Ballyboy and Ballycowan, in the King's County. *Irish Topogr. Poems*, App., note ²⁴.

⁹ *Great Conflict*.—cumārc mōr. Dr. O'Conor fell into a serious error in his reproduction of this entry, the

original of which he misprints, and renders by "Pascha magnum hoc anno Celebratum est, die Dominica ante mensem Augusti"! For cumārc ("commotion," "conflict"), he read cūrēc (Pasche). The parenthetic clause in-aq̄vōfīlācā ("in Armagh"), which is a gloss in the original hand in A., is not in B.

¹⁰ *Others*.—alalū, for alū A., B.

¹¹ *Manann*.—The Isle of Man.

987). Cat̄ Manan̄ mac Āralt 7 riaḡ na D̄anaraīb, ubi miles occirīt sunt. Óeirgsoib⁹ m̄or eo ro la ár doein̄e 7 inoilei 1 Sáxanaīb 7 Óireannaīb 7 Góibhealaib. Ān̄ m̄or róip̄ na D̄anaraīb po ior̄g 1, eor̄o m̄arib̄ta t̄ri⁹ xxv. 7 t̄ri⁹ eet̄ viiib.

.b. [C]. 1anair. 1. p., L ix. Ann̄o domini 988. Lxxx.º viii.º (alias 988). Dúnlang mac Ónibháisbairenn, ri-domna Caireil, 7 Muirsh̄ir mac Conchobair, do comhuitim in hUib̄ Óriuin Sinna. Congalaic .h. Cuileannan ri Conaille, 7 Ciardhainle mac Caipellain ri tuairiscirt Óreig, do comhuitim. Lairghen mac Ceirbail, ri Fergusus, 7 marbaid 1 n-ap̄t Maċċa la Fergal mac Conaing, ri Uilię. Colum aip̄cinnēc Corcaidhe, Dúnbairenn aip̄cinnēd Óib̄t̄ Conair, doirmisepunt.

.b. [C]. 1anair. Ann̄o domini 988. Lxxx.º viii.º (alias 989). Dunchaο .h. Óraen, comarba Ciaraíon, optimus rex̄ib⁹ 7 relegiōrīrimus, do scaib⁹ 1 n-ap̄t Maċċa (in xiim.). [C]. Februario) ina oilię. Dúnleitglairi do arcain do ḡallairb⁹, 7 a loisceab⁹. Glun iairn ri Gall do marbaid via mo᠀airb⁹ fein 1 meirce. Goibhrialb mac Āralt, ri innḡi Gall, do marbaid in-Dalriata. Dunchaο .h. Robocan, comarba Coluim cille, mortuus erit. Eochaird mac Ārrogair, ri Ulad, do dul róip̄ r̄luagair 1

¹ Son of Aralt.—This must have been Godfrey, son of Aralt (or Harold) King of Innsi-Gall (or the Hebrides), who was killed by the Dalriads in the year 988 (alias 989) as recorded infra.

² Hi; or I-Coluim-Cille. See under the year 985, where the plundering of Hi is noticed.

³ Ui-Briuin-Sinna.—The name of a well-known district in the co. Roscommon, lying along the Shannon, from which it partly derives its name Uí-Briuin-[na]-Sinna; i.e. the “Ui-

Briuin (‘descendants of Brian’) of the Shannon.” See O’Don. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1196, note k.

⁴ Corcach.—More frequently called Corcach-mor-Mumhan, (“the great Corcach—or rushy place—of Munster,” Cork).

⁵ Both-Conais.—See note 15, p. 861 *supra*. A note in the margin in A. has No gumaró aip̄ in Callaino ro buó cōip̄ Duncat̄ .h. Órain, “or it may be on these Kalends [i.e. in this year] Dunchad Ua Brain should be.” The note refers to the entry regarding

[was gained] by the son of Aralt¹ and the Danes, where one thousand were slain. A sudden great mortality, which caused a slaughter of people and cattle in Saxon-land, and Britain, and Ireland. Great slaughter of the Danes who had plundered Hi,² so that three hundred and sixty of them were slain.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 9. A.D. 987 (alias 988). Dunlang [987.] n.s. son of Dubhdabhairenn, royal heir of Caisel, and Muirghes son of Conchobar, fell by one another in Ui-Briuin-Sinna.³ Congalach Ua Cuilennan, King of Conailli, and Ciarchaille son of Cairellan, King of the North of Bregh, fell by one another. Laidgnen son of Cerbhall, King of Fernmhagh, was killed in Ard-Macha, by Fergal son of Conaing, King of Ailech. Colum, herenagh of Corcach,⁴ Dubhdabhairenn, herenagh of Both-Conaiks,⁵ 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 988 (alias 989). Dunchad Ua Brain, [988.] n.s. comarb of Ciaran,⁶ a most excellent and religious scribe, died in Ard Macha (the 14th of the Kalends of February), in pilgrimage. Dun-lethglaise was plundered by Foreigners, and burned. Glun-iairn,⁷ King of the Foreigners, was killed by his own servant,⁸ in drunkenness. Gofraidh⁹ son of Aralt, King of Innsi-Gall,¹⁰ was killed in Dal-Riata.¹¹ Dunchad Ua Robocain, comarb of Colum-Cille, died. Eochaid son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, went on a hosting into Cinel-Eoghain, when he

Dunchad Ua Brain under the following year.

⁶ Comarb of Ciaran; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise. For some interesting notices regarding Dunchad O'Brain, see Colgan's Life of him, *Acta Sanctorum*, at Jan. 16.

⁷ Glun-iairn. — "Iron-knee." He was the son of Amlaibh (or Amlaff) Cuaran, by Dunflaith, daughter of Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks,

of the northern O'Neill stock. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 288.

⁸ Servant.—His name is given as Colbain in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 988.

⁹ Godfrey.—See note¹, last page.

¹⁰ Innsi-Gall.—Ib.

¹¹ Dal-Riata.—The Dalriata of Scotland, a district nearly co-extensive with Argyll.

Հայութ և շահութ ուն ի. ՌԵ. Դամակած
առաջին տարի առաջնորդ եղանակը է
պատճեն առ անոն : Առաջ առ առ առ
յի ու անոն առ առ առ առ առ առ
պատճեն ի. ՌԵ. առաջնորդ առ

da sara Ke huiung. 'Lors qu'auront terminé les élections
Tunichuk et Chuchukas présenteront l'assemblée. Les deux
membres sont le Mandatua et la Tunichuk. Leur rôle
présenteront l'opposition à propos de l'Assemblée. Ils seront
présenteront l'assemblée. Tchuchuk et Chuchukas. Leur rôle
présenteront l'opposition à propos de l'Assemblée. Ils seront

b. El lemp. (cas. marr. nroce) se: " " el lemp. marr.
madelcasa h. Tolosz compda Urevera. Madel-
casa h. Maceraz compda Cuapara Chalal. separa-
pase. Tom. h. Tuncacor, p. Ceapa, maderas
Maderas la Madelcasa i Comedias. co. los señores

¹ *Aitid*.—This was probably the Aitid son of Leighton, King of Ulidia, whose death is mentioned at the year 607 *sopra*. See note², p. 492 *sopra*.

³ Necessity of Colon-Cille—
That is to say, the presidency of the
Columbian order. See Reeves's
Adventures, p. 206.

³ Cinnill-ard.—Another name for the tribe better known as Connacht-Muirthimhne, which occupied the northern part of the present county of Louth, and some of the adjoining portion of the county of Down.

Calochortus — *Coccineus* or *Luteus*.

⁵ *Airard MacCorma*.—The name of this person is entered in the *Anales de Tigernach* at the year 959, and in the *Chron. Scotorum* under 938–950; but not in the *Ann. Four Meath*. At the year 1023, however, the *F. Masters* notice the death, at Clonmacnoise, of an Erard MacCorma, "chief chronicler" of the Irish. It is probable that Airard MacCorma the "chief poet," and Erard Mac Coisne the "chief chronicler" were one and the same person, as the

lost the grandson of Aitid.¹ Dubhdaleti, successor of Patrick, assumed the successorship of Colum-Cille,² with the consent of the men of Ireland and Alba. Echmilidh son of Ronan, King of the Airthera, was killed by the Conailli-cerd.³ Macleighinn Ua Murchadhain, herenagh of Cul-rathain,⁴ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 989 (alias 990). Daire-Calgaigh was [989.] plundered by Danes. Airard MacCoissi,⁵ chief poet of Ireland, [and] Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh, i.e., the King of Cinel-Conaill, died. The battle of Carn-fordroma⁶ [was gained] by Maelsechlainn over [the people of] Thomond, in which fell Domnall son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Forga,⁷ and many others.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 990 (alias 991). Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, royal heir of Temhair,⁸ was treacherously killed by Maelsechlainn. Tadhg son of Donnchad, royal heir of Osraighi, [was killed] by the men of Munster; Aedh Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connaught, Dubhdarach Ua Fiachna, were slain by the Cinel-Eoghain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 991 (alias 992). Maelpetair Ua Tolaigh, [991.] comarb of Brenaind,⁹ Maelfinnia Ua Maenaigh, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain,¹⁰ 'fell asleep.' Donn, grandson of Donnchuan, King of Tethfa, died. A hosting by Maelsechlainn to Connaught, when he brought great spoils

Chron. Scot. (at 988=990), and the *Four Mast.* (1023), respectively state that the Airard of this entry, and the Erard of the *F. M.*, died at Clonmacnoise. See O'Donovan's remarks on the subject (*Four Mast.*, note^a under A.D. 989), and O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. lxix., lxxii.

^a *Carn-fordroma*.—The "Cairn of the pretended ridge." Not identified.

^b *Ui Forga*.—O'Donovan thought that this was the name of a tribe

seated at and around Ardcroney, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 884, note f.

^c *Of Temhair* (or Tara).—Tem-pach. Not in A.

^d *Comarb of Brenaind*; i.e. successor of Brendan, or abbot of Clonfert, in the county of Galway. The name "Brenaind" is represented by *þpenn* in B., and rudely written *þpenninno* by a later hand in A.

^e *Cluain*.—Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

mora lairr. Táinírua in gnaidh aití i feile Steffan,
combo crosdearg in neimh.

[C. 1anair. (i. f., l. 111.) Cennno domini ucccc.º xc.º 11.º
(alias 998^o). Tuatáil mac Rubai comarbha Fínnéen ⁷
Mocholmoc, Concobair mac Cérbáill .h. Maelrechlainn,
morthu ruit. Maelruanair .h. Ciardha, ri Cairpri,
do mairbait do ferairi Tethba. Da Ua Íanannan do
mairbait. Óicnech .h. Leogán, ri Luighe, do mairbait La
Maelrechlainn i taing abbaio Domnáig Patraic. Mael-
fínnian ua hOenairg comarbha Feicini ⁷ eprcop tuat
Luighe, in Chriústo ihesu paifait. Cleirchein mac
Maeleodain, ri .h. nEacach, a ruit usgulatuir eft.
Dunidha móir fop daimid, ⁷ ceathair ⁷ beathair, fo Eriu
uile 1fín bliadainriu. Muirecan (o Óir Ó Domnáig),
comarbha Patraic, fop cuairt ¹ tigr nEogain, co ro
epleis gráid ri g fop Aedh mac nDomnall ¹ riathur
ramhá Patraic, ⁷ co tuc morduairt Éuaircirt Erenn.

[C. 1anair Cennno domini ucccc.º xc.º 11.º (alias 994^o).
Fogartach mac Diarmada, ri Copecoiri, do mairbait do
galengait Copaino. Mac Dubgaill (i. Óe) mic

¹ *Ruba*.—In the *Ann. Four Masters* (at A.D. 992), the name is Maelrubha, which is probably the correct form.

² *Comarb of Fínnéen and Mocholmoc*; i.e. Abbot of Cluain-Iraird (now Clonard), in Meath, of which Fínnéen was the founder, and Mocholmoc one of the earlier abbots. The obit of Mocholmoc is given at the year 653 *supra*, where his name is written Colman. The expansion of the name into Mocholmoc (=mo-Cholum-oc) arose from the habit of putting the devotional prefix *mo* ("my") before, and adding the adjective *oc* ("young") after, the simple name of a saint, in token of affectionate regard.

³ *Cairpri*.—Now represented by the barony of Carbury, in the N.W. of

the county of Kildare, anciently called Cairpri Ua Ciardha (Carbury-O'Keary, or Carbury-O'Carey).

⁴ *Two descendants*.—Their names are given as Domnall and Flaithebharrach, in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 992.

⁵ *Luighe*.—The barony of Lune, co. Meath.

⁶ *Domnach-Patraic*.—Donaghpatrick, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁷ *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Es-dara (now known as Ballysadare), in the county of Sligo, where a monastery was founded in the 7th century by St. Fechin.

⁸ *Tuath-Luighe*.—“Territory of

with him. A wonderful appearance on the night of St. Stephen's festival, when the sky was blood-red.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 4.) A.D. 992 (alias 993). Tuathal [992.] son of Ruba,¹ comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoc,² [and] Conchobar, son of Cerbhall Ua Maelsechlainn, died. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpri,³ was killed by the men of Tethba. Two descendants⁴ of Canannan were slain. Eicnech Ua Leoghan, King of Luighne,⁵ was killed by Maelsechlainn in the abbot's house of Domnach-Patraic.⁶ Maelfinnian Ua hOenaigh, comarb of Fechin,⁷ and bishop of Tuath-Luighne,⁸ rested in Jesus Christ. Cleirchen son of Maelduin, King of Ui-Echach, was slain by his own people. Great mortality upon men, and upon cattle and bees,⁹ throughout all Ireland in this year. Muirecan from Both-domnaigh,¹⁰ comarb of Patrick, on a visitation in Tir-Eoghain, when he conferred the degree of King on Aedh, son of Domnall, in the presence of Patrick's congregation,¹¹ and made a full visitation of the north of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 993 (alias 994). Fogartach son of Diarmaid, King of Corcothri,¹² was killed by the Gailenga of Corann¹³ Aedh, son of Dubhgall, son of Donnchadh,

Luighne."¹⁴ Now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo. The bishops of Achonry were sometimes called bishops of Luighne. O'Donovan erred in identifying the Tuath-Luighne here referred to with the barony of Lune, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 992, note c.

⁹ Bees.—See above at the year 950, where a mortality of Bees is for the first time recorded in these Annals.

¹⁰ Both-domnaigh. — Bodoney, in the barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone.

¹¹ Patrick's congregation.—This is probably another way of designating the clergy and dignitaries of the diocese of Armagh.

¹² Corcothri. — This is a corrupt form of the old tribe-name of Corea-Firthri, by which the inhabitants of the baronies of Gallen (co. Mayo), Leyny and Corran (co. Sligo), were anciently designated. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii., chap. 69.

¹³ Gailenga of Corran.—The Gailenga, who gave name to the district now known as the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, were descended from Cormac Gaileng, great grandson of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster in the 2nd century. The baronies of Corran and Leyny, in the co. Sligo, were also inhabited by the same stock.

Tonnchara, ri domna Cillig, occisus est. Sed Coluim calle do lorcach do Maelrechlainn. Conn mac Congalig, pi .h. Failgi, do mabat. Maelmuire mac Scanlainn, ercep aird Macla, quiensit. Sitrius mac Cenlaim do innarba a h-Allt cliat. Ragnall mac Imair do mabat do Murchad.

Fol. 58ab. **[C. Ianair. Annus dominiicccc.º xc.º iii.º (aliar 995º).]** Cinaed mac Maelcolaim, pi Alban, do mabat per volum. Domnae paterac do argan do gallaib Cæta cliat, 7 do Muilebertac .h. Congalig; sed Deur uindicavit in morte ipsius in fine eiusdem tempore. Colla ariphinnne in huius ceteris mortuis. Clepcen mac Loran, rasaret apud Maca, quiensit.

.b. **[C. Ianair. Annus dominiicccc.º xc.º ii.º (aliar 996º).]** Tene diat do ghabal aird Macla, co na farnacis deputac na tamliac na h-erdaem na frionemeb ann cen lorcach. Diarmait mac Domnall, pi .h. Ceinnselach, Gillapatrac mac Tonnchara, pi Offraig, Cormac .h. Congalig, comarba Tairminnri, mortui sunt. Credet la Conaille 7 Musgoirna 7 tuasiusp tethraeg co Glenn ruige, conurtagair Cæd mac Domnall pi Cillig, 7 cotarbat debaro doib 7 comarba populi, copo mabat pi Conaille anno .i. .h. Cronfilla (.i. Matudan) 7 alii plurimi (.i. da cet).

.b. **[C. Ianair. Annus dominiicccc.º xc.º i.º (aliar 997º).]** Matom pop h-Uis Meit ic Sruchain, pi mac

¹ *Sord-Choluim-Cille.* — Swords, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

² *Murchad.* — Murchad son of Finn, King of Leinster. But in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at 994) it is stated that Ragnall was slain by the son of Murchadh, son of Finn, which is more correct. The death of Murchad, son of Finn, is recorded above at the year 971.

³ *Inis-Cathaigh.* — Now known as Scattery Island, in the Lower Shannon.

⁴ *Lightning.* — tene virat. The

corresponding term in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is tene raijanem. The translator in MS. Clar. 49 renders tene virat by "the fyre Diat," mistaking virat apparently for *divinus*.

⁵ *Church-grove.* — frionemeb. Translated *turris* by O'Conor. But the term is comp. of fr (a wood, or grove), and nemeo, which is glossed by *sacellum*, in the St. Gall Irish MS., fol. 13 b, and would therefore seem to signify a grove, or enclosure

royal heir of Ailech, was slain. Sord-Coluim-Cille¹ was burned by Maelsechlainn. Conn son of Congalach, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain. Maelmuire son of Scannlan, bishop of Ard-Macha, rested. Sitriuc son of Amlaimh, was banished from Ath-cliath. Raghnall, son of Imhar, was killed by Murchad.²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 994 (alias 995). Cinaedh son of Mael-colum, King of Alba, was treacherously killed. Domnach-Patraic was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and by Muirchertach Ua Congalaigh; but God avenged it in his [Muirchertach's] death at the end of the same month. Colla, herenagh of Inis-Cathaigh,³ died. Clerchen son of Leran, priest of Ard-Macha, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 995 (alias 996). Lightning⁴ seized Ard-[995.] bis. Macha, so that it left neither oratory, nor stone church, nor porch, nor church-grove,⁵ without burning. Diarmait son of Domnall, King of Ui-Ceinselaigh; Gillapatraic son of Donnchad, King of Osraighi, [and] Cormac Ua Conghalaigh, comarb of Daiminis, died. A preying expedition by the Conailli, and Mughdorna, and the people of the north of Bregha, as far as Glenn-Righe⁶; but Aedh⁷ son of Domnall met them, and gave them battle, when they were defeated, and the King of Conailli, i.e., Ua Cronghilla⁸ (i.e., Matudan⁹) and many others (i.e., two hundred¹⁰) were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 996 (alias 997). A victory over the [996.] bis. Ui-Meith, at Sruthair,¹⁰ by the son of Donnchad Finn,¹¹ and

attached to a church or sanctuary. See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 59-62.

⁶ *Glenn-Righe*.—The ancient name of the glen, or valley, of the Newry River. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 253, note a.

⁷ *Aedh*.—He was lord, or king, of Ailech. See under A.D. 992.

⁸ *Ua Cronghilla*.—This name is now written Cronnelly, without the O'.

⁹ *Matudan*.—two hundred.—These

parenthetic explanations are added by way of glosses in A. and B

¹⁰ *Sruthair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Sruveel, in the parish of Tedavnet, barony and county of Monaghan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 996, note t.

¹¹ *Son of Donnchad Finn*.—Apparently the Donnchad Finn, King of Meath, whose death is recorded at the year 973 *supra*. See the third entry, p. 505.

n'Donnchadha finn 7 ri a fhearradh Rorij, co torpeachair ann ri .h. Meiréid, 7 alii. Maelrechhlainn mac Maelruanach, pro domna Cilic, do éc do férfaigí. Cluain 1rairte 7 Cennanair do aircain do gállairib. Domnall mac Donnchadha finn do bhallaib la Maelrechhlainn. Maelcoluim mac Domnall, pi Órætan tuairceirt, moritum.

[Ct. 1anair, (un. p.; l. xx. ix.) Anno dominicccc. xc.º vii.º (alias 998º). Slogair la Maelrechhlainn 7 la Úrian, co tucrat giallu Gall rí robair do Gairbhelairib. Dubhdaleithi, comarba Óatraighe 7 Coluim cille, lxxx.º iii. anno aëstatir ríue (i.e. i quinque noni iunii), uitam fínuit. Lorcáid airte Macca de media parte. Domnall mac Duinnchuan, pi Óartrraighe, do marbair do Galengair. Sluagair la Maelrechhlainn i Connacht, co ro innip. Sluagair n-aill la Úrian illaiéntiu, co ro innip.

¶ 53a. [Ct. 1anair. Anno dominicccc. xc.º vii.º (alias 999º). Gillenan mac Cégoai do marbair do ríl Ronain tria mebail. Gillacuirte .h. Cuilennan do marbair do Cíngiallairib, 7 alii multi. Donnchad mac Domnall, pi Láingen, do eirgádair do Sitriuc mac Cenélaim i. pi Gall, 7 do maelmorpá mac Muincháda. Rígi Láingen do maelmorpá i arfuráidhui. Lí a Cilbe, ppriú dínrogan maiú Óreág, do tuaitim. Do ponta cethoigia clocha muilinn di iaptaim la Maelrechhlainn. Crec mor la Maelrechhlainn o Láingen. Mac Eicníg mac Óbalairg,

¹ From sorcery.—do férfaigí. The translator in the MS. Clar. 49 renders this “by physic given him.” But O’Conor, more correctly, translates “arte Magica.” Férfaigí seems related to fíorfaidh, “a sorcerer,” as in O'Reilly’s *Irish Dict.*

² Domnall.—He seems to have been “the son of Donnchad Finn,” referred to in the last entry on p. 508.

³ For their submission.—ppriú robair. The Four Mast. have ppriú fuaibair, which O’Donovan translates “to the

joy.” But the use of the preposition ppri, which means “towards,” or “in regard to,” is incompatible with this rendering.

⁴ Dubhdaleithi.—See above at the year 988.

⁵ On the 2nd of June.—Both A. and B. have i quinque noni iunii, “on the 5th of the Nones of June.” But this is an error for i quatuor noni iunii (on the 4th of the Nones of June); the Nones being only four.

⁶ Dartraighi.—Now represented by

by the Fera-Rois, where the King of Ui-Meith and others were slain. Maelsechlainn son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Ailech, died from sorcery.¹ Cluain-Iraird and Cenannus were plundered by Foreigners. Domnall,² son of Donnchad Finn, was blinded by Maelsechlainn. Maelcolum son of Domnall, King of the North Britons, died.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 29.) A.D. 997 (alias 998). A hosting by Maelsechlainn and Brian, when they took the pledges of the Foreigners for their submission³ to the Irish. Dubhdaleti,⁴ comarb of Patrick and Colum-Cille, made an end of life in the 83rd year of his age (viz., on the 2nd of June).⁵ Burning of the half part of Ard-Macha. Domnall son of Donncuan, King of Dartraighi,⁶ was killed by the Gailenga. A hosting by Maelsechlainn to Connaught, which he devastated. Another hosting by Brian to Leinster, which he devastated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 998 (alias 999). Gilla-Enain, son of Aghda,⁷ was killed by the Sil-Ronain, through treachery. Gilla-Christ Ua Cuilennain was killed by the Airghialla, and many more. Donnchad son of Domnall, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by Sitriuc son of Ambhaimh, King of the Foreigners, and by Maelmordha son of Murchad. The kingship of Leinster [was given] to Maelmordha afterwards. Lia-Ailbhe,⁸ the principal monument⁹ of Magh-Bregh, fell. Four millstones were afterwards made of it by Maelsechlainn. A great prey by Maelsechlainn out of Leinster. MacEicnigh, son of

[997.]

[998.]

the barony of Rosclogher, co. Leitrim, anciently called Dartraighi; and in later times Dartraighi-M'Flannchada, or Dartry-M'Clancy, from the chief family of the district.

⁷ Aghda.—He was king of Teffia. His death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 979.

⁸ Lia-Ailbhe. — The “ Stone of Ailbhe ” (or of Magh-Ailbhe, a plain

in the county of Meath, the name of which is probably still preserved in that of Moynalvy, a townland in the barony of Lower Deece, co. Meath).

⁹ Monument. — *vinogna*. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 998), state that *Magh-Ailbhe* was the chief *dingga* of Magh-Bregh. But the entry as above given seems more correct.

pi Cipriall, o hU Ruairec occirur eft. In dñreñ .h. nEac la hCed mac Domnall, co tuc borthomá mór aif. Slogad la Óriam, pi Caifil, co Gleann mama, co tangadair Gaill Céa cliañt dia fuabairt, co Laoighis imaille pñiu, co remaird popro, 7 co rolaib a n-árt, im Acpalt mac Amlainn 7 im chulen mac nEitigén, 7 im marthib Gall olcena. Do luit Óriam iarrin 1 nCE cliañt, co no opt Cé cliañt leir.

.b. Jct. 1anair, 11. f^a, lxxi. Cenn domini vccc.º xc.º ix.º (alias millerimo). Hic eft octauus rexagirrimus quincentiprimus ab aouentu sancti Patrien ad batifrandor Scotor. Órrectilis 7 embolimur ipin blacatian rín. Domnall .h. Domnallán, pi Deirlui, do marbairt la hCed .h. Neill. Iñar pi Ruairt Laoighis do ec. In Gaill do riurí 1 nCE cliañt, 7 a n-geill do Óriam. Blacachbærtac .h. Canannan, pi cenuil Connall, a ruir occirur eft. Ceo .h. Ciardai do ñallar. Slogad la Óriam co rupta nime 1 magh Óreig. Do lotar Gaill 7 Laoighis crec marcaí rempu 1 magh Óreig, conur taranb Maelrechlainn, 7 pene omne occiri runt. Doliúb Óriam trá pop a chlu cen éat cen in dñrisib, cogente domino.

.b. Jct. 1anair, 111. feria; Lii. Cenn domini millerimo (alias millerimo primo). Coeñcloib abar 1 n-árt

¹ *Ui-Echach*.—A marginal note in A. (and also in B.), in the orig. hand, describes this event as in creac mór mangi caib, “the great depredation of Magh-Cobha.”

² *Gleann-Mama*.—A glen near Dunlavin, in the barony of Lower Talbotstown, county of Wicklow. For an account of this important battle, see Todd’s *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 110; and the Introduction to the same work, p. cxliv., note³, where a most valuable note on the topography

of the district, contributed by Rev. J. F. Shearman, is printed.

³ *Etigen*.—Written “Echtigern,” an Irish form, in Todd’s original authority. See last note. A marginal note in A. adds that the battle was fought on the 3rd of the Kalends of January (i.e. the 30th Dec.), being a Thursday.

⁴ *Alias 1000*.—The alias reading is added, as usual, in a later hand. A marginal note in orig. hand in A. (and also in B.) has, in Irish characters,

Dalach, King of Airghialla, was slain by Ua Ruaire. The plundering of Ui-Echach¹ by Aedh, son of Domnall, who brought a great spoil of cows therefrom. A hosting by Brian, King of Caisel, to Glenn-Mama,² where the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, together with the Leinstermen, came to attack him; but they were routed, and put to slaughter, including Aralt son of Amlaimh, and Culen son of Etigen,³ and other chiefs of the Foreigners. Brian went afterwards into Ath-cliath; and Ath-cliath was pillaged by him.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 21. A.D. 999 (alias 1000).⁴ This [999.] m.s. is the 568th year since the coming of St. Patrick to baptize the Scotti. A bissextile⁵ and embolism⁶ in this year. Domnall Ua Domnallain, King of Derlas,⁷ was killed by Aedh Ua Neill. Imhar, King of Port-Lairge,⁸ died. The Foreigners again in Ath-cliath, and in submission to Brian. Flaithbertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Ciardha was blinded. A hosting by Brian to Ferta-Nimhe⁹ in Magh-Bregh. The Foreigners and Leinstermen with a predatory party of cavalry went before them; but Mael-sechlainn met them, and they were nearly all slain. Brian came back, without battle or plunder, through the power of the Lord.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 2. A.D. 1000 (alias 1001¹⁰). A 1000.[m.s.] change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Maelmuire (son of

"hic est millimus (sic) annus ab incarnatione Domini."

⁵ *Bissextile and embolism.*—The Latin of this clause is represented by bīf 7 embl in A. and B., which the so-called "translator" of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders by "Plenty of fruit and milke".

⁶ *Derlas.*—See note ¹⁰, p. 453
supra.

⁷ *Port-Lairge.*—The Irish name for the present City of Waterford.

⁸ *Ferta-Nimhe.*—Written Fearta-Nemheadh ("Nemedh's Grave") by the *Four Masters*; which is probably the more correct form. O'Donovan conjectures that the name may be represented by Feartagh, in the parish of Moynalty, barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath; but without any apparent authority.

⁹ *Alias 1001.*—The alias number is added in a later hand in A., as also in B.

Maċċa. i. Maelmuire (mac Eochaidh) in uicem Muirecan (o boriġ domnaich). Pe̠rgal mac Conairg, pi Āilis, morituper Niall. h. Ruairic do marbawd do ceniul Eogain 7 Conaill. Maelpoil comarba Peiċin morituper. Creač la riċu Muirian i n-deiġciex Miċċe, konuġtaqat idha Oengus mac Čapraik, eo farġasibret na għabla 7 ari cenn léo. Tochuk p-aċċa Luain la Maelrechlainn 7 la Caċċal mac Conċobair.

Fol. 53bb. *Ict. Ianair, u. februari; L. x. iii. Annus dominus m.º 1º (aliar millerimo 2º).* Slogar la Urjan co aċċ Luain, co juc giallu Connact 7 fejn Miċċe. Slogar Ālebha mic Domnaill co Taħlitin, 7 luuđirop a čulu roj f'id. Tren-ħejr mac Čeleċċan, reċcap ariżo Maċċa, do marbawd o Macleixiñn mic Čaipill, pi Ħeġru nhaixi. Creshar Connact la Ālebha mac Domnaill Merlečan pi Gaileġ, 7 ħorotuš mac Tiġarmata, occiri runt la Maelrechlainn. Colum ariċchinnech imleċa 16aip, Caċċalan ariċchinnech Daċċinnej, moriuntur. Ċepnacan mac Plaist, pi Luuġnej, do bui 1 Ħeġru matid roj creib, co romarid Muirecentaċ .h. Ciarrċai, rigdomna Čaippre. Slogar la Urjan 7 la Maelrechlainn co 'Dun deaġa, do ċiniċċiż għall-roj Ālebha 7 roj Thoċċa, co ro jaċċarata roj orar.

Ict. Ianair, u. p., L. xx. iiiii. Annus dominus m.º 11º

¹ Son of Eochaidh.—Mac Eochaidha. With this the entry in *Ann. Four M.* (at 1001) agrees. But in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), the name of Maelmuire's father is given as "Eochacan." See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.), Vol. I., p. 49; and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 182.

² Both-Domnaigh.—Bodoney, in Glenelly, in the barony of Strabane Upper, county of Tyrone. The original is interlined in A. and B. But the interlineation in B. would convey to the reader the idea that the locality was intended to be

identified with the name of Maelmuire son of Eochaidh (*recitē Eochacan*); which would be wrong. See at the year 1004 *infra*, where Muirecan is stated to have been "from (or of) Both-Domnaigh."

³ Comarb of Fechin; i.e. abbot of Fore, co. Westmeath. In M'Geoghegan's *Transl. of the Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at A.D. 994 (=1001), it is stated that Maelpoil was also "bushopp of Clonricknose."

⁴ Carrach.—Carrach-calma (or Carthach-calma) i.e. "Carrach (or Carthach) the powerful," seems to

Eochaidh') in the place of Muirecan (of Both-domnaigh⁸). Fergal son of Conang, King of Ailech, died. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain and [Cinel]-Conaill. Maelpoil, comarb of Fechin,⁹ died. A preying expedition by the men of Munster to the south of Midhe, when Oengus son of Carrach¹⁰ met them, and they left the spoils, and a slaughter of heads besides. The cause-way of Ath-Luain¹¹ [was made] by Maelsechlainn, and by Cathal son of Conchobar.

Kal. Jan. Thursd., m. 13. A.D. 1001 (alias 1002). [1001.] A hosting by Brian to Ath-Luain,⁵ when he carried off the hostages of Connaught, and of the men of Meath. A hosting of Aedh,⁶ son of Domnall, to Taitiu; and he returned in peace Trenfer son of Celechan, vice-abbot⁷ of Ard-Macha, was slain by Macleaghinn son of Cairell, King of Fernmhagh. The devastation of Connaught by Aedh,⁸ son of Domnall. Merlechan, King of Gailenga, and Brotud son of Diarmait, were slain by Maelsechlainn. Colum, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair, [and] Cathalan, herenagh of Daiminis, died. Cernachan son of Fland, King of Luighne,⁹ went on a preying expedition into Fernmagh,¹⁰ when he killed Muirchertach Ua Ciardha, royal heir of Cairpre. A hosting by Brian and Maelsechlainn to Dun-delga,¹¹ to demand hostages from Aedh⁶ and Eochaid,¹¹ and they separated in peace.

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 24. A.D. 1002¹² (alias 1003). [1002.]

have been an epithet for Donnchad, grandson of Maelsechlainn (King of Ireland, known as Malachy I., ob. 961 *supra*). See *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, at A.D. 967.

⁸ *Ath-Luain*. — Athlone, on the Shannon.

⁶ *Aedh*. — Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Neill, King of Ailech. His death is recorded under the year 1003.

⁷ *Vice-abbot* — pecunap. The *Four Masters* describe Trenfer as "Prior."

⁸ *Luighne*. — Now represented by the barony of Lune, co Meath.

⁹ *Fernmagh*. — Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

¹⁰ *Dun-delga*. — Dundalk, in the county of Louth.

¹¹ *Eochaid*. — Eochaid, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia.

¹² A.D. 1002. — The 'Translator' of the MS. Clar. 49 gives as the first entry under this year "Brienus regnare incepit." But no such entry appears in the MSS. A. and B.

(alias Millerimo 3°). Flannchárd. h. Ruaibín comarbha Cíarain, Dunchárd. h. Mancháin comarbha Coeinstí, Donnghál mac Óeoan, aircchinnech Tuama ghréine, Eoghan mac Cellairg aircchinnech arda Óreacan, quiueununt in Crícto. Sínacl. h. Uargura, ri .h. Meit, 7 Caíl mac Labhrána, erri Miðe, do comuitim. Ceallach mac Diarmata ri Oírrisí, Ceath. h. Confiacla ri Teicba, Concoðar mac Maelrechlainn ri Corcumduibh, ocúir Ceath Ua Traigteach, occíri runt. Ceath mac Echtigern do mairbhad; n-daircháid fórná móir Moethoic.

.b. Ict. 1anair, uin. p., L. u. Annō domini M.º 111.º (alias mº 4º). Oengus mac Órgerail, comarbha Cainnig, 1 n-árt Mača in periegriuatione quiueuit. Eochárd. h. Flannacan, aircchinnech Lír oigedh 7 Cluana Riaca, ri filidechta 7 róncha, lx.º u1111. anno aetatis 70 obiit. Gilla Cellairg mac Comaltan, ri .h. Riachraic Cíorne, Óran mac Maelruanraig, occíri runt. Domnall mac Flannacan ri fer. Lí, Muirneach mac Diarmata ri Cíarainde lucra, moriuntur. Caíl Cráibe telca etip

¹ Comarb of Cíaran; i.e. successor of St. Cíaran (of Clonmacnoise), or abbot of Clonmacnoise.

² Comarb of Coemhín; i.e. abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

³ Tuaim-greine. — Tomgraney, in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tulla, and County of Clare.

⁴ Corcumruadh. —Corcomroe, in the present county of Clare.

⁵ Ua—(Ó; or descendant). Inaccurately written na (gen. pl. of the definite article), in A. and B.; which probably misled the translator in Clar. 49 into rendering “ Ua Traigtech ” by “ of the feet.” But Ua Traigtech was a family name in Clara. O’Conor is, in this case, more than unusually amusing in his translation, for he renders the proper name “ Acher na (recte Ua) Traig-

tech ” by “ Historicorum dux precipuus.”

⁶ Ferna-mor.—The “ Great Alder tree.” Ferna, in the county of Wexford, which was founded by St. Maedoc (or St. Mogue, as the name is phonetically written).

⁷ Successor of Cainnech; i.e. abbot of Achadh-bó (Aghaboe), in the Queen’s County. St. Cainnech (or Canice) was also founder of the monastery of Drumschouse, in the present barony of Keenagh, co. Londonderry. But Saint Canice’s successors in Drumchouse are usually styled “ successors (comarbhs) of Cainnech in Cianachta,” in the Irish Annals.

⁸ Lis-oigedh — According to the *Ana. Four Mast.*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, Eochaíd Ua Flannacain was herenagh of the *Lis-oigedh* (or

Flannchad Ua Ruadhin, comarb of Ciaran¹; Dunchad Ua Manchain, comarb of Coemhgin²: Donnghal son of Beoan, herenagh of Tuaim-greine,³ [and] Eoghan son of Cellach, herenagh of Ard-Brecain, rested in Christ. Sinach Ua h-Uarghusa, King of Ui-Meith, and Cathal son of Labraidh, a champion of Midhe, fell by one another. Cellach son of Diarmait, King of Osraighe; Aedh Ua Confhiacula King of Tethbha; Conchobar son of Mael-sechlainn, King of Corcumruadh,⁴ and Acher Ua⁵ Traigh-tech, were slain. Aedh, son of Echtigern, was killed in the oratory of Ferna-mor⁶ of Moedoc.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 5. A.D. 1003 (alias 1004). Oengus, [1003.] ms. son of Bresal, successor of Cainnech,⁷ rested in Ard-Macha, in pilgrimage. Eochaid Ua Flannacain, herenagh of Lis-oigedh,⁸ and Cluain-Fiachna,⁹ a distinguished professor of poetry and history, died in the 69th year of his age. Gilla-Cellaigh, son of Comaltan, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, [and] Brian, son of Maelruaniagh, were slain. Domnall son of Flannacan, King of the Fir-Lí, [and] Muiredach, son of Diarmait, King of Cairaidhe-Luachra, died. The battle of Craebh-telcha,¹⁰ between

"guest-house") of Armagh. Eochaidh was a writer of great reputation on Irish history and literature, although his name is not mentioned by Ware or O'Reilly in their accounts of Irish writers. The translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageghan), who had some of Eochaid's writings, describes him as "Archdean of Armagh and Clonfeaghna." See O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 138 (where it is erroneously stated that Eochaidh Ua Flannacain is mentioned in connexion with the tract on the ancient pagan cemeteries of Ireland, contained in *Lebor na h-uidre* [pp. 50-52]), and O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1003, note r. Some lines of poetry in praise

of Eochaidh, attributed to [Cuan] Ua Lochain, written on the lower marg. of fol. 53b in A., have been partially mutilated by the binder.

⁹ *Cluain-Fiachna*.—Clonfeacle, in a parish of the same name, barony of Dungannon Middle, co. of Tyrone.

¹⁰ *Craebh-telcha*.—O'Donovan suggests that this place, the name of which signifies the "Spreading Tree of the Hill," may be identified with Crew, in the parish of Glenavy, barony of Upper Massareene, co. Antrim. *Four Masters*, A.D. 1003, note x. But see Reeves's *Down and Connor, &c.*, p. 342, where it is stated that Craebh-telcha was probably in the north of the present county of Down, near

Ultu 7 cenel nEogain, co remaird pop Ultu, co torcain ann Eochair mac Aedhain, ri Ulaid, 7 Domnall, 7 aon int rluairg arsena etir man 7 fach .i. Gairbhit ri .h. nEochair 7 Gillia Ratraic mac Tomaltair 7 Cumurcaidh mac Blatrhoi, 7 Dubhlanga mac Ceithi, 7 Caethal mac Etroch, 7 Conene mac Muirceartair, 7 popglu Ulaid archeana; 7 ro firacht in imgean co sun Eochair 7 co Druim b. Do nochtair ann dono Cet mac Domnall .h. Neill, ri Cilic (7 alii, xx. nono statir anno, regni vero x^o). Acht arbhfeart cenel nEogain i gairdheis fein ro marbair. Domhnachar .h. Loinghir, ri dal nAerfaide, do marbair do Cenel Eogain per volum. Slogair la Brigid co trac nEogain, do dul timcell, co ro chomh-mhighe cenel nEogain. Da Ua Chanann do marbair la hUa Maeldochar. Dubhlane .h. Lopcan, airtchinneach imlecha 16air, quiescit. Maelrechlainn ri TernuaC do eisear, cop bo cpolise baird do.

.b. Oct. 18th, 11. p. L xxi.^o Annus dominus m^o mii.^o (aliar 1005^o). Cet .h. Flannacan, airtchinneach Mair Coluim cille, Ragnall mac Goethair, ri na n-unnri, Concobair mac Domnall, ri locha Dearg, Maelbriugte .h. Rimeada, abb 1a, Domnall mac Macnia, airtchinneach Mainistreoc,

Castlereagh. A marg. note in A., in orig. hand, states that the battle was fought on the 18th of the Kalends of October [14th Sept.], being the fifth day of the week [i.e. Thursday], which would agree with the year 1003.

¹ *Dun-Echdach*.—Supposed to be now represented by Duneight, in the parish of Blaris, barony of Castle-reagh Upper, co. Down.

² *Drum-bó*; i.e. the “Ridge of the Cow.” Now Drumbo, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down. The note “sic in libro Duibdaleithi” is added

in the marg. in A. and B., in the original hands.

³ *And others*.—The original of the parenthetic clause, which is added in the marg. in A., in the original hand, forms part of the text in B.

⁴ *Traig-Eothaile*.—A large strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo, sometimes written “Trawhelly.”

⁵ *Cinel-Eoghain*.—The *Four Masters* (*ad. an.*), for “Cinel-Eoghain,” write the alias name *Ui Neill in tuaisceirt* (“Ui-Neill of the North”).

⁶ *Imlech-Ibhair*.—Emly, in the

the Ulidians and Cinel-Eoghain, where the Ulidians were defeated, and Eochaid, son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, and Dubhtuinne his brother, and his two sons, viz., Cuduiligh and Domnall, were slain, and a havoc was made of the army besides, between good and bad, viz., Gairbhith, King of Ui-Echach, and Gilla Patraic son of Tomaltach, and Cumuscach son of Flathroe, and Dubhslanga son of Aedh, and Cathalan son of Etroch, and Conene son of Muirchertach, and the elect of the Ulidians besides. And the fighting extended to Dun-Echdach,¹ and to Druim-bó.² There also fell there Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Neill, King of Ailech, (and others,³ in the 29th year of his age, and the 10th year of [his] reign). But the Cinel-Eoghain say that he was killed by themselves. Donnchad Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, was treacherously killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. A hosting by Brian to Traig-Eothaile,⁴ to go round [the North of Ireland]; but the Cinel-Eoghain⁵ prevented him. Two Ua Canannains were slain by Ua Maeldoraidh. Dubhslane Ua Lorcain, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair,⁶ rested. Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, was thrown from his horse, so that he was in danger of death.

Kal. Jan., Mond., m. 16. A.D. 1004 (alias 1005). Aedh [1004.]^{bis} Ua Flannacain, herenagh of Maein-Cholum-cille;⁷ Rag-nall son of Gothfraid, King of the Isles; Conchobar son of Domnall, King of Loch-Beithech;⁸ Maelbrighde Ua Rimedha, abbot of Ia, [and] Domnall son of Macnia,

county of Tipperary. See note ^a, p. 42 *supra*.

^a *Maein-Cholum-cille*. — Maein of Colum-cille; one of St. Colum-cille's foundations. Now Moone, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, where there are some remarkable ancient remains, including a massive sculptured cross. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 280.

^b *Loch-Beithech*. — The name of this district, sometimes written *Loch-Bethadh*, seems to be preserved in that of the lake known as Lough Veagh, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal. This lake contained a fortified island, or *craignog*, which is frequently referred to in Irish chronicles. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1258, 1524; and *Ann. Loch-C.*, 1524, 1540 (*bis*).

in Chripto. Gillia Comghaill, ri Ulad, do mairbhad o Maelruanairg a gernmano riu. Aed mac Tomaltaig do mairbhad la Flaithebertach .h. Neill, la inorbet leitir Cathail. Muirecan (.i. o Óisidh Domnaic), comarba Rathraic, lxx^o recunndo anno etatir riu, Aed Treoiti riu ino ecnai 7 i crabu, uitam riuierunt i n-apd Macla. Cat etipr firu Alban immoneitir, i torcain ri Alban .i. Cinaed mac Duibh. Roiniusb ic loch Óriepenn ror Ultu 7 hU Eca, ri a Flaithebertach, itorcarin Arctan ri Dommna .h. Eca. Slogad la Óriam co riugrat Erenn im, co h-apd Macla, co farcain xx. uigra do ór ror altoir Rathraic. Lurib ror a culu co n-etiore feir n-Erenn laipp.

[C. Ianair. iii. f., l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.^o u.^o (aliar 1006). Ciprimedach mac Corcraic episcopur 7 regiba apd Macla in Chripto quieuit, 7 Pinquinne abb Roir cpe moritur. Maelruanairb .h. Dubtai 7 a mac Maelreclann, 7 a bratcarin Geibenna, moruti runt. Ecmili .h. Atri, ri .h. nEca o Ultair, Maelruanairb mac Flannacan o Conallib; Cathalan ri Gaileang, occipi runt. Slogad timceall Erenn la Óriam

¹ Mainister; i.e. Mainister-Buite (or Monasterboice).

² Ulidia.—A marg. note in A., in the original hand, adds that Gillia-Comghaill was King of Leth-Cathail (Lecale, co. Down, see note ³, p. 462 *supra*). But his name appears in the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 4. This entry is repeated under the next year.

³ Leth-Cathail.—See last note.

⁴ Of Both-Domnaigh.—The clause o bOrt dompnach, which is added as a gloss, in a later hand in A., is in the marg. in B., where the more correct form, as above given, is written. See above, under A.D. 1000.

⁵ Treoit.—Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁶ Cinaedh son of Dubh.—Or Kenneth, son of Duff (sl. 966 *supra*), as he is called in Scotch historical writings. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., pp. cxlii.-cxlvii.

⁷ Loch-Bricrenn.—See note ⁴, p. 332 *supra*.

⁸ Flaithebertach.—i.e. Flaithebertach Ua Neill (or O'Neill), King of Ailech, referred to in the 2nd entry preceding, in connexion with the plundering of Leth-Cathail [Lecale, co. Down], and the killing of its King, Aedh son of Tomaltach.

⁹ Airmedach.—His name does not

herenagh of Mainistir,¹ [rested] in Christ. Gilla-Comghaill, King of Ulidia,² was killed by Maelruanaigh, his own brother. Aedh, son of Tomaltach, was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Neill, who plundered Leth-Cathail.³ Muirecan (of Both-Domnaigh⁴), comarb of Patrick, in the 72nd year of his age, [and] Aedh of Treoit,⁵ a man eminent in knowledge and piety, ended life in Ard-Macha. A battle amongst the men of Alba themselves, in which the King of Alba, i.e. Cinaedh son of Dubh,⁶ was slain. An overthrow of the Ulidians and Ui-Echach, at Loch-Bricenn,⁷ by Flaithbertach,⁸ wherein fell Artan, royal heir of Ui-Echach. A hosting by Brian, accompanied by the princes of Ireland, to Ard-Macha, when he left 22 ounces of gold on Patrick's altar. He came back bringing with him the hostages of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd., m. 27. A.D. 1005 (alias 1006). [1005.]
 Airmedach⁹ son of Coscrach, bishop, and scribe of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ; and Finguine,¹⁰ abbot of Ros-cre, died. Maelruanaidh Ua Dubhtai,¹¹ and his son Maelsechlainn, and his brother Geibhennach, died. Echmilidh Ua Aitidh, King of Ui-Echach, by the Ulidians; Maelruanaidh son¹² of Flannacan, by the Conailli; Cathalan,¹³ King of Gailenga,¹⁴ were slain. A

appear in any of the old lists of the bishops of Armagh (or 'comarbs' of St. Patrick). Airmedach may have been a bishop; but he was not bishop, or abbot, of Armagh.

¹⁰ *Finguine*. — This entry, which forms part of the text in B., is interlined in the original (or in a contemporary) hand in A.

¹¹ *Ua Dubhtai*. — This seems to be a mistake for *Ua Dubhdai* (O'Dowda). According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, Maelruanaidh Ua Dubhda was King of the

Ui-Fiachrach of Muirisc, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Tireragh (*Tir Fiachrach*), in the co. Sligo. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 350.

¹² Son.—mac, A. B. has .h. for ua, grandson, or descendant.

¹³ *Cathalan*. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, ad an., the name is Cathal son of Dunchad.

¹⁴ *Gailenga*. — "Gailenga - mora" (Morgallion, a barony in the county Meath), according to the *Ann. Four M.*

1 Connacta, forr Thirr riuaibh i tir Conaill, tria cennul Eogain, forr peartaif Camra i n-Ultu, i n-oenaç Conaille, co roac̄taradap im Luixnafarad co Belach n[θ]uin, co tarrait ois̄reir rathraic 7 a coim̄arbai .i. Maelmuire mac Eoc̄aibh. Bellum etip̄ fiu uilban 7 Saxonu, co remaird forr Uilbanu, co fargabhrat ar a n-deg ñaine. Maelnambo (.i. ri .h. Ceinnselaigh) a riur occirup̄ eft. Gillia Comghaill mac Aorogair mic Matoðain, .i. ri Ultu, do marbait dia bratair .i. do Maelruanair mac Aorogair.

Fol. 54ab. Jct. Ianair. iii. p. 1. ix. Anno domini m.º vi.º (alias 1007). Maelruanair mac Aorogair do marbait o Matuðan mac Domnaill. Ceallach.h. Menngoran, airchinnnech Corcachibe, quievit. Treinþer.h. Þariðellán, ri Þarptraig, do marbait do cennul Conaill forr loch Þirne. Motuðan mac Domnaill, ri Ultu, do marbait don Dupe i n-ecluif Þrigte forr lær Duin valegla. Cuonnaict mac Dunstaidh, torpech fil nAinmchorda, do marbait la Þriðan per volum. Slogair la Þlairþer-tach .h. Neill i n-Ultair, co tuc geit n-etiþe uairibh,

¹ Brian.—In the lower margin of fol. 54a in A., the following stanza is written, with reference to Brian:—

Ingnat̄ fliab̄ Cua cen choibdeon,
Gail cen imram im erónig,
Oen ben vo techt taib̄ Luacair,
Uai cen buacail ic neimleit.
“Strange [to see] Sliabh-Cua without
out a troop,
Foreigners not rowing about . . .
A lone woman going over Luachair,
Cows without a herd, lowing.”

It is added that this happy condition was “in tempore Briani.” The allusion to a lone woman going over Luachair [Sliabh-Luachra, in Munster] seems connected with the tradition on which Moore founded his charming song “Rich and Rare.”

² Fertas-Camsa; i.e. the ford (or

crossing) of Camus; a ford on the River Bann, near the old church of Camus-Macosquin. See Reeves’s *Down and Connor*, pp. 342, 388.

³ Belach-duin.—See note ¹¹, p. 443 *supra*.

⁴ Mael-na-mbo.—This was merely a nickname, signifying “cow-boy.” His proper name was Donnchad. He was the son of Diarmait (son of Domnall), King of Ui-Ceinnselaigh, whose obit is given above at the year 995.

⁵ His brother.—According to the Ann. Four Mast., the death of Gillia Comghaill, already entered under the preceding year, occurred in a conflict with his brother Maelruanair, regarding the Kingship of Ulidia. See note ², p. 514.

⁶ Corcach.—Cork, in Munster.

hosting round Ireland by Brian,¹—to Connaught, over Es-Ruaidh into Tir-Conaill, through Cinel-Eoghain, over Fertas-Camsa² into Ulidia, to Oenach-Conaille; and they arrived about Lammas at Belach-duin,³ when he granted the full demand of Patrick's congregation, and of his successor, *i.e.* Maelmuire son of Eochaidh. A battle between the men of Alba and the Saxons, when the men of Alba were defeated, and left a slaughter of their good men. Mael-na-mbo⁴ (*i.e.* King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh), was slain by his own people. Gilla-Comghaill, son of Ardghar, son of Madadhan, King of Ulidia, was killed by his brother,⁵ *i.e.*, by Maelruanaidh son of Ardghar.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m, 9. A.D. 1006 (alias 1007). [1006.]
 Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, was killed by Matadhan son of Domnall. Cellach Ua Menngoran, herenagh of Corcach,⁶ rested. Trenfher⁷ Ua Baighellan, King of Dartraighi,⁸ was killed by the Cinel-Conaill on Loch-Eirne. Matadhan son of Domnall, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Torc,⁹ in St. Bridget's church, in the middle of Dun-da-lethglas.¹⁰ Cuchonnacht son of Dunadach, chieftain of Sil-Anmchada,¹¹ was treacherously slain by Brian.¹² A hosting by Flaithebertach Ua Neill into Ulidia,

⁷ *Trenfher*; pronounced "Trener." — *Trenfher*, A. B. has *trenfher*, which is nearer to the correct form *trenfher* (lit. "strong man"), as in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

⁸ *Dartraighi*. — Or Dartraighi-Coininse, the present barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan, of which the Ui-Baighellain (or O'Boylans) were chiefs.

⁹ *The Torc*; *i.e.* "the Boar;" a nickname for Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, whose name does not appear in the list of Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster*.

¹⁰ *Dun-da-lethglas*. — Downpatrick.

¹¹ *Sil-Anmchada*; *i.e.* the race of

Anmchad; the tribe name of that powerful branch of the Ui-Maine of Connaught whose descendants assumed the patronymic of O'Madden (now Madden, without the O'), and whose patrimony embraced the present barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, on the east side of the river Shannon.

¹² *Brian*; *i.e.* *Brian Borumha*. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (1006), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (1005), the slayer of Cuchonnacht was Murchadh, son of Brian, which agrees with a marginal note in a later hand in A.

7 co ro marb ri lēti Cathail .i. Comulat mac Oen̄ghair. Slogad la Óriam co cenul Eogain, .i. co Dun droma i toeb aird Māca, co tuc .h. Crícteán, comarbha Rinnan Muigí bile, ro boi i n-etīreacht o Ultair i cenul Eogain. In Tóic, ri Ulad, do marbait do Muireadhac mac Motoðan, i n-dígail a atáir, tuisne neart De 7 Ráthraic. Muireadhac mac Crícteán do cheirgus comarbhair Coluim cille ari ðia. Céntuigus aenais Tailltean la Maelrechnall. Peirdomnaç i comarbhair Coluim cille a comaire ple fér n-Ebrann iρin oenac ḡin. Soircela mor Coluim cille do tubhart iρ in ñid aitci ari ñid iarðom iarðarach in daimliacc moir Cenannsa; þrūm minn iarðair domain ari in comdairg vendai. In porcela ḡin do þogbail dia ričet [airde] ari ñib miraib, iar n-ðairt de a oip, 7 rot tairi. Domnall mac Duibhlinne, ri Ulad, do marbait do Muireadhac mac Mataðan, 7 do ñapgaet pleibe ñuair.

.b. Et. Ianair. II. p., L. xx. Anno domini M.^o un.^o (alias 1008). Peirdomnaç comarbha Cenannsa, Ceilecháir mac Duinncaim mic Ceinnedig, comarbha Coluim mic

¹ *Leth-Cathail*.—Now represented by the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 357, 358, and other places referred to in the Index to that work under *Leth-Cathail*.

² *Dun-droma*; i.e. the “Fort of the Ridge (or Hill).” This name would be Anglicised “Dundrum.” There is a townland of Dundrum in the parish of Keady, in the barony and county of Armagh; but it is some miles to the south of the town of Armagh, and not in the territory of Cinel-Eoghain. It may, however, be the place referred to. This entry is very imperfectly given in O'Conor's version of this Chronicle.

³ *Ua Crichidhen*.—At the year 1025 infra, where his obit is entered, he is called Maelbrigte Ua Crichidhen.

⁴ *Magh-bilè*.—Movilla, in the county of Down.

⁵ See note ⁹, p. 517.

⁶ *Father*.—The killing of Matadhan is the subject of the fourth entry for this year.

⁷ *For God*.—The Chronicler should have said that Muiredach resigned his great office of President of the Columbian Order, to become a recluse. His obit is entered at the year 1010 (=1011) infra. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

⁸ *Tailliu*.—See note ¹¹, p. 167 supra.

when he brought seven hostages from them, and killed the King of Leth-Cathail,¹ i.e., Cu-Ulad son of Oenghus. A hosting by Brian to the Cinel-Eoghain, i.e. to Dundroma² by the side of Ard-Macha, when he brought off Ua Crichidhen,³ successor of Finnen of Magh-bilé,⁴ who had been a hostage from the Ulidians in Cinel-Eoghain. The Torc,⁵ King of Ulidia, was killed by Muiredach son of Matadhan, in revenge of his father,⁶ through the power of God and Patrick. Muiredach, son of Crichan, resigned the successorship of Colum-Cille for God.⁷ Renewal of the Fair of Tailltu⁸ by Maelsechnaill. Ferdomnach⁹ [was installed] in the successorship of Colum-Cille, by the counsel of the men of Ireland, in that Fair. The great Gospel¹⁰ of Colum-Cille was wickedly stolen¹¹ in the night out of the western sacristy of the great stone-church of Cenannas—the chief relic of the western world, on account of its ornamental cover. The same Gospel was found after twenty [nights¹²] and two months, its gold having been taken off it, and a sod over it. Domnall son of Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, was killed by Muiredach son of Matadhan, and by Uargaeth of Sliabh-Fuait.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 20. A.D. 1007 (alias 1008). [^{1007.] bis.}
Ferdomnach, comarb of Cenannas;¹³ Ceilechair, son of Donnchuan,¹⁴ son of Cennedigh, successor of Colum son of

⁹ *Ferdomnach*.—For some information regarding him, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

¹⁰ *Great Gospel*.—This is the splendidly illuminated MS., known as the Book of Kells, preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

¹¹ *Stolen*.—The remainder of this entry, which forms part of the text in B., is continued on the top margin of fol. 54a in A., apparently by the orig. hand, one line having been cut off by the binder

¹² *Nights*.—(fno, A. and B. Obviously a mistake for *aoe* (or *aochao*, as in *Ann. Four Mast.*)

¹³ *Comarb of Cenannas* [Kells, co. Meath].—The appointment of Ferdomnach as successor of St. Colum-Cille, and therefore abbot of Kells, is recorded among the entries for last year.

¹⁴ *Donnchuan*.—The death of Donnchuan, who was brother to Brian Borumha, is noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 948 (=950).

Cnechtainn (alias abb Tipre da glas), Maelmuire comarbha Cennnié, in Chruistó dorpmisearunt. Muireadhach mac Matodain, ri domna Ulad, do marbhad a gair. Baileann, comarbha Fionnia Cluaná i gairid, quiescit. Becc mor 7 rnechta o'n uillio. id Enaire co cairc.

.b. *[C. 1anair. uii.p.; L. 1. Cennno domini M.^o uiii.^o (alias 1009). Cnechtainn mor la Maelrechlaann pop Laihnu. Caíl mac Caplura, comarbha Cennnié, Maelmuire .h. Uctain, comarbha Cenannra, mortui sunt. Maelan (i. in gair mor), pi .h. Dordán, do marbhad do cenniuil Eogain i n-aerth Maċċa pop lap trin mor, trua comeirgħi na da fluaq. Donnchar. h. Ceile do ħallar la platiż-berħtaç i n-iniż Eogain, 7 a marbhad iarum. Mairom pop Connacta riia fərhaib ħreibnej. Mairom dana ja Connacħtu pop fərhaib ħreibnej. Crec la platiż-berħtaç .h. Neill co riċu ħreib, co tuc bopprema mor. Maelmorða, pi Laiġen, do eżcu co nobrifxet a ċorr. Dubċablaik inġen riġi Connacħt i. ben ħrija mic Ċeinnietiż, mortua eft. Oratopijum airth Maċċa in hoc anno plumbo tegħitup. Cloċna mac Čengurja, ppremjiel-Epenn, moritup.*

¹ *Tir-da-glas.*—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary. The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., and also in B.

² *Successor of Cainech;* i.e. abbot of Aghaboe, Queen's County.

³ *The 6th of the Ides;* i.e. the 8th of January. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* and *Ann. Four Mast.*, the date given is the 8th of the Ides, or 6th of January.

⁴ *Cemarb of Cenannas.*—Maelmuire was abbot of Kells. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

⁵ *Ui-Dorthainn.*—Otherwise written

(and more correctly) *Ui-Tortain,* or “descendants of Tortan,” who was descended in the fourth generation from Colla Dachrioch, one of the three ancestors of the Airghialla. The *Ui-Dorthainn* were seated near Ardbraccan, in the present county of Meath. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, p. 151. This entry is not given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

⁶ *Trian-mor.*—“Trian-mor” means the “great third.” According to Dr. Reeves, that portion of ancient Armagh outside the *Rath* (or rampart) was divided into three divisions, one of which, Trian-mor, included the

Cremthann (alias abbot of Tir-da-glas),¹ [and] Maelmuire, successor of Cainech,² 'fell asleep' in Christ. Muiredach son of Matadhan, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by his own people. Fachtna, successor of Finnia of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Great frost and snow from the 6th of the Ides³ of January to Easter.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 1. A.D. 1008 (alias 1009). A [1008] bis. great retaliatory depredation by Maelsechlainn on the Leinstermen. Cathal son of Carlus, comarb of Cainech,⁴ [and] Maelmuire Ua Uchtain, comarb of Cenannas,⁵ died. Maelan (*i.e.* "of the great spear"), King of the Ui-Dorthainn,⁶ was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain in Ard-Macha, in the middle of Trian-mor,⁷ through an uprising of the two armies. Donnchad Ua Ceile was blinded by Flaithbertach,⁸ in Inis-Eoghain; and he was killed afterwards. A victory over the Connaughtmen by the men of Breifni.⁹ A victory also by the Connaughtmen over the men of Breifni. A preying expedition by Flaithbertach Ua Neill to the men of Bregha, when he took a great cattle spoil. Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was thrown from his horse, so that his leg was broken. Dubhchablaigh, daughter of the King of Connaught,¹⁰ *i.e.*, the wife of Brian,¹¹ son of Cennetigh, died. The oratory of Ard-Macha was roofed with lead in this year. Clothna son of Aengus, chief poet of Ireland, died.

space now occupied by "Irish-street, Callan-street, and the western region of the town." See *Ancient Churches of Armagh*; Lusk, 1860; pp. 19-20.

⁷ *Flaithbertach*.—Flaithbertach Ua Neill, lord of Ailech (*i.e.* chief of the Ui-Neill of the North), nicknamed Flaithbertach "in trosdain" (F. "of the pilgrim's staff"), in allusion to his journey to Rome, noticed at the year 1030 *infra*. His death in penitence, after a turbulent career, is recorded under A.D. 1036.

⁸ *Breifni*. — Corruptly written bperbpne, in A.

⁹ *King of Connaught*.—He was the Cathal, son of Conchobar, referred to above at the year 1000, as having, in conjunction with King Maelsechlainn, constructed the causeway of Ath-Luain (Athlone), and whose obit is the first entry under the next year.

¹⁰ *Brian*.—Brian Borumha. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. clxi., note ¹.

¶ct. 1anair. i. p.; l. xi. Cennno domini M.^o. ix^o (alias 1010). Caethal mac Conchobair (pi Connacht, in penitentia mortuorum). Muireadhac h. Ceada, pi Murgeraidhe, Caethal mac Duibhera, pi Fermanagh, mortui sunt. Maelseuthain h. Cerdwall apud suis Erenn 7 pi Eoghanachta locha Lein; Marcan mac Cenneitig, comarba Colum mic Crimthain 7 Inni 7 celtra 7 cille Dala; Muireadhac mac Moeltingri, arachinnech Mucnama, in Chripto dormierunt. Ceathar mac Cuinni pi d'omna Cileis, Donncuan pi Muighornna, occisi sunt. Slogad la brian co Cloenloch pleibe suarit, co po gaird etipe leitse Cuinni. Cearta torrida, autumnus fructuorum. Scanlait h. Dungalain, princeps Duin leitglaipi; rursum Duin rai, 7 a chabaert amach, 7 a dallao a Finnabhair, la Niall mac Duibhne. Dearbail ingen Tairbhs mic Caethal mortua ept.

¶ct. 1anair. ii. p., l. xx. iii. Cennno domini M.^o. x^o (alias M.^o. x^o). Dunadac in parclera Colum Cille i n-aer Maeca. Plairbeartaac h. Ceitinan comarba Tigepruairig.

¹ *Penitence.*—The original of this clause, which is added in the margin in A., apparently in the old hand, forms part of the regular text in B.

² *Fir-Manach.*—The name of this tribe is still preserved in that of the county of Fermanagh.

³ *Maelsuthain.*—O'Curry was under the impression that this Maelsuthain was the tutor and "soul-friend" (*annchara*) of Brian Borumha (*M.S. Materials*, p. 76), although the obit of "Maelsuthain, *annchara* of Brian," is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 1031, where no mention is made of any connexion of this latter Maelsuthain with the Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein, a territory comprising Killarney and an extensive district around it, the patrimony of

the older branch of the O'Donoghoe family. It may be added that the name of Maelsuthain does not appear in the ordinary Irish pedigrees of the O'Donoghues of Loch-Lein. Great interest attaches to the history of the Maelsuthain who was *annchara* of Brian Borumha, and who, in a note written by him in the *Book of Armagh*, fol. 16 b b., Latinizes his name *calvus perennis*, and states that the note was written by him "*in conspectu Briani imperatoris Scotorum.*"

⁴ *Colum son of Crimthann.*—The founder of the monastery of Tir-daglas (Terryglass), in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

⁵ *Inis-Celtra.*—Inishcaithra, or Holy Island; an island in the expan-

Kal. Jan., Sund.; m. 12. A.D. 1009 (alias 1010). Cathal [1009.] son of Conchobar, (King of Connaught, died in penitence¹). Muiredhach Ua hAedha, King of Muscraighe, Cathal son of Dubhdara, King of the Fir-Managh,² died. Maelsuthain³ Ua Cerbaill, chief sage of Ireland, and King of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein; Marcan, son of Cennetigh, comarb of Colum son of Crimthann,⁴ and of Inis-Celtra⁵ and Cill-Dalua⁶; Muiredach son of Mochloingsi, herenagh of Mucnamh,⁷ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Aedh son of Conn, royal-heir of Ailech, [and] Donncuan, King of Mughdorna, were slain. A hosting by Brian to Cloenloch of Sliabh-Fuaid,⁸ when he received the hostages of Leth-Cuinn. A hot summer, a fruitful autumn. Scanlan Ua Dungalain, abbot of Dun-lethglaise, was profaned in Dun;⁹ and he was brought out and blinded in Finnabhair, by Niall¹⁰ son of Dubhtuinne. Derbhail, daughter of Tadhg¹¹ son of Cathal, died.

Kal. Jan., Mond.; m. 23. A.D. 1010 (alias 1011). [1010.] Dunadhach of Colum-Cille's *recles*¹² in Ard-Macha [died]. Flaitbertach Ua Ceithinan, comarb of Tigernach¹³ (a

sion of the Shannon known as Lough-derg, and belonging to the barony of Leitrim, co. Galway.

⁶ *Cill-Dalua*.—Killaloe, co. Clare.

⁷ *Mucnamh*.—Muckno, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan.

⁸ *Sliabh-Fuaid*.—The old name of the Fews Mountains, near Newtowhamilton, in the barony of Upper Fews, in the south-west of the co. Armagh.

⁹ *Dun*; i.e. Dun-da-lethglas, or Downpatrick.

¹⁰ *Niall*.—He was King of Ulidia for 4 years and 6 months, according to the list of Kings of that province in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 4. His death is recorded at the year 1016 *infra*.

¹¹ *Tadhg*.—King of Connaught, and known as *Tadhg an eich gil*, or "Tadhg of the White Steed." His death is noticed at the year 1030. He was the first who assumed the surname "O'Conchobair (or O'Conor)."

¹² *Recles*.—Dr. Reeves regarded this *recles* as an "abbey church." See his very interesting memoir on the *Ancient Churches of Armagh* (Lusk, 1860), p. 27, where some curious information regarding the *recles* is given.

¹³ *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. abbot of Clusain-cois (Clones), in the county Monaghan. The original of the parenthetical clause which follows is interlined in a later hand in A., and in the original hand in B.

(reannoir 7 riu eiric, do guth o fherair bheirefine, 7 portear in ciuitate ria mortuus est). Muirheadach mac Criocair, comarba Coluim Cille 7 repleiginn ariod Maeca, in Chripto dorpmisepunt. Plaistbeartaach .h. Neill (.i. ri Oiliig, co n-ocaib in foкла, 7 Murchadh mac mBriain co fherair Mumhan 7 Laisgen, 7 .h. Neill in deisceirt), do innreibh ceneoil Conaill, co tuc ccc. do brait, 7 bu iomda. Maelruanair .h. Domnaill, ri ceneoil Luaidraach, o fherair marigi 17a, Oengur .h. Laran .i. ri cenel Eindai, o cenul Eogain na h-innri, occipi riumt. Ceid mac Matgamna, ri domna Caeril, moritus. Slogad la Plaistbeartach .h. Neill co Domnaill, co ro loipe in dun 7 co ro briu a baile, 7 co tuc aitire o Niall mac Domhnuinne. Slogad la Domnaill co Magh copairto, co ruc lair ri cenul Conaill .i. Maelruanair .h. Maelruanair, fru a rieir co Cenn copair. Talaic diript Tolai, comarba Feicin 7 Tolai, in bona renectute mortuus est. Domnaill 7 Maelreclann iteum in claij[?] i ria ac Enach duib.

[Cet. Ianair. iii. f., l. iii. Cenn domini M.^o. x.^o. i.^o. (aliar M.^o. 12.^o) Terdom tresgair ipin bliadain riu i n-ariod Maeca, co ro marb ar. Maelbrigte mac in gobann, repleiginn ariod Maeca, do ec de, 7 Scolairigi mac

¹ *Fell asleep.* — dorpmisepunt, A., B.; seemingly by mistake for dorpmiebat or dorpmisuit. A marginal note in A., in the later hand, has lxxx. iii. anno etatis riae, u. [Cet. Ianair, in nocte ratabi in Chripto quieuit; (i.e. "rested in Christ in the 84th [74th, *Four Mast.*] year of his age, on Saturday night, the 5th of the Kalends of January").

² *Fochla.* — See note ⁸, p. 429 *supra*.

³ *Ua Domhnaill;* or O'Donnell. This is the first notice of the surname O'Donnell to be found in the Irish Annals. The Domnall (or Donnell) from whom the name is derived was son of Eignechan (ob. 905 *supra*),

who was King of Cinel-Conaill. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1010, note a.

⁴ *Cinel-Lughdach.* — One of the tribe-names of the O'Donnells, who were descended from Lugaid, son of Sedna (who was brother of Ainmire, King of Ireland in the 6th century). The territory of the Cinel-Lughdach comprised a great part of the present barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal.

⁵ *Cinel-Enna.* — A tribe descended from Enna, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager, whose territory consisted in later times of 30 quarters of land, lying to the south of the barony of Inishowen, co. Done-

senior, and eminent bishop, was wounded by the men of Breifni, and died afterwards in his own monastery). Muiredach son of Crichan, comarb of Colum-Cille, and lector of Ard-Macha, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Flaithbertach Ua Neill, (King of Oilech, with the warriors of the Fochla,² and Murchad son of Brian, with the men of Munster and Leinster, and the Ui-Neill of the South), ravaged Cinel-Conaill, and carried off 300 captives, and many cows. Maelruanaidh Ua Domnaill,³ King of Cinel-Lughdach,⁴ was slain by the men of Magh-Itha; Oengus Ua Lapain, King of Cinel-Enna,⁵ by the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island.⁶ Aedh son of Mathgamain, royal-heir of Caisel, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill to Dun-Echdach,⁷ when he burned the *dun*, and broke down the town, and brought pledges from Niall son of Dubhtuinne. A hosting by Brian to Magh-Corainn, when he brought with him the King of Cinel-Conaill, *i.e.* Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, in submission, to Cenn-coradh.⁸ Dalach of Disert-Tola, comarb of Fechin and of Tola, died at a good old age. Brian and Maelsechlainn again in camp at Enach-duibh.⁹

Kal. Jan., Tuesd.; m. 4. A.D. 1011¹⁰ (alias 1012.) [1011.]
A plague of colic in this year in Ard-Macha, which killed a great number. Maelbrigte Mac-an-gobhan, lector of Ard-Macha, died of it; and Scolaighi son of

gal, and between the arms of the Foyle and Swilly, or between Lifford and Letterkenny. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 370.

⁶ *Cinel-Eoghain of the Island*; *i.e.* of the island of Inishowen.

⁷ *Dun Echdach*.—"Eochaid's *dun* (or *fort*)."
See under the year 1003; p. 512, note¹.

⁸ *Cenn-coradh*.—"The Head of the Weir." The residence of Brian Borumha at Killaloe. The original of this entry and the one succeeding

it is written in a space which appears to have been left blank by the original scribe in A. They form part of the text in B.

⁹ *Enach-duibh*.—This name would now be written Annaduff, or Annaghduff. The place referred to was probably Annaduff, in the co. Leitrim or Annaghduff, co. Cavan.

¹⁰ A.D. 1011.—The number 580 is added in the margin in A., to signify that so many years had elapsed since the arrival of St. Patrick.

Cleircen, racairt aird Mača, γ Cennfaelat ait ḡaball .i. anmčara toṄairne, moṛtu ṛunt. Slogar la Flain̄-beartaṄ mac MuirceartaṄ, la riṄ nOiliṄ, i cinel Conaill, co roacht maṄ Cetne, co tuc boṄgabail moiř 7 co tamic im̄plan. Slogar la Flain̄-beartaṄ doiriṄiři 1 ceinel Conaill, co roact Óruim cliaib 7 trach̄t nEothm̄i, co ro marb̄rat mac Gillapatrac mic Peigse .i. Niall, 7 co tucreat manom̄ pop Maelruanat. h. Maeldochar, acht n̄ farrgabād neč ann. Slogar caleic tar̄ a n-θir̄i la MaelreṄlaind 1 t̄iř nEogain co MaṄ daṄgabul, co ro loip̄ret a c̄reča telaiṄ nOóic, co ruc gaṄbaile. Slogar la Flain̄-beartaṄ ber copici aird Ulad co ro opt in Oír̄o, 7 co tuc gaṄbaile iř moam̄ tuc ri riám etiř b̄rait 7 innile, ce naṄ apimteř. Slogar la Óriam 1 maṄ Muirceirnne, co tuc oṄfóer̄e do ḡellair̄ patraic do'nt f̄luagad̄ ṛin. Mairom̄ pop Niall mac Óuibhēinne ria Niall mac Eocháda, du iṭor̄c̄air̄ MuirceartaṄ mac Acr̄an, ridomna .h. nEoc̄, 7 riṄgab̄ mic Eocháda iarum. Coencompac .h. Scannlan aipchinnéch Óaiminri, Mac-Loan anipchinnéch Rois c̄re, moṛtu ṛunt. Oengur aipchinnéch Sláne do marb̄at do aipchinnéch DubaṄ. Crianan mac Óormlaiba, ri Conaille, occiuḡ eft o Coincheailḡn.

b. Jct. 1anair, u. p., L. Cenn domini M.^o x^o ii^o (aliar M.^o 18^o). C̄reč la MaelreṄlaind 1 Conaillib 1 n-riṄgair

¹ *Sabball*.—A church, or oratory, situated within the *rath*, or foss, of Armagh. See Reeves's *Ancient Churches of Armagh* (Lusk, 1860), p. 15.

² *Magh-Cetne*.—A plain in the south-west of the county of Donegal, lying between the rivers Erne and Drowes. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1801, note m.

³ *Druim-cliaibh*.—Drumcliff, in a parish of the same name, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

⁴ *Traig-Eothaili*.—See note ⁴ under the year 1008 *supra*.

⁵ *Magh-da-gabhul*.—The “Plain of the two forks (or dividing streams).” Not identified.

⁶ *Telach-óic*.—Now known as Tullyhog, in the barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.

⁷ *Ard-Ulad*.—Now known as the baronies of Upper and Lower Ards, in the county of Down.

⁸ *Victory*.—Described as *c̄at na mullaċ* (“battle of the summits”—

Clerchen, priest of Ard-Macha, and Cennfaeladh of the Sabhall,¹ i.e. a choice soul-friend, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, King of Ailech, into Cinel-Conaill, until he reached Magh-Cetne,² when he took a great cow-spoil, and returned safe. A hosting by Flaithbertach again into Cinel-Conaill until he reached Druim-cliabh³ and Traig-Eothaili,⁴ when they killed the son of Gillapatrac son of Fergal, i.e. Niall; and they inflicted a defeat on Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh; but no one was lost there. A hosting meanwhile by Maelsechlainn, in their absence, into Tir-Eoghain, to Magh-daghabhul,⁵ when his plundering parties burned Telach-6c,⁶ and took a spoil. Another hosting by Flaithbertach as far as Ard-Ulad,⁷ when he plundered the Ard, and brought off the greatest spoils that a King had ever borne, between prisoners and cattle, though they are not reckoned. A hosting by Brian into Magh-Muirtheimne; and he gave full freedom to Patrick's churches on that hosting. A victory⁸ over Niall son of Dubhtuinne, by Niall son of Eochaid, in which fell Muirchertach son of Artan, royal heir of Ui-Echach; and the son of Eochaid was afterwards made King. Coencomrac Ua Scannlain, herenagh of Daiminis, MacLonain, herenagh⁹ of Ros-cre, died. Oengus, herenagh of Slane, was killed by the herenagh of Dubhadh.¹⁰ Crinan, son of Gormlaidh, King of Conailli,¹¹ was slain by Cucuailgni.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. A.D. 1012 (alias 1013). A [1012.]^{BIS} predatory expedition by Maelsechlainn into Conailli,¹¹ in

not identified), in the marg. of MSS. A. and B.

⁹ Herenagh. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.* MacLonain is called "abbot."

¹⁰ Dubhadh.—More correctly Dubhath, (the "black ford"). Now known as Dowth, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath. The mound of Dowth is a well known and conspic-

uous object on the northern bank of the River Boyne, a little to the east of the great tumulus of Newgrange. This entry is not given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, from which records of events calculated to reflect on the church (as the compilers thought) are habitually omitted.

¹¹ Conailli. — i.e. Conailli - Muirtheimhne, or Magh-Muirtheimhne. See Index.

tarai^tti finnfaraidh^t b^tatraig 7 b^trixti baclai patraic, a rongairne Maelmuire 7 brian. Crec mór la hUalgairc. h. Ciardai, la ri^t Coirpri, 7 la mac Neill .h. Ruairc, hi Gailenga, conurtais uathao deag daine do lucht tarai^tti Maelrechlainn iap n-ol i^trin uairi^trin 7 atte mersa, co tarofat cat^t doib^t tpe diumur, cotocair ann Donncharo mac Donnchara finn, ri domna Teinrach, 7 Cernacan mac flann pi Lurgne, 7 Senan .h. Leocain pi Gaileng, 7 alii multi. Maelrechlainn iapum dia torpaectain, co rongab^ta aigi na gabala, 7 co torpcair leir hUalgairc .h. Ciardai pi Coirpri, 7 alii multi. Slogad la plaitbeartac la ri^t nUllilis coprigi Eo i taeb Cenannra, co rongairb Maelrechlainn in tailci do. Gillamoconnra mac Ro^tapartai^t, pi deirceirt breg, do ec ina c^totlud i ti^tg Maelrechlainn iap n-ol. Leir dorata na Gaill ron aratkar 7 da gall ic foirred ar a tia^tasib na n-diai^t. Marom ror riu Mi^the icon Oraignen, pi a n-galliaib 7 laigimib; c. l. occiri punt im flann mac Maelrechlainn. Slogad la brian co hCC in cairptinn, ubi per trper menper [remansit]. Crec mór la Murcharo

¹ Finnstaidech.—See note ¹⁰, p. 465.

² Bachal-Patraic.—i.e. St. Patrick's baculum, crozier, or cross-staff, as the word *bachal* is rendered in Clar. 49.

³ By the advice. — a rongairne is put for *hortatio* in the old St. Gall Codex (fol. 161b). See Stokes's *Irish Glosses*, p. 146.

⁴ Maelmuire.—Abbot, or Bishop, of Armagh at the time.

⁵ Cairpre.—i.e. Cairpre Ua Ciardha, now represented by the barony of Carbury, in the north of the co. Kildare.

⁶ Gailenga. — Otherwise called Gallenga-mora. Now the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

⁷ Were.—atce (for atte, "they were"), A. B.

⁸ Ed.—There is apparently some error here. The name of the place in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is "Maighenattaed." But this has not been identified.

⁹ Tiaga. — *Tiaga* is the plural of *tiag*, a satchel or bag, and the same as Lat. *theca*. It may possibly be a loan word from the Latin. The entry is not very intelligible. The writer may have intended to say that each plough was drawn by Foreigners, whilst two Foreigners in sacks were drawn after the plough, to do the work of a harrow. The Translator in Clar. 49 states that "the Gentiles" were made to "plough by their bodies, and two of them by their

revenge of the profanation of the 'Finnfaidhech'¹ of Patrick, and of the breaking of Bachal-Patraic,² by the advice³ of Maelmuire⁴ and of Brian. A great depredation by Ualgarg Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpre,⁵ and the son of Niall Ua Ruaire, in Gailenga;⁶ but a few good men of Maelsechlainn's household, who were after drinking then and were⁷ intoxicated, met them and gave them battle through pride, where Donnchad son of Donnchad Finn, royal heir of Temhair, and Cernachan son of Flann, King of Luighne, and Senan Ua Leochain, King of Gailenga, and many others, were slain. Maelsechlainn afterwards overtook them, when the preys were left with him, and Ualgarg Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpre, and several others, were slain by him. A hosting by Flaithbertach, King of Ailech, as far as Ed⁸ by the side of Cenannas, when Maelsechlainn abandoned the hill to him. Gilla-Mochonna son of Fogartach, King of the south of Bregha, died in his sleep in Maelsechlainn's house, after drinking. By him the Foreigners were yoked to the plough, and two Foreigners harrowing from their *tiaga*⁹ after them. A victory over the men of Midhe, at the Draighnen,¹⁰ by Foreigners and Leinstermen; 150 persons were killed, including Flann son of Maelsechlainn. A hosting by Brian to Ath-in-chairthinn,¹¹ where he remained three months.¹² A great depredation

tayles harrowing after them." O'Conor's attempt at rendering this entry is even worse.

¹⁰ *Draighnen*. — The "thorny place." Now Drinan in the parish of Kinsaley, barony of Coolock, co. Dublin. This battle is referred to in a stanza (not in B.), written in the lower margin of fol. 54b in A., as follows:—

11: malocap luan pop pect,
Pip. Miros ppi popumtect;
Datcap paicti Haill no clof,
Ieon opraignen don topof.

"Not well went they on Monday, on
an expedition—

The men of Meath—towards ad-
vancing;

The Foreigners, it was heard, were
glad

At the Drinan, because of the trip."

¹¹ *Ath-in-chairthinn*.—The "ford of the mountain ash" (or "quicken-tree"). Strangely translated "Vadrum Officinæ ferrariæ" by O'Conor. Not identified.

¹² *Three months*.—The original of this clause is rather imperfectly given

mac Óriain illaingiu, co ro oirce in tir co gLeann da loéa 7 co eill Maighnenn, 7 co ro loifc in tir uile, 7 co ruc gabala móra 7 brait diafánche. Ar Gall la Cathal mac n'Donnchada mic Tadhgáirenn, du itorcaip Címlair mac Sitriuc .i. mac riog Gall, 7 Mathgamain mac Dubhgilla mic Címlair, 7 ceteru. Marom ror Connacht ri a nua Maelooraib, du itorcaip Domnall mac Cathail (.i. in catt), riadhma Connacht. Muircearta mac Aedha. H. Neill do marbait do dal Riatan.

Fol. 55aa. Tairngin imba do denam la Óriain .i. Cathair Cinn coraib 7 inip gall dair, 7 inip locha Saingleann. Laigniu 7 gaird do cocad riu Óriain, 7 forbarf ror Mumhan 7 Óriain ic pleib Maireci co ro innriiset Laigniu co hOll cliaic. [flann mac] Mailereclainn do marbait do Gallair Cíle cliaic.

Jct. 1anair. Cuno domini M.^o x.^o iii.^o

Jct. 1anair. iii. feria, L^o.xx. vii. Cuno domini M.^o x.^o iii.^o hic eft annur octauus circulu decinouinalis, 7 hic eft .cccc. 7 .lxxvi. annur ab aduentu sancti Patricii at babtizando scotor. Peil Hugor pia n-mit 7 mincire i rampaib iřin bliadainri, quod non auditum eft ab antiquis temporibus. Slogus la Óriain mac Cenneitig mic Lopeain, la riſ nēpēnd. 7

in A. and B., which have merely ^b
P m^er (recte m^er) m̄r̄. The
Translator in Clar. 49 writes "where
he remayned for three months."

¹ *Cill-Maighnenn*. — Kilmainham,
near Dublin.

² *Cathal*. — He was King of Des-
Mumha, or Desmond. The *Four
Masters* state that the slaughter above
referred to was inflicted after the
burning of Corcach (Cork) by the
Foreigners.

³ *Mathgamain*. — Dubhgilla. See
Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp.
278, 291, where the name Dubhgilla is
printed "Dubhgall," and "Dubhagill."

⁴ *Cathair - Cinn - coradh*. — The
"stone fort" of Cenn-coradh (or
Kincora), at Killaloe.

⁵ *Inis-gaill-duibh*. — The "Island of
the black Foreigner." Not identified.
O'Donovan thought that it was
another name for the King's Island,
at Limerick.

⁶ *Inis-locha-Saingleann*. — The "Is-
land of Loch-Saingleann." Loch-
Saingleann is not now known; but
the name seems partly preserved in
that of Singland, a large townland in
the vicinity of Limerick. See Todd's
War of the Gaedhil, &c., Introd.,
cxxi., note³.

by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Leinster, when he plundered the land to Glenn-da-locha and Cill-Maighnenn,¹ and burned the whole country, and carried off great spoils and captives innumerable. A slaughter of Foreigners by Cathal,² son of Donnchad, son of Dubhdabairenn, in which fell Amlaibh son of Sitriuc, i.e. son of the King of the Foreigners, and Mathgamain,³ son of Dubhgilla,⁴ son of Amlaibh, and others. A victory over the Connaughtmen by Ua Maeldoraidh, in which fell Domnall son of Cathal (i.e. the Cat), royal heir of Connaught. Muirchertach, son of Aedh Ua Neill, was slain by the Dal-Riata. Numerous fortresses were constructed by Brian, viz., Cathair-Cinn-coradh,⁵ and Inis-gaill-duibh,⁶ and Inis-locha-Sainglenn.⁷ The Leinstermen and Foreigners made war against Brian; and the Munstermen and Brian encamped at Sliabh-Mairci, and plundered Leinster to Ath-cliath. [Flann,⁸ son of] Maelsechlainn was slain by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 1013.

[1013.]
[1014.]

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 26. A.D. 1014. This is the eighth year of the Cycle of Nineteen; and this is the 582nd year since the coming of St. Patrick to baptise the Scoti. The festival of Gregory⁹ was before Shrovetide, and Little Easter¹⁰ in summer, in this year; which had not been heard of from ancient times. A hosting by Brian, son of Cenneidigh, son of Lorcan, King of Ireland, and by Maelsechlainn son

¹ Flann.—This name having been omitted in the orig. MSS., evidently through an oversight, has been supplied on the authority of the *Chron. Scotorum*, and *Ann. Four Mast.* The name of Maelsechlainn, Flann's father, is written in the genit. form, *Mael-peclainn* in A. and B., which shows that some word or name had been omitted before it. The Translator in Clar. 49 writes "Flann, son of Mael-

sechlainn, by Genties of Dublin;" which would tend to prove that the original from which he made his version was neither of the MSS. A. and B.

² Festival of Gregory; i.e. the 12th of March.

³ Little Easter; i.e. Low Sunday, or the first Sunday after Easter. See the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 250, note 2.

la Maelrečlamh mac Domnaill, la riš Tēmrač, co h-ox̄ cliač. Laiȝin uile do leir i tñol ar a cinn 7 galla ȝcta cliač, 7 a coimlin do ȝallair ločlamh leó .i. x.c. luitreč. ȝnictip cat̄ cróða etorpha do na fñith inntramaile. Marðir iarum ror gallu 7 ror Laiȝinu i toraig co iuris tilexant uile do leir, in quo bello cecidit ex auseppa caterua Gallorum, Maelmorpá mac Murchada ri Laiȝen, 7 Domnall mac Fergaile ri na Fortuac̄. Cecidit uero a Galliȝ Dubgall mac ȝmlaim, Siuephair mac Lodusir iapla innri opcc, 7 Gillia Ciapain mac Gluiniacarun, rigdomna Gall, 7 Oittip rub 7 Suartdair, 7 Donnchad .h. Eruilb, 7 ȝurine, 7 Luimne, 7 ȝmlaim mac Laȝmaino, 7 ȝrotor (qui occidit Brian), .i. torpeč na loingri ločlanniaisi, 7 ui. uile itip mapbað 7 bathad. Dorocharp imorpo a fñitguin o Garðelair .i. Brian mac Cenneitig, arodri Garðel Eorunn 7 gall 7 ȝretan, Augurz iaptaip tuaticeipt Eorpa uile, 7 a mac .i. Murchad, 7 a mafriðe .i. Torrvelbach mac Murchada, 7 Conairg mac Duinnċuan mic Cenneitig, rigdomna Mumān, 7 Močla mac Domnaill mic ȝaelain, ri na n-Deiri Mumān, Eočo mac Dunardair, 7 Niall .h. Cuind, 7

Fol. 55ab.

¹ *Battle*.—The famous battle of Clontarf, which was fought on Good Friday, in the year 1014; a very curious account of which is contained in the Annals of Loch-Cé. But the fullest description of the battle is given in Todd's ed. of the *War of the Gaedhil with the Gail*, pp. 151–211. See the Introd. to the work, pp. xxvi.–xxvii., and clxvii., seq. O'Donovan has illustrated the narrative of the battle, given by the *Four Masters* (at 1013–1014), with many useful notes.

² *Fortuatha*.—This name signifies "border territories." See note ⁷, p. 157 *supra*, and O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, 207, note d, where

for Domnall, son of Fergal, he wrongly prints Domhnall Mac Faelainn.

³ *Insi-Orc*.—The Orkney Islands.

⁴ *Brian*.—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B. in man. orig.

⁵ *Donncuan*.—Brother of King Brian.

⁶ *Mothla*.—This Mothla was the first person who used the surname "O'Faolain," i.e. "*nepos Faolani*," (now O'Phelan, and Phelan without the O). The surname was derived from his grandfather, Faelan, the son of Cormac, whose obit is noticed above at the year 965.

of Domnall, King of Temhair, to Ath-cliath. All the Leinstermen were assembled before them, and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and an equal number of the Foreigners of Lochlann along with them, viz., 1,000 mail-clad men. A valorous battle¹ was fought between them, for which no likeness has been found. The Foreigners and the Leinstermen were defeated at first, however, so that they were entirely annihilated. In this battle there fell of the hostile band of the Foreigners, Maelmordha son of Murchad, King of Leinster, and Domnall son of Fergal, King of the Fortuatha.² But of the Foreigners there fell Dubhgall son of Amlaimh; Siucraidh son of Lodur, Earl of Insi-Orc,³ and Gillaciaraín son of Gluniairn, royal heir of the Foreigners, and Oittir Dubh, and Suartgair, and Donnchad grandson of Erulb, and Grisinc, and Luimne, and Amlaimh son of Lagmann, and Brotor (who slew Brian),⁴ i.e., chieftain of the Danish fleet, and 6,000 persons, between killing and drowning. There fell of the Gaedhil, in the mutual wounding, Brian son of Cenneidigh, arch-king of the Gaedhil of Ireland, and of the Foreigners and Britons, the Augustus of all the north-west of Europe, and his son, i.e. Murchad, and his [Murchad's] son, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, and Conaing, son of Donncuan,⁵ son of Cenneidigh, royal heir of Munster, and Mothla,⁶ son of Domnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi-Mumhan,⁷ Eocho son of Dunadhach,⁸ and Niall Ua

¹ *Deisi-Mumhan*.—“Deisi of Munster.” A powerful tribe descended from Fiacha Suighde, eldest brother of Conn of the Hundred battles, originally seated in the district to the south of Tara known as *Deisi-Temrach*, now forming the baronies of Upper and Lower Deece, co. Meath. But having been expelled from this territory by King Cormac Mac Airt, in the 3rd century, they moved southward, and, after various ad-

ventures, succeeded in subduing that part of Munster comprising nearly the whole of the present county of Waterford, with (subsequently) adjacent parts of the co. Tipperary. The name of “Deisi” is still preserved in the barony names Decies Within, and Decies Without, co. Waterford. See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, part III., ch. 69.

² *Dunadhach*.—Probably the Dunadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of

[Cuidhileigh] mac Cenneti^g, trí coimte^s Úriamh; $\sigma\alpha$ ri^g .h. Maine .h. Ceallaig, τ Maelmuairidh .h. hEidhinn ri Cillne, τ Geirinnia^c .h. Dubhagain ri Fer^g, τ Mac Beata^b mac Muireadair^c cloin ri Ciaraith^d Luachra, τ Domnall mac Diarmada ri Corco Dhuibhne, τ Scannlan mac Caetail, ri Eoghanachta Locha Lein, τ Domnall mac Eirm^e mic Cainnig^f, mor mhaer Maip τ n-Alba, τ alii multi nobiler. Luit^g trá Maelmuire (.i. mac Eochair^h), comarba Rátraiic, co rruaichⁱ τ co minnaib^j, connice Sord Coluim cille, co tuc ar corp Úriamh ri^g Erenn, τ corp Muirchára a mic, τ cenn Conairg, τ cenn Moéla, co ro aethnacht τ n-Arro mača τ n-ailair^k nui. Ói airde^l dec imorpo do rathair^m Rátraiic ic aige na corp, proptear honorem regis pergit. Dunlang mac Tuatail, ri Larⁿ, do éc. Cet eti^o Cian mac Mailmuairidh τ Domnall mac Uisdeanairenn, co torcán ann Cian τ Caet^p τ Ro^qallach, trí meic Mailmuairidh, τ árp impu. Caet^r mac Domnaill,

Corco-Baiscinn (in the co. Clare), whose death is recorded in the *Anna. Four Mast.*, at the year 992.

¹ *Tadhg Ua Cellaih*.—This entry is most corruptly given in A. and B., in which the text is $\sigma\alpha$ ri^g .h. Maine .h. Ceallaig, “two Kings of Ui-Maine, Ui-Ceallaigh.” But there were not two Kings of Hy-many at the time. It would appear that the first word of the entry, $\sigma\alpha$, (before which a blank has been left in A. and B.), is a mistake for *Tadog*, and that the name .h. Ceallaig has been wrongly transposed. Tadhg Ua Cellaih (or O’Kelly) is mentioned in all other Irish Chronicles as having fallen in the battle of Clontarf, fighting on the side of Brian; for which reason he is styled in the O’Kelly pedigrees *Tadhg catha Briain*, i.e. “Tadhg of the battle of Brian.” See O’Donovan’s *Hy-Man*, p. 99.

² *Aidhne*.—A territory co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the co. Galway. The name Ua hEidhinn is now generally written “Hynes.”

³ *Ua Dubhagain*.—Now written O’Duggan” (or “Duggan,” without the O).

⁴ *Fer-Maige*.—“Men of the Plain.” Now represented by the barony of Fermoy, co. Cork. Fein mairge, A.

⁵ *Ciarraide-luachra*.—“Ciarraide of the Rushes.” The northern portion of the present county Kerry, comprising the baronies of Traghenacemy, Clannorris, and Iraghticonnor, divided from the counties of Cork and Limerick by the range of hills called Sliabh-luachra.

⁶ *Corco-Baiscinn*.—This was the tribe-name of the descendants of Cairbre Baschaoin; and also the name of their territory, which anciently com-

Cuinn, and [Cuduiligh] son of Cenneidigh—Brian's three companions; Tadgh Ua Cellaigh,¹ King of Ui-Maine; and Maelruanaidh Ua hEidhinn, King of Aidhne;² and Geibhennach Ua Dubhagain,³ King of Fera-Maighe⁴; and Mac-Beathadh, son of Muiredach Cloen, King of Ciarrайдhe-luachra,⁵ and Domnall, son of Diarmaid, King of Corca-Baiscinn,⁶ and Scannlan son of Cathal, King of the Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein; and Domnall, son of Emhin, son of Cainnech, great steward of Mar in Alba, and a great many other nobles. Maelmuire (son of Eochaidh⁷), comarb of Patrick, went, moreover, with seniors and with relics to Sord-Choluim-Cille, and carried thence the body of Brian, King of Ireland, and the body of his son Murchad, and the head of Conaing,⁸ and the head of Mothla, and interred them in Ard-Macha, in a new tomb. Twelve nights, moreover, were the congregation of Patrick waking the bodies, in honour of the dead king. Dunlang, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster, died. A battle between Cian,⁹ son of Maelmuaidh, and Domnall¹⁰ son of Dubhdabairenn, in which Cian, and Cathal, and Raghallach—three sons of Maelmuaidh, were killed, and a slaughter about them. Cathal, son of

prised the present baronies of Clonderlaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. O'Donovan states that the Domnall referred to in this entry was the ancestor of the family of O'Domhnail, or O'Donnell, of Clonderlaw. See *Inn. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1013, note q.

⁷ Son of Eochaidh.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B. In the oldest Irish list of the comarbs of Patrick (i.e. bishops or abbots of Armagh), namely, that contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, Maelmuire is described as "son of Eochacan."

⁸ Conaing.—Son of Donncuan, who was brother of Brian Borumha. See note ⁵, p. 532.

⁹ Cian.—Ancestor of the O'Mahonys of Ui-Echach (or Iveagh) of Munster, now represented by the O'Mahonys of Cork and Kerry, amongst whom the Christian name Cian (or Kean) is still a favourite name.

¹⁰ Domnall.—He was the ancestor of an old and extinct branch of the O'Donoghoe family, the head of which was called O'Donoghoe Mór, and of the branch known as the "O'Donoghoes of the Glen."

ri .h. nechtach, do marbair la Donnchad mac Óriain. Marom ri a Taibh mac Óriain pop Donnchad mac Óriain, co rathbair Ruairí .h. Donnacan ri O'Carroll. Sluagera la .h. Maileorai 7 la .h. Ruairidh, i maois Náin, copo marbair Domnall mac Cathail, 7 gur inipriret in maois, 7 co ruigheat a n-giallu Connacht, licet non in eadem vice. Marom pop dal n-O'Carrolls ri a n-Ulaidh, ubi multi occipi sunt. Plaistbeartaach mac Domnall, comarbha Ciaraín 7 Fínnain, 7 Ronan comarbha Peicín, 7 Conn, .h. Díghráidh, in Chirto doirmisunt. Cet imda tara airíri na bliana.

Fol. 55ba.

[Ct. 1anair. un. p., l. un. Censo domini m.º x.º u.º Domnall mac Uinntabharpenn do marbair la Donnchad mac Óriain a cas. Plaistbeartaach .h. Neill do techt i Míche, do cobair Mailrechlainn. Mailrechlainn iarum pop rílaisceach illaisginn, co ro opt Laisginn, 7 co tuc boroma mor 7 airtíre Laisgen lair. Niall mac Feigheal mic Conaing 7 riu genere occipitur erit. Muirceartaach mac Muirendai .h. Neill occipitur erit o Uib Tuirtre. Donnchad .h. Goaird, ri Ciannaach, do marbair o ceneol Ógair. Muirceartaach .h. Lopeain aircchinneach

¹ *Ui-Echach*. — “Descendants of Echaidh.” The tribe-name of the O’Mahony’s of Munster, derived from Echaidh, son of Cas, son of Cork Mac Luighdech, King of Ireland in the 5th century. See note ², p. 535.

² *Aradh*. — Also called Aradh-tire and Duharra (Duthaldh-Aradh), now forming part of the barony of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary.

³ *Magh-nÁi*. — A large and fertile plain in the centre of the present county of Roscommon, lying between the towns of Elphin and Roscommon, Castlerea and Strokestown. It was otherwise called *Machaire Chonnacht*. The limits of Magh-nÁi, are described

from local tradition, by O’Donovan, in a note to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1189, note h.

⁴ Although not on that occasion.—O’Conor erroneously renders the original, licet non in eadem vice, by “prope centum numero, in eadem vice.” The explanation of this apparent enigma is furnished by an entry under the year 1012, recording the defeat of the Connaughtmen by Ua Maeldoraidh, and the killing of Domnall son of Cathal, royal heir of Connaught. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 250, note ¹.

⁵ *Comarb of Ciaraín and Fínnain*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise and Clonard,

Domnall, King of Ui-Echach,¹ was slain by Donnchad son of Brian. A victory by Tadhg, son of Brian, over Donnchad, son of Brian, in which Ruaidhri Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh,² was slain. A hosting by Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc into Magh-nAi,³ when they killed Domnall, son of Cathal, and ravaged the plain; and they carried off the hostages of Connaught, although not on that occasion.⁴ A victory over the Dal-Araidhe by the Ulidians, when a great many were slain. Flaithebertach son of Domnall, comarb of Ciaran⁵ and Finnen,⁶ and Ronan comarb of Fechin,⁷ and Conn Ua Digradh,⁸ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Numerous, truly, are the events of this year.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 7.⁸ A.D. 1015. Domnall, son of Dubhdabairenn, was killed by Donnchad, son of Brian, in battle. Flaithebertach Ua Neill came into Midhe, to aid Maelsechlainn. Maelsechlainn went afterwards on a hosting into Leinster, when he plundered the Leinstermen; and he brought away a great prey of cattle, and the hostages of Leinster. Niall, son of Fergal,⁹ son of Conaing, was slain by his own people. Muircertach, son of Muiredach Ua Neill, was slain by the Ui-Tuitre. Donnchad Ua Goaigh,¹⁰ King of Cianachta,¹¹ was killed by Cinel-Eoghain. Muirchertach Ua Lorcain, herenagh of Lothra; Cernach

[1015.]

See the final entry under the next year, where this entry is repeated, but in a very inaccurate form.

¹ Comarb of Fechin; i.e. abbot of Fobhar (Fore), co. Westmeath.

² Conn Ua Digradh.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 1013=1014), Conn Ua Digradh is stated to have been comarb, or successor, of Caeimhghin (St. Kevin); i.e. abbot of Glendalough. His name does not appear in Archdall's inaccurate list of the abbots of Glendalough.

³ m. 7.—The age of the moon is written .mii. (4) in A. and B., which is obviously a mistake for ui.., it not

being always easy to distinguish between the Roman numerals u. (5) and ii. (2.)

⁴ Fergal—Apparently the "Fergal son of Conaing," lord of Ailech, whose obit is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 1000.

⁵ Donnchad Ua Goaigh.—According to O'Donovan, this name would be Anglicised "Donough O'Goey," or "Denis Gough." *Ann. Four Mast.*, 1014, note g.

⁶ Cianachta.—The Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin. Now represented by the barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry.

Lochrá, Céirnáid mac Caithlairidh aipchinnnech Túin leit-glaipi, Niall mac Dáirccain aipchinnnech Mungret, Domngal .h. Caintein aipchinnnech Tíre da ghláir, in Chriúrtó dorpmiérunt. Ceath .h. Ruairc, ri Úrbeithe, do mairbhadh la Tairb, la ríis Connacht, do lóire .i. ag Locht Neill i maig Aí, do fáerfán na bailea lru, conid eadh ríin tall riúi aír a ríil cennmota Ceath a mac ainnsean. Blaibeartaí mac Domnall comarba Ciaraín 7 Fínnem 7 chonan 7 Feichín, dmeawat.

[CL] 1anair. i. p., l. x.iii. Cionno domini M.^o x.^o ui.^o Plannacan mac Conaing, foraircinnneach arda Maesá, 7 Muirgaird aipchinnneach Lír oerige, in Chriúrtó dorpmiérunt. Eicne ingean .h. Suairt, comarba Úrigte, Óiriamat .h. Maeltelca comarba Comháill, quiescerunt. Maclias ardo ollaí Erenn mortuus erit. Cat etip Ultu 7 Dal n-Óiriathe, co nemid róp Dal n-Óiriathe. Do fuair ann Domnall .h. Loingis, ri Dal n-Óiriathe, 7 Niall mac Tuirbhuinne, 7 Concobap .h. Domnallan, ri .h. Tuirtí, 7 alia multi. Niall mac Sochára ba corporeas. Mac Muirfeadair mic Bláin, ri fer Muirgi 1ca, a fuair occiput erit. Domnuan mac Tuirbhuinne, ri Láisgen, 7

¹ *Mungairid*.—Mungret, about three miles to the south of Limerick city.

² *Tir-da-glas*.—Now Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary.

³ *Tadhg*.—Better known to students of Irish history as Tadhg-an-eich-gil, or “Tadhg of the white steed.” He was the son of Cathal, son of Conchobar (son of Tadhg), from whom the hereditary surname of O’Conchobhair or O’Conor) has been derived, and whose obit is noticed above at the year 972. The *Four Mast.* state (1014=1015) that Tadhg killed Aedh, in revenge for his brother, Domnall son of Cathal, whose death is recorded under the preceding year.

⁴ *Lock-Neill*.—There is no lake now

known by this name in Magh-Ai, or the Plain of Connaught.

⁵ *Bachal-Isu*.—The “Staff or (Crossier) of Jesus.” The so-called ‘translator’ of a portion of this Chronicle, contained in the MS. Clar. 49, Brit. Museum, renders *do fáerfán nu bailea lru* by “rescuing the crostasse of Jesus,” which is wrong; the word *fáerfán* (regarded by the translator as meaning “rescuing”) signifying “protection.” See O’Don. *Suppl. to O’Reilly’s Dict.*, v. *poeirfán*. For some curious information regarding the Bachal-Isu, see O’Curry’s *MS. Materials*, App., p. 600, sq.

⁶ *Cronan and Fechin*.—This is evidently an inaccurate repetition of the last entry under the year 1014;

son of Cathassach, herenagh of Dun-lethglaise; Niall son of Dercan, herenagh of Mungairid,¹ [and] Donngal Ua Caintéin, herenagh of Tir-da-glas,² 'fell asleep' in Christ. Aedh Ua Ruairc, King of Breifni, was treacherously killed by Tadhg,³ King of Connaught, viz., at Loch-Neill,⁴ in Magh-Ai, when under the protection of the Bachal-Isu,⁵ and it was this [deed] that cut off sovereignty from his race, excepting only his son Aedh. Flaithbertach son of Domnall, comarb of Ciaran and Finnen, and of Cronan and Fechin,⁶ rested.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 18. A.D. 1016. Flannacan son [1016.] of Conaing, vice-herenagh of Ard-Macha, and Muirghes, herenagh of Lis-oiged,⁷ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Eithne, daughter of Ua Suairt, comarb of Brigit,⁸ [and] Diarmait Ua Mailtelcha, comarb of Comgall,⁹ rested. Mac Liag,¹⁰ chief poet of Ireland, died. A battle between the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, when the Dal-Araidhe were defeated. There fell there Domnall Ua Loingsigh,¹¹ King of Dal-Araidhe, and Niall son of Dubhtuinne, and Conchobar Ua Domnallain, King of Ui-Tuirtre, and many¹² others. Niall son of Eochaidh, was victorious. The son of Muiredach son of Flann, King of Magh-Itha, was slain by his own people. Donncuan, son of Dunlang,

where, instead of " [comarb] of Cronan and Fechin," the Chronicler correctly says " Ronan, comarb of Fechin." This entry is added in a later hand in A.

⁷ *Lis-oiged*.—"Fort of the Guests." The name of a church at Armagh. Mentioned above at the year 1003.

⁸ *Comarb of Brigit*; i.e. abess of Kildare.

⁹ *Comarb of Comgall*; i.e. abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

¹⁰ *Mac Liag*.—Called Muirchertach Mac Liag in the *Chron. Scotorum*, A.D. 1014, and *Ann. Four Mast*, A.D. 1015. Said to have been the secre-

tary of King Brian Borumha, a life of whom he is alleged to have written. For some account of Mac Liag's poetical writings, see O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 70-72; Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, Vol. II., p. 361, and O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, Vol. II., pp. 99, 116-143, and Vol. III., p. 153.

¹¹ *Ui Loingsigh*.—"Grandson (or descendant) of Loingsech." The *Four Masters* have "Mac Loingsigh" ("son of Loingsech"). The *Chron. Scotorum* and *Annals of Loch Clé* agree with the present chronicle.

¹² Many—multi, omitted in B.

Tarðg. h. Rian ri. h. Órona, do mārbad la 'Donnchad mac Gillapatracis, rōp lap Leitglinne. Tún leitglinne do uile-lorcas. Cluain mic Noig 7 Cluain fearta 7 Cenannus do lorcas. Círbhercas mac Coiridobrach, aircinnech Roig ailiéir, do ec. 8t i n-Eriinn.

Fol. 55bb. *Act. Ianair. iii. p. l. xx. iii. Anno domini m.º xº viii.º* Oengus mac Carrasig colma, ri gdomna Tēmrač, mōrtuair eft. Fergal mac Domnall mic Concoibair, ri gdomna Cilic, do mārbad o cenel Eogain fein. Flann .h. Beicce, ri .h. Meit, a ruit occirup eft. Cormac mac Lorcán, ri .h. nēctas, do mārbad o Uib Trena. 'Donnchad mac 'Donnchada .h. Conchalais, ri gdomna Erienn, a ruit occirup eft. Muireadhac .h. 'Ui Ídeoin, ri .h. mac Cuair Úreig, do mārbad la Plaibeartas .h. Neill. Ar Gall 7 Laijen i n-fodbai la Maelechlainn. Oengus mac Flaind, aircinnech Lainne leire, Cormac .h. Mailmīde, aircinnech 'Uroma patē, mōrtu rūnt. Gillacruit .h. Lorcán, ri Caile Pollarain, do mārbad i Cenannus. Conn, mac Concoibair mic Eicnecháin, mōrtuair eft. Glenn da loča do lorcas ex maniore patē.

Act. Ianair. iii. p. l. x. Anno domini m.º xº viii.º Dórmháil in Árdo ailean, p̄pim anmáchara Erienn, in Chripto

¹ *Ui-Drona*.—Now the barony of Idrene, co. Carlow.

² *Ros-airithir*.—Now Roscarbery, in the county of Cork.

³ *Carrach-calma*.—A nickname for Donuchadh Ua Maelechlainn, whose death is entered in the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 967.

⁴ *Ui-Echach*; i.e. Ui - Echach - Cobha, or Iveagh, in the county of Down; a territory comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh. The name of Cormac does not occur in the list of Kings of *Ui-Echach* published in Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 349, sq.

⁵ *Ui-Trena*.—“ Descendants of Trian.” A sept of the Airghialla, situated in the present county of Armagh; but the exact limits of their territory have not been identified.

⁶ *Ua-Duibheoin*.—.h. 'ui-beoin, A.

⁷ *Ui-Mic-Uais of Bregha*.—A tribe descended from Colla *Uais*, one of the “Three Collas,” progenitors of the Airghialla, anciently seated in Magh-Brehg, in the present county of Meath. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 837, note u.

⁸ *Odba*.—Corruptly written “Fodbai” (dat. form of “Fodba’”), in A. B. According to O'Donovan, Odba

King of Leinster, and Tadhg Ua Riain, King of Ui-Drona,¹ were slain by Donnchad, son of Gilla-Patraic, in the middle of Leth-glenn. Dunlethglaise was all burned. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cluain-ferta, and Cenannas, were burned. Airbhertach, son of Cosdobraein, herenagh of Rosailithir,² died. Peace in Ireland.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 28. A.D. 1017. Oenghus, son [1017.] of Carrach-calma,³ royal heir of Temhair, died. Ferthal son of Domnall, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Ailech, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves. Flann Ua Beicce, King of Ui-Meith, was slain by his own people. Cormac, son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Echach,⁴ was killed by the Ui-Trena.⁵ Donnchad, son of Donnchad Ua Conghalaigh, royal heir of Ireland, was killed by his own people. Muiredhach Ua Duibheoin,⁶ King of Ui-Mic-Uais of Bregha,⁷ was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Neill. A slaughter of Foreigners and Leinstermen in Odba,⁸ by Maelsechlainn. Oengus son of Flann, herenagh of Lann-leire,⁹ Cormac Ua Mailmidhe, herenagh of Druim-rathe,¹⁰ died. Gilla-Christ Ua Lorcain, King of Caille-Follamhain, was killed in Cenannas. Conn son of Conchobar, son of Eicnechan, died. Glenn-da-locha was burned for the most part.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 10. A.D. 1018. Gormghal [1018.] of Ard-ailen,¹¹ chief soul-friend of Ireland, rested in

(or Odhbha, as it is written in more modern texts), was the ancient name of a mound near Navan, in the county of Meath. *Ars. Four M.*, A.D. 837, note x.

⁹ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Druim-rathe*.—This is probably the place now represented by Drum-rat, the name of a parish in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo. St. Fechin, founder and abbot of the monastery of Ballysodare, in

the adjoining barony of Tirerrill, is stated to have founded an abbey here. See Colgan's *AA. Sanctorum*, p. 134.

¹¹ *Ard-ailen*; i.e. "High Island." An island off the coast of the barony of Ballynahinch, co Galway, where a monastery was erected by St. Fechin, founder of the monasteries of Fore (co. Westmeath), Ballysodare (co. Sligo), and also of Omey Island, which lies between High Island and the mainland. See Ordnance Map

quieuit. Broen mac Maelmorda, pi Largen, do tallao i n-Alé cliat la Sitriucc mac Almlaim. Maelan, mac Eicnié h. Lopcan, pi Galeng 7 tuat Lutgne uile, do marbat do fuitni. Slogad la Genel Eogain co Cill Fabrice, co ro marbrat treimh moir, 7 co fargairbet Gillacraig mac Conaing mic Congalaig. misne clanns Sinair. Oentruib do arcain do sepaib Manaé. Domnall h. Caindelbain, pi Loegaire, 7 Cairmié nechtarne Maelreclaind, do marbat la rímu Cell 7 Eile a tarriuct creibh. Ind petlu mongaé do ardrusgad in hoc anno fpi né coictéigir i n-aigmrír foighair. Gillacolum mac Muireadair h. Mailrea, 7 Ceib h. Eruthain, pi h. mBriarail Maca, mortui sunt.

[ct. Ianair. u. p.; l. xx. Cenn domini M.º xº ixº. Cleine mac Orene, pi Muigdon, 7 Oppene h. Cavarán, pi na Saithne, do marbat la Galeng. Ceall dárta uile

of Galway, sheet 21. Colgan (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 715) mistook Ardailen for one of the Arran Islands in Galway Bay; and is followed by Archdall (*Monasticon*, p. 272).

¹ Broen.—Properly written Bran in the MS. Clar. 49. From him the powerful family of Ua Brain (now written O'Byrne, and Byrne) of Leinsters derive their hereditary surname.

² Ua Lorcain.—In the *Annals of Tigernach* and the *Four Masters*, the name is written “Ua Leochain,” which is undoubtedly the proper form. The name “Ua Leochain” has been corrupted to “Loughan,” and is now usually Anglicised “Duck” in the counties of Kildare and Meath; for the reason that *loughan* was regarded as the same as *lachan* the genit. of *lacha*, a duck.

³ Saithni.—A tribe occupying a territory in the north of the present county of Dublin, co-extensive with the barony of Balrothery West. The

family name was O'Cathasaigh (i.e. O'Casey, or Casey). See Dr. Reeves's valuable note regarding the limits of the territory, and its ancient possessors, in the Appendix to O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem, note ²⁰. The Saithni were a branch of the Cianachta-Bregh, a Meath tribe, and may have given name to the townland and parish of Dunsany (Dun - Saithni?), in the adjoining barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁴ Oentruib.—Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

⁵ Fera-Manach.—The tribe-name of the people who inhabited the territory now known as the county of Fermanagh.

⁶ Fera-Cell.—This was the name of O'Molloy's country in the King's County, which anciently comprised, besides the barony of Fircal (now known by the name of English), the baronies of Ballycowan and Ballyboy.

Christ. Broen¹ son of Maelnordha, King of Leinster, was blinded in Ath-cliath, by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Maelan, son of Eicnech Ua Lorcaim,² King of Gailenga and all Tuath-Luighne, was killed by the Saithni.³ A hosting by the Cinel-Eoghain to Cill-Fabrig, when they killed a great number, and lost Gilla-Christ, son of Conaing, son of Congalach, i.e. steward of Clann-Sinaigh. Oentrubh⁴ was plundered by the Fera-Manach.⁵ Domnall Ua Caindelbhain, King of Loeghaire, and Caisnidhe, Maelsechlainn's steward, were killed by the Fera-Cell⁶ and the Eile,⁷ in pursuit of a prey. The 'hairy star'⁸ appeared this year, during the space of a fortnight, in Autumn time. Gillacoluim, son of Muiredach Ua Mailtrea, and Aedh Ua Erudhain, King of Ui-Bresail-Macha,⁹ died.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 21. A.D. 1019. Alene, son of [1019.] Ossene, King of Mughdorna, and Ossene Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Saithni,¹⁰ were killed by the Gailenga. Cill-

See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem, App., note 24.

⁷ *Eile*.—A powerful tribe, whose name was derived from Eile, descended in the ninth generation, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 366, col. 8), from Cian, son of Oilioll Cluim, King of Munster in the third century. The territory of this comprised the present baronies of Eliogarty and Ikerrin in the county of Tipperary, and the baronies of Ballybrit and Clonlisk, in the King's County. The three most prominent families of this tribe were the O'Meaghers of Ikerin (now apparently represented by Joseph Casimir O'Meagher of Dublin), the O'Fogartys and O'Carrolls.

⁸ *Hairy star*. — *petlu mongacé*. The appearance of this "hairy star," or comet, is not noticed in any of the

other Irish Chronicles, with the exception of the *Annals of Loch-Cé*. See Chambers' *Handbook of Descriptive Astronomy*, p. 408 (3rd ed.); the author of which does not seem to have known anything of the care with which the compilers of these Annals noted the occurrence of atmospherical and astronomical phenomena.

⁹ *Ui - Bresail - Macha*. — A tribe, (otherwise called Clann - Bresail). descended from Bresal, son of Feidhlim, son of Fiachra Casan, son of Colla-da-chrich. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III, chap. 76. The territory of the Clann-Bresail seems to have been co-extensive with the present baronies of O'Neilland East and West, in the county of Armagh.

¹⁰ *Saithni*.—See note 3, last page.

do loigear̄ do ḥeiniōd̄ dīaitt. Domhnall mac Mail-
Fol. 56a. ḫeclainn, comarb̄a Finnne 7 Mocolmoc, in Chriſto
quiescit. Aibhř̄ 7 Ar̄cū, meic Mailreclainn mic
Maelruanach, da rīsdamna Cillig, a riur̄ occīri rūnt.
Gillacoeim̄g mac [Ounlair̄], rīsdamna Laiȝen, a riur̄
occīri eft. Maedgamain, mac Conaing mic Donnchuan,
rīsdamna Mumhan, do ecaid. Blaithbeartač .h. Neill do
techt i tir Conaill, co po opt̄ tir nēnna 7 tir Luȝdāč,
Ruair̄ .h. Cillellan, ri .h. nēdāč, do marb̄at la
fīru ſepn̄kuiȝ. Ro marb̄a, imor̄ro, da mac Ceinn-
eitig .i. Congalač 7 Gillamuir; ma dīgail pocetoir.
Eisce do ḥabairt do hUis Cairfein im Donnchad mac
mBriain, co po teiḡač a bor̄ deaḡ de. Daithiag Derm-
maiȝ do bhr̄iuð la Muirceartač .h. Carratig, rī
Maelmuair̄ ri ſep Cell, 7 a ḥabairt ar̄ ar̄ eis̄in 7 a
marb̄at iarum.

C. 1anair. iii. p. l. ii. Cūno domini M.º xxº Ceall
dara cona daip̄tiȝ do loigear̄. Gleann da lača uile
cona daip̄tiȝiȝ do loigear̄. Cluain ipair̄, 7 Cluain
mic Noir, 7 Sop̄o Coluim cille, teiḡa paiḡe, cremate
rūnt. Blaithbeartač .h. Eochada do ḥallad la Niall
mac Eochada. Gillaciapain mac Orene, ri Muȝdorina,
do marb̄at do ſepn̄ Roir̄. Maelmuair̄ m̄cc Orene,
ri Muȝdorina fīri ne oen lai, do marb̄at la .h. mac
Niall Ùreig. Apro Maca uile do leir̄ do loigear̄ .i. in

¹ Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoc; i.e. abbot of Moville and Dromore, co. Down.

² Maelseclainn.—His death, by poison, is noticed at the year 996 *supra*.

³ Their own people.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, Ardghar and Archu are stated to have been slain by the Cinel-Eoghain “themselves.”

⁴ Conaing.—This Conaing, who was the son of Donnchuan, brother of Brian Borhumha, was slain in the

battle of Clontarf. See under A.D. 1014 *supra*.

⁵ Tir-Enna.—See “Cinel-Enna,” under A.D. 1010 (note ⁵, p. 524).

⁶ Tir-Lughdach.—See note ⁴ p. 524 *supra*.

⁷ Uí-Caisin.—This was the tribename of the MacNamaraes of Clare.

⁸ Dermagh.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King’s County.

⁹ Ua Carragh; i.e. grandson of Carrach [-calma]. See note under A.D. 1017; (note ⁹, p. 540).

dara was all burned by lightning. Domnall son of Maelsechlainn, comarb of Finnen¹ and Mocholmoc,¹ rested in Christ. Ardghar and Archu, sons of Maelsechlainn² son of Maelruanaidh, two royal heirs of Ailech, were slain by their own people.³ Gillacoemghin, son [of Dunlaing], royal heir of Leinster, was slain by his own people. Mathgamain, son of Conaing,⁴ son of Donncuan, royal heir of Munster, died. Flaithbertach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enna⁵ and Tir-Lughdach.⁶ Ruaidhri Ua Ailellain, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the men of Fernmhagh. Two sons of Cennedigh, viz., Conghalach and Gillamuire, were immediately slain, moreover, in revenge of him. An assault was given by the Ui-Caisin⁷ to Donnchad son of Brian, so that his right hand was cut off him. The stone church of Dermagh⁸ was broken by Muirchertach Ua Carraigh,⁹ upon Maelmuaidh, King of Fera-Cell,¹⁰ who was forcibly taken thereout, and afterwards killed.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 2. A.D. 1020. Cill-dara, with [1020.] its oratory, was burned. Glenn-da-locha, with its oratories, was all burned. Cluain-Iraird, and Cluain-mic-Nois, and Sord-Coluim-cille,¹¹ the third part, were burned. Flaithbertach Ua hEochadha¹² was blinded by Niall son of Eochaidh. Gillaciarain son of Osene, King of Mughdorna, was killed by the Fera-Rois.¹³ Maelmuaidh son of Osene, King of Mughdorna during the space of one day, was killed by the Ui-Mac-Uais¹⁴ of Bregha. Ard-Macha was

¹⁰ *Fera-Cell*. — "Viri Cellarum." See note ⁶, p. 542.

¹¹ *Sord-Coluim-cille*. — Sord of Colum-cille, now Swords in the county of Dublin.

¹² *Ua hEochadha*. — This name, which signifies "descendant of Eochaidh," i.e. of Eochaidh son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia [ob. 976], is now variously written O'Haughey, Haughey, Hoey, and Howe.

¹³ *Fera-Rois*. — See note ⁶, p. 554, *supra*.

¹⁴ *Ui-Mac-Uais*. — A tribe seated in Magh-Bregh (or the Plain of Bregia), in the east of the present county of Meath, to the S.W. of Tara Hill. There were several tribes called Ui-Mac-Uais, all descended from Colla Uais, (*flor. A.D. 323*), one of the "Three Collas," from whom the powerful northern septs of Airghialla were descended. This tribe is to be

Damliac mor cona tuisci do luarde, 7 in cloicthech cona cloccan, 7 in Saball 7 in Toi, 7 carbat na n-abat, 7 in tjencaitair preciupta, i teirt Ct. Iuin, 7 illuan re cingceisir. Maelmuire mac Eochardha, comarba Rathraic, cenn cleirec iartair tuairceirt Eorrha uile, in xx° anno princiatus sui, i teirt noin Iuin, dia h-aine sua cingceisir, in Chripto queuit. Cimalgaid i comarbas Rathraic, doireir tuairi 7 eclairi. Finnloec mac Ruairdi, ri Ulban, a cuius occiput est. Ceid h. Innrechtais, ri h. Meit, do marbat do Uib Niallain.

¹ Ct. Ianaip, i. p.; L. xii. Anno domini M.º xx.º i.
² Vol. 56. Marom sua nUgaire mac Dunleirag, ri Larzen, post. Sitruic mac Cmlam, ri Ucta cliait, oc on Deilgne Mogoroc. Huius episcopatus etiam in Orlamensis. Preceit Le mac Ceida. h. Meill dap Uib Dorrchinna batari 1 maius i techta, 7 romarbarat in Lechterus icon tanprecht conitair (etiam postula Cimisiell ina diais 7 neimh. Uel sic in libro Uinbailesti narratur, conitairerat. h. Meit, p. 1.) conitairerat. h. Meit, 7 Muigdorma, 7 na Saitne 7 piri Serpnusius, 7. h. Dorrchinna cona ri gais. Robai dono. h. Ceilecan 7. h. Lopcan, co n-Uib Dorrchinna

distinguished from the U-i-Mac-Uais of Tethbha (or Teffia), who have given name to the barony of Moymore, co. Westmeath. See note⁴, p. 300, *supra*.

¹ *Damliac*.—“Stone-church.” See Reeves’s *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, pp. 12-16.

² *Saball*—*Toi*.—See note⁷, p. 433, *supra*.

³ *Preaching chair*.—Evidently meant for “pulpit.”

⁴ *The 3rd of the Kalends of June*; i.e. the 30th of May.

⁵ *Maelmuire*.—Or Marianus, as the name has been Latinized. See Ware’s account of the Archbishops of Armagh (Harris’s ed., Vol. i., p. 49), where it is stated that Maelmuire “died of grief, as it was thought, for the

universal destruction of Armagh by fire, the month before.”

⁶ *The 3rd of the Nones*; i.e. the 3rd of June.

⁷ *Of the clergy*.—*eclairi*, B. *ecclisi*, A.

⁸ *Uaire*.—After having been King of Leinster for seven years, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3), this brave prince was put to death in a house set on fire, by Donnsliebbe, King of Ui-Faelain, in the year 1024. *Vid. infra*.

⁹ *Deilgne - Mogoroc*.—Written “Dergue-Mogoroc” in the *Ana Foir Mast*. Now known as Delgany, in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Wicklow. Regarding the different modes of writing the name, arising from the interchange between the

all burned, viz., the great 'Damliac,'¹ with its roof of lead, and the bell-house with its bells, and the Saball,² and the Toi,³ and the abbots' chariot, and the old preaching chair,⁴ on the 3rd of the Kalends of June,⁴ the Monday before Whitsunday. Maclmuire⁵ son of Eochaidh, comarb of Patrick, head of the clerics of all the north-west of Europe, rested in Christ on the 3rd of the Nones⁶ of June, the Friday before Whitsuntide. Amhalgaidh in the successorship of Patrick, by the will of the laity and clergy.⁷ Finnlaech, son of Ruaidhri, King of Alba, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Innrechtaigh, King of Ui-Meith, was killed by the Ui-Niallain.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 13. A.D. 1021. A victory by [1021.]

Ugaire,⁸ son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, over Sitriuc son of Amlaimh, King of Ath-cliath, at Deilgne-Mogoroc.⁹ A shower of wheat¹⁰ was shed in Osraighi. A preying expedition by the son of Aedh Ua Neill, across the Ui-Dorthain¹¹ who were in Magh-itechta, and they killed the Lethderg in the pursuit; (but the greater part of the Airghialla¹² came together behind him and before him. Or thus it is narrated in the Book of Dubhdaleithe "but the Ui-Meith met him, &c."); but the Ui-Meith, and the Mughdorna, and the Saithni,¹³ and the men of Fernmagh,¹⁴ and the Ui-Dorthain,¹¹ with their Kings, met him. Ua Ceilechan¹⁵ and Ua Lorcain, with the Ui-Bresail and Ui-

letters *l* and *r*, so frequently observable in Irish texts, see Joyce's *Irish Names of Places* (Second Series), p. 26.

¹⁰ *Shower of wheat*.—See note ⁸, p. 169 *supra*.

¹¹ *Ui-Dorthain*.—Otherwise, and more correctly, written *Ui-Tortain*; a tribe of the Airghialla who were seated near Ardbraccan in the present county of Meath. The events recorded in this entry, which is very inaccurately put together, are not noticed in any of the other Irish Chronicles.

¹² *Airghialla*.—The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in the margin in *al. man.* in A.

¹³ *Saithni*.—See note ³, under A.D. 1018; (p. 542).

¹⁴ *Fermagh*.—Now represented by the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan.

¹⁵ *Ua Ceilechan*.—Written "Ua Ceilechair" in B., but incorrectly, as the Ua Ceilechains (or O'Callaghans) were at this time the principal family of the Ui-Bresail. See at the year 1037 *infra*, where the death of Archu Ua Ceilechain, King of Ui-Bresail, is recorded.

7 co n-Uib Niallain ap a cinn a n-Oenač Mača co compangatap uile imē, co puc mac Ceđa a gabail tairprīb uile, 7 ni raibe acht da xx. deig oglac, 7 do cep rocharde etarpu for lari Oenraig Mača. Sic in libro Tuirbdaleitri. Ópanacan h. Maeluidir, aipri Miře, do batād via Belltaine illoč Cinninde. Cinnal-gaio comarpa Þatracis do ūl iřin Mumain cetna cup, co tuc morčuapt. Ceallach h. Cačaraiš, pi na Saithne, do marþad do čenel Eogain. Mac Flann mic Maitrečlann .i. riðomna Tempač, Ceđ .i. riðomna Cilis, 7 Domnall h. Murchana, occipi runt.

[Ct. 1anair, .ii. p., L xx° iii. Cennno domini M.° xx° 11.° Mac Cepbaill pi Ele, 7 Domnall h. Cellaig pi Počapt, 8itruic mac 1mair, pi Ruipr Laiřgi, occipi runt. Macleiginn mac Cairill, pi Cipřall, Flann h. Tacan, aipchinnech Þairpmariš, Lachtinan (.i. i n-Arpo Mača arbat), comarpa 1nri can Deaga, in Chriſto dor-miropunt. Maelrečlann mac Domnall (mic Donn-chata, aipripi Črenn, tuip Ořdāin 7 ořečaiř iapčaiř

¹ *Aenach-Macha.* — The “Fair-green of Macha;” the plain immediately surrounding the *rath* called the Navan fort, near Armagh, and including the fort itself.

² *Aenach-Macha.* — See last note. A. and B. have over the name Aenaig Macha (the gen. form), 1- Cipřo M. (“or of Ard-Macha”).

³ *Loch-Aininne.* — Now known as Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

⁴ *Saithne.* — See note ³, under A.D. 1018; p. 542 *supra*.

⁵ *Son.* — The *Four Masters* (ad an.) give his name as Aedh.

⁶ *Royal heir of Ailech.* — riðomna Cilis. Not in B. Added as a gloss in A.

⁷ *Eli.* — This was the name of a tribe descended from Eli, 8th in descent from Cian, son of Oilill Oluiim,

King of Munster in the 3rd century. The name of the tribe was applied to the territory, which was anciently called Eli-tunisert, or Northern Eli, and in later times Eli-Ua-Cerbhail (or Eli-O'Carroll), from Cerbhail, who was 15th in descent from the Eli referred to. See the *Book of Leinster*, p. 836, col. 8; and O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Huidhrin*, App., note 759. The territory of Eli-O'Carroll is now represented by the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County. Among the principal representatives of this distinguished Irish sept may be mentioned the Rev. John James O'Carroll, S.J., and his brother, Rev. Fra. Aug., sons of Redmund Peter O'Carroll; Frederick John O'Carroll, B.L., son of Frederick Francis, brother of Redmund; and the Right Hon. John

Niallain, were before him in Aenach-Macha,¹ where they all surrounded him. But the son of Aedh carried his prey through them all; and he had only twelve score good warriors. And a great number fell between them in the middle of Aenach-Macha.² Thus in the Book of Dubhdaleithe. Branacan Ua Maeluidhir, a chieftain of Midhe, was drowned on May-day in Loch-Aininne.³ Amhalgaidh, comarb of Patrick, went to Munster for the first time, and made a great visitation. Cellach Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Saithne,⁴ was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. The son⁵ of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, royal-heir of Temhair; Aedh, i.e. royal-heir of Ailech,⁶ and Domnall Ua Murchada, were slain.

Kal. Jan. Mond., m. 24. A.D. 1022. The son of Cerball, King of Eli,⁷ and Domnall Ua Cellaigh, King of Fotharta,⁸ and Sitriuc son of Imhar, King of Port-Lairge,⁹ were slain. Macleighinn son of Cairell, King of Airghialla; Flann Ua Tacain, herenagh of Dairmagh,¹⁰ and Lachtan (i.e. who died in Ard-Macha¹¹), comarb of Inis-cain-Dega,¹² 'fell asleep' in Christ. Maelsechlainn, son of Domnall (son of Donnchad¹³), arch-King of Ireland, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the

[1022.]

Naish, eldest son of Anne Margaret (sister of the same Redmund), who married Carroll P. Naish, Esquire, of Ballycullen, co. Limerick.

¹ *Fotharta*. — Fotharta-Fea, or Fotharta O'Nolan; now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow, the patrimony of the ancient sept of the Ui-Nuallain, a name now written O'Nolan, and Nolan (without the O'). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part 3, chap. 64, and *Leabhar na g-ceart* (ed. O'Donovan), p. 211.

² *Port-Lairge*. — This is the Irish name of Waterford.

³ *Dairmagh*. — Durrow, barony of Ballycowan, King's Co. For much

information regarding the history of this remarkable establishment in ancient times, see Reeves's *Adamnan v. Dairmagh*.

¹¹ *Died in Ard-Macha*. — The corresponding Irish of this clause is interlined by way of gloss in A. and B., by the original hands.

¹² *Inis-cain-Dega*. — Inishkeen, in the barony of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, on the borders of the county of Monaghan, a portion of which county is comprised in the parish of Inishkeen.

¹³ *Son of Donnchad*. — The original of this, added in the old hand in A., is not in B.

domini do ecaib i fion trefr bliadain, xl. neogri rui, i fion trefr bliadain Lxx. aetatis ruae, in .iii. nonas Septembris, die uidelicet dominico, secunda luna. Muircheannas forfint [f]arce etiù Gallu Céa cliaic 7 Niall mac Eocháda, ri Ulaid, co ro muis forf na Gallu, 7 co rólaic a n-deirg ari, 7 co ro daírféas aráena. Muircheartaic h. Caighairt .i. ri domna Temraic, do marbait on Guit .i. la Maelrechlainn. Marom i pleis [f]uairt forf Círgiallaih ria Niall mac Eocháda, co ro cuires deirg ari Círgiall ant. Matseán mac Laoighnean, ri Béarnais, do marbait do cátálan h. Criúan forf lap cluana Thoir. Muirthen na tengat occipit eft.

[Ct. 1anair, .ii. f.; L u. Cnno domini M.º xxº .iii.º]

Fol. 56a. Ercrai erca i .xiiii. erca Enair, i .xiiii. id Enair, dia Tarðain. Ercrai gneine autem i xx. iii. id erca ceoldai, dia Tarðain, cinn coectigér i noi [Ct. Domnall mac Ceada bic h. Mailechlainn do marbait o mac Senan h. Leochein. Donnchad h. Duinn, ri Óreig, do ghabail do gallair ina n-airiucht pein, 7 a bretach tarb muir. Lochlainn mac Maelrechlainn do marbait a ruis. Taobh

¹ The 43rd year.—The Chronicler here includes, of course, the 12 years during which Brian Borumha usurped the monarchy. The date of this usurpation is not recorded in either of the MSS. A. and B. of these Annals, although the so-called ‘translator’ of the version in Clar. 49 begins the entries for the year 1002 with “Brienus regnare incipit.” The *Chron. Scotorum* refers the beginning of Brian’s reign to 999=1001, the date in *Tigernach*. See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, p. 435; and Todd’s *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., pp. clii-clv, where the subject is well discussed. The record of Maclechlainn’s death is given in a fuller manner by the *Four M.*, and in the *Chron. Scot.*

² Sunday.—The criteria here given

indicate correctly the year 1022. A few lines of poetry in praise of Maelsechlainn (Malachy II.), not in B., are added in the lower margin of fol. 56a in A. But as the text is rather corrupt, it has not been considered necessary to print them.

³ Ua Carragh; i.e. grandson of Carrach [-calma]. See note ², p. 540.

⁴ Sliabh-Fuait.—See note ¹, p. 314 supra.

⁵ Fernmagh.—Now the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

⁶ Of the tongues; i.e. “of the languages.” Nothing further is known to the Editor regarding Muiren’s linguistic accomplishments.

⁷ Fourth of the Ides; i.e. the 10th of January.

world, died in the 43rd year¹ of his reign, the 73rd year of his age, on the 4th of the Nones of September, i.e. on Sunday,² being the second of the moon. A sea-fight on the sea, between the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, when the Foreigners were defeated, and a great slaughter was made of them; and the rest were made captive. Muirchertach Ua Carraigh,³ i.e. royal heir of Temhair, was killed by the Got, i.e. Maelsechlainn. A victory in Sliabh-Fuait,⁴ over the Airghialla, by Niall son of Eochaidh, where a great slaughter was made of the Airghialla. Mathgamhain son of Laidgnen, King of Fernmagh,⁵ was killed by Cathalan Ua Crichain, in the middle of Cluain-Eois. Muiren,⁶ 'of the tongues'⁷ was slain.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 5. A.D. 1023. An eclipse of [1023.] the moon on the 14th of the January moon, i.e. the 4th of the Ides⁸ of January, a Thursday. An eclipse of the sun, also, on the 27th of the same moon, a Thursday, at the end of a fortnight, on the 9th of the Kalends [of February].⁹ Donnall, son of Aedh Bec Ua Maelsechlainn, was killed by the son of Senan Ua Leochain.¹⁰ Donnchad Ua Duinn, King of Bregha, was taken prisoner by Foreigners, in their own assembly, and carried across the sea.¹¹ Lochlainn,¹² son of Maelsechlainn, was killed by his own people. Tadhg, son of Brian,¹³ was killed by the

¹ The 9th of the Kalends [of February]; i.e. the 24th of January.

These criteria correctly indicate the year 1028, when the eclipses above noticed seem to have occurred. See *L'Art de Verif. les dates*, tom. 1, p. 71, ad an. 1028.

² Senan Ua Leochain. — King of Gailenga-mora and Tuath-Luighne, now represented by the baronies of Morgallion and Lune, in the county of Meath. See above, at the year 1018, where the name

Ua Leochain is wrongly written O'Lorcain.

¹⁰ Carried across the sea.—The *Four Masters* state (ad an.), that this was in violation of Colum Cille, whose successor was his [Donnchad's] guarantee.

¹¹ Lochlainn. — According to the *Ann. Four M.*, Lochlainn was King of Inis-Eogain (Inishowen) and Magh-Itha, and was slain by his own brother, Niall, and the Cianachts of Glenn-Geimhin.

¹² Brian; i.e. Brian Borumha.

mac Órcan do marbairt o Eli.¹ Conchobar .h. Carrach² do marbairt lar na hÉireann. Leobelin ri Órcan do ec. Oenreicc, ri in domhan, do eamh in pace. Tar a eirí roghab Cuana ríse in domhan. Da .h. Macánáin do marbairt do gualengen.³ Domnall .h. hEagra, ri Luighe Connacht, do marbairt do .h. Conchobair ri Connacht.

- .b. Jct. 1anair, .m. p., L xx.⁴ Cunn domini m.^o xx.⁵ m.^o Uíairne mac Dunlaing, ri Langen, 7 Maelmorda mac Lorcain, ri .h. Ceinnfelán⁶, tec do gabair forra ic Dublóic, la Domnleibhe mac Maelmorda, la rúg. .h. Paelain, 7 a tuaitim anu. Domnleibhe iarum do marbairt do hUibh Muireadhair.⁷ Cat Acha no croíri : Corunn, itir .h. Maelvoarach 7 .h. Ruairc, eo po tuairbh róp U Ruairc, 7 eo po larb a ap. Cuán .h. Loégan,

¹ Eli.—See note ⁷, p. 548. Tadhg was killed at the instigation of his brother, Donnchad, according to the *Ann. F. M.* and *Chron. Scot.*

² Conchobar Ua Carrach.—Conchobar, son of Aenghus, son of Carrach[-calma]. See note ⁸ under A.D. 1017; p. 540 *supra*.

³ The Gots; i.e. "the Stammerers"; a nickname borne by several members of a family of the Uí-Mailechlainns (or O'Melaghlims) of Meath.

⁴ Leobelin.—Llewelyn, son of Scisil, King of Wales, whose obit is given in the *Brut y Tywysogion* at the year 1021, and in the *Annals of Cambria* under A.D. 1028.

⁵ Henry.—Oenric, for Henricus, A.D. Henry II., Emperor of Germany.

⁶ Cuana.—This is a curious way of writing the name of Conrad II., the successor of Henry II. in the empire. O'Donovan strangely confounds Cuana (or Conrad II.) with Otho III., who was the predecessor of Henry II. *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 1024, note u.

⁷ Ua Machainen.—Ua Machainen was the name of the ruling sept at the time in Mughdorna, which was most likely Mughdorna-Bregh (or Mughdorna of Bregia) in the co. Meath; a territory not yet identified, but adjoining the country of the Gailenga, the present barony of Morgallion in that county.

⁸ Laighne.—Now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo, where the name of Ua hEghra (or O'Hara) is still very general.

⁹ Ua Conchobair; i.e. Tadhg ("of the white steed") O'Conor, son of Cathal. His death is recorded at the year 1030 *infra*.

¹⁰ Dubblock.—The "Black Lake." In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 3, where the death of Ugaire son of Dunlaing is recorded, it is stated that a house was *burned over him* at *Dublock* in *Laighis-Chule*. Laighis-Chule was the name of one of the seven septs of Laighis (or Leix), and was also, as usual, applied to their

Eli,¹ Conchobar Ua Carraigh,² was killed by the Gots.³ Leobhelin,⁴ King of Britain, died. Henry,⁵ king of the world, died in peace. Cuana⁶ assumed the kingship of the world in his stead. Two Ua Machainens⁷ were killed by the Gailenga. Domnall Ua hEghra, King of Luighne⁸ of Connaught, was killed by Ua Conchobair,⁹ King of Connaught.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 16. A.D. 1024. Ugaire son 1024. [bis.] of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Maelmordha son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, had a house taken against them, at Dubhloch,¹⁰ by Donnsleibhe son of Maelmordha, King of Ui-Faelain; and they fell there. Donnsleibhe was slain afterwards by the Ui-Muireadh-aigh.¹¹ The battle of Ath-na-croise¹² in Corann, between Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc, when Ua Ruairc was defeated, and put to slaughter. Cuan Ua Lothchain,¹³

territory, which appears to have been comprised in the present barony of Stradbally, in the Queen's County. In a short general account of the tribes of Leix, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 318), the *Nuachongbail* (the old name of the village, or church, of Stradbally, in the parish and barony of Stradbally), is otherwise given as *Tulach mic Comgaill*, "the hill of Comgall's son"; and this Comgall appears in the short pedigree of the *Laighis-Cáile* (*loc. cit.*, col. 2), whilst his son, Colman son of Comgall (after whom *Nuachongbail* was called *Tulach mic Comgaill*), is described as *erlaim na cilli*; i.e. "founder (or patron) of the church." Colman's day in the Calendar is May 15th. See *Martyr Doneg*. at that date.

¹¹ *Ui-Muireadh-aigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, whose country at the date of the event above recorded embraced nearly the southern half of the present county

of Kildare. Soon after the Anglo-Norman invasion, the O'Tooles went into the mountains of Wicklow, and settled in the Glen of Imail, and the territory of Fera-Cualann.

¹² *Ath-na-croise*.—The "Ford of the Cross." There is no place now known by this name, or any variation of it, such as Cross-ford, in the barony of Corran, co. Sligo. A stanza in the lower margin of fol. 56b in A., which is not in B., referring to this battle, is as follows:—

In cat oc at na cpoir,
Pechcatar p:ri cen tarri;
Ro linað collað Copann;
Iþ la Conall a mairi.

"[In] the battle at Ath-na-croise
Men fought without weakness.
Corann was filled with corpses;
The Conalls had its glory."

¹³ *Cuan Ua Lothchain*.—This name is written *Cuan Ua Lochain* (or O'Lochain) in other authorities.

FD-3500

¹ Because first—The law, however, states that the bodies of the murderers were not buried, but beasts and birds devoured them.

See note 2, p. 34.

³ *Cairin*: i.e. Cairin-Tu-Cartha
or Carbury-O'Kerry. Now repre-
sented by the barony of Carbury,
county of Kildare. The name O'Kerry,
now written Keary, and Carey, is
still pretty general in the counties of
Kildare and Meath.

¹ *Fascicles*.—See *Brett's Index*, p. 334.

³ Crosses of Canna; i.e. above of
Cannaceae.

"Ghosts of India: The abode of
Disease."

Famian and Tregant.—Famianus
and Tregant, respectively, of
Meville and Bangor, in the co. Down.
See at the year 1195 *supra*, where
King Brian Boruensis is stated to
have delivered Ua Crichthil, suc-
cessor of Famian, from the hostage-
ship in which he was held in Con-
queror's land.

Dominicans. — The "bread ridge." Dominican, in the county of Cavan, where St. Macdug (or Magus), founder of the monastery of Ferm, is stated to have erected another establishment about the year 610.

chief poet of Ireland, was killed in Tethbha (by the men of Tethbha themselves). The party that killed him became foul¹ in the same hour. This was a 'poet's miracle.' Domnall, son of Aedh, royal-heir of Ailech, was killed by Gillamura son of Ocan. Maelduin Ua Conchaille, King of Ui-Niallain, was killed by the Ui-Dorthain.² Maelruanaidh Ua Cairdha, King of Cairbri,³ was killed by his own people. A preying expedition by the son of Ua Neill, when he plundered Ui-Meith and Ui-Dorthain.⁴

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 27. A.D. 1025. Flannabhra,⁴ [1025.] comarb of Ia; Muiredhach, son of Mughron, comarb of Ciaran;⁵ Maeleoin Ua Dorain, comarb of Daire;⁶ Cennfaeladb, son of Flaithbertach, herenagh of Daimbinis; Maelbrigte Ua Crichidhen, comarb of Finnian and Comghall;⁷ Dubhinnsi Ua Fairchellaigh, herenagh of Druim-lethan,⁸ and Saerbrethach, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Niall Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connaught, [and] Gerrgaela, King of Bregha, were slain. Maelsechlann Got,⁹ King of Midhe, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Bregha, and to the Foreigners,¹⁰ when he brought the hostages of the Gaedhil from the Foreigners. A depredation by Cathalan,¹¹ King of Fernmagh, upon the Fera-Manach. A preying expedition by the Fera-Manach, immediately afterwards, as far as Loch-Uaithne,¹² which they burned;

⁹ *Maelsechlann Got.* — See note ⁸, under A.D. 1023; p 552. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 2), Maelsechlann is stated to have died, *dō're extenso*.

¹⁰ *To the Foreigners.* — i n-~~Gallaib~~. These were probably the Foreigners occupying Fine Gall (or Fingall), the northern part of the present county of Dublin, bordering on Bregha (or Bregh) in Meath, as suggested in Clar. 49.

¹¹ *Cathalan.* — In the last entry for this year the patronymic of Cathalan is given as "Ua Crichan," or O Crichain:

¹² *Loch-Uaithne* — Uaithne's Lake. O'Donovan identifies Loch-Uaithne with Lough Ooney, near Smithsborough, in co. Monaghan, where the chiefs of Dartraighe-Coininse had their principal residence. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 850, note y.

Loingfret, 7 co ro marbhrat uil. firia dec pop bpu ino locha. Termonn Feicin do arcaim do Catan. h. Criochan.

[ct. 1anair, un. f., l. ix. Cenn domini m.º xxº vi.¹ Slogad la mac mÓriain i Miðe 71 mÓrsgu, 7 co Golla, 7 co Laiȝmu, 7 co hÓrraigis, co ruc a n-giallu. Slogad la flaitheartas. h. Neill i Miðe, co tuc giallu, 7 condecharid pop leic aigrib 1 n-iom Mochta, co ro innip. Slogad la mac Eochada irom uair ceana co Golla, co ro loifc, 7 co tuc bhrant moir uairib 7 reotu. Gillacianain mac Ualgairg, toireach. h. Duibinniþecht, do ec. Maelseanair. h. Maeldoraid do Þul ina ailiðri. Aisíriðgin. h. Morða, ri Loing, inteprectur eft. Muirceartas mac Congalaig ri. h. Þailki inteprectur eft. Peall la Domnall. h. Ceallaig pop Muirneðas. h. Ceile, co ro marb ina ariuacht.

[ct. 1anair, 1. f., l. xx. Cenn domini m.º xxº vii. Ruaðru mac Þogartas, ri deircseirt Þrað, do ecari ina ailiðri. Taðs mac Gillapatranc do þallat la Donnchad mac Gillapatranc, ri Orlaig. Slogad la mac mÓriain i n-Orraigis co ro larat Orlaig ari a muintipe, im Þodgra mac n'Dunardair, ri ri'l Cenncharta, 7

¹ *Termon-Feichin*.—Termonfeckin, in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth.

² *Son of Brian*.—Donnchad, son of Brian Borumha.

³ *Inis-Mochta*.—“Mochta’s Island.” Now Inishmot, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Slane, co. Meath. The lake in which this island was situated has disappeared, but the ruins of St. Mochta’s church are still to be seen in a spot surrounded by low, swampy ground, always flooded in winter. St. Mochta “of the Island,” whose day in the Calendar is Jan. 26, is to be distinguished from Mochta of

Lughmádh (Louth, ob. A.D. 534 *supra*), whose festival was celebrated on the 19th of August. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 1026) add that Inishmot was at the time in possession of the Foreigners.

⁴ *Son of Eochaidh*.—Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia. His obit is given at the year 1063 *infra*, where he is called *Ard-ri* (“arch-king”) of Ulidia.

⁵ *Went*.—The *Four Masters* say tan muiri, “across the sea.”

⁶ *Son of Brian*.—Donnchad, son of King Brian Borumha.

⁷ *Dogra*.—This must certainly be

and they killed seventeen men on the border of the lake. Termon-Feichin¹ was plundered by Cathalan Ua Crichain.

Kal. Jan. Saturd., m. 9. A.D. 1026. A hosting by [1026.] the son of Brian² into Midhe and Bregha, and to the Foreigners, and to the Leinstermen, and to the Osraighi, when he took their pledges. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Midhe, when he took their pledges, and went upon the ice into Inis-Mochta,³ which he plundered. A hosting by the son of Eochaидh⁴ at the same time to the Foreigners, when he burned [their territory], and carried off a great prey from them, and treasures. Gillaciarain son of Ualgarg, chief of the Ui-Duibhinnrecht died. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh went⁵ on his pilgrimage. Aimhirgin Ua Mordha, King of Laighis, was slain. Muirchertach, son of Congalach, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain. An act of treachery by Domnall Ua Cellaigh against Muiredhach Ua Ceile, whom he killed in his own assembly.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 20. A.D. 1027. Ruaidhri son [1027.] of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregha, died in his pilgrimage. Tadhg Mac Gillapatracic was blinded by Donnchad Mac Gillapatracic, King of Osraighi. A hosting by the son of Brian⁶ into Osraighi, when the Osraighi committed a slaughter of his people, including Dogra⁷ son of Dunadach, King of Sil-Anmchada,⁸ and Domnall⁹

a mistake for Gadra (or 'Godra' as the name is written in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 338, col. 8), and in the *Chron. Scotorum*, *Ann. Tigern.*, and *Ann. F. M.*. See O'Donovan's *Tribes, &c., of Hy-Many*, pp. 99, 142, and the *Geneal. Table* prefixed to p. 97. The only other Irish Chronicle in which the name is written "Dogra" is the *Ann. Loch-Cé*, the compiler of which seems to have taken the entry from this Chronicle.

⁸ *Sil-Anmchada*. — This was the tribe-name of a branch of the Ui-Maine, who on the formation of surnames took the name of O'Madden, from Madudhan, chief of Sil-Anmchada, whose death is recorded in the *Chron. Scot.* at the year 1007=1009.

⁹ *Domnall*. — In the *Ann. Four M.* (ad an.), and *Chron. Scot.* (A.D. 1025=1027), Domnall is described as "son of Senchan, son of Flaithbertach," and royal heir of Munster.

im Domnall mac Senchan, 7 im rocharde moir ařčena. Domnall mac Blairebertaig .h. Neill do ecais. Roin ri Miđe, 7 Donnchard .h. Uinnti ri Ñređ, do comtuicim i cař. Cařalan .h. Cričan ri Ñeprnuski, 7 Culoča .h. Ñairbeit, ri .h. Meit, do comtuicim i n-ergař. Crec la cenele Eogain pop Ultair, co tucrat boroma mor. Dun Caillenn i n-Clban do uile lořeav. Donnchard mac Gillamoonna, comarbha Sečnail, rapienitimus Scotorum, in Colonia quieuit.

- .h. Jct. Ianair, II. p. L i. Cnno domini M.º xxº VIII. Tađg mac Eachach, ařčinneč cille Dalua, Ařt ařčinneč Mungairit, in Chriđto dořmierunt. Gillacurit mac Duibhlinn, uafal ţacapt ařt Mařa, do ec ipRoi Comain. Ñrian .h. Concobař 7 Scopnn .h. Fd 57a. Ruairc, Blairebertaig .h. hēruđan, Concobař mac Echada, occiri ſunt. Maelmočta, ri ſep Roř, o Conaillib occirup erit. Ouccain Doimliacc la ſipu Manač. Mac Conuailgne, ri .h. nEachach, do ec. Sitriuc mac mic Cemlair, ri Gall, 7 Flannacan .h. Ceallair, ri Ñreg, a n-dul do Roin. Crec la Cinel Eogain i tip Conaill, co tucrat gabala mora. Deportač Slane do čuicim. Donn .h. Congalair do marbat do conaillib.

Jct. Ianair, III., p. L xi. Cnno domini M.º xxº IXº. Donnpleibe mac Ñrogořbař, ri .h. Ñořki, a ſuř occirup erit. Donnchard .h. Donnacan, ri Ñeprn-

¹ *Roin*.—So in A. and B. The words mi čuigim po (“I don't understand this”) are written over the name in B., in the orig. hand. In the *Chron. Scot.* the name is written “Raen,” but in the *Ann. F. M.* “Roen.”

² *Dun-Caillen*.—Dunkeld, in Scotland.

³ *Comarb of Sechnall*; i.e. abbot of Domnach-Sechnall, now Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

⁴ *Colonia*.—Cologne, in Germany, on the west bank of the Lower Rhine,

where an Irish monastery was established.

⁵ *Cill-Dalua*.—Killaloe, co. Clare.

⁶ *Mungairit*.—Mungret, bar. of Pubblebrien, co. Limerick.

⁷ *Maelmochta*.—The *Four Mast* write the name *Maelmora*.

⁸ *Fera-Rois*.—See note ⁴, p. 354 supra.

⁹ *Conailli*; i.e. the Conailli-Muirthemhne, a tribe occupying Magh-Muirthemhne, which included the northern part of the present county of Louth.

son of Senchan, and a great number besides. Domnall, son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill, died. Roin,¹ King of Midhe, and Donnchad Ua Duinn, King of Bregha, fell by each other in battle. Cathalan Ua Crichain, King of Fernmagh, and Culocha Ua Gairbhidh, King of Ui-Meith, fell by each other in a fight. A depredation was committed by the Cinel-Eoghain upon the Ulidians, when they carried off a great prey of cattle. Dun-Caillen² in Alba was all burned. Donnchad, son of Gillamochonna, comarb of Sechnall,³ the wisest of the Scotti, rested in Colonia.⁴

Kal. Jan. Mond., m. 1. A.D. 1028. Tadhg son of [1028.] ^{nia.} Eochaidh, herenagh of Cill-Dalua,⁵ [and] Art, herenagh of Mungairit,⁶ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Gillachrist son of Dubhceuilinn, an eminent priest of Ard-Macha, died in Ros-Comain. Brian Ua Conchobair, Scornn Ua Ruairc, Flaithbertach Ua hErudain, and Conchobar son of Echaidh, were slain. Maelmochta,⁷ King of Fera-Rois,⁸ was killed by the Conailli.⁹ The plundering of Doimliacc by the Fera-Manach. The son of Cu-Cuailgne, King of Ui-Echach,¹⁰ died. Sitriuc, grandson of Amlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and Flannacan Ua Cellaigh, King of Bregha, went to Rome. A predatory expedition by the Cinel-Eoghain to Tir-Conaill, when they took great spoils. The oratory of Slane fell down. Donn Ua Conghalaigh was slain by the Conailli.⁹

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 12. A.D. 1029. Donn-[1029.] sleibhe,¹¹ son of Brogarbhan, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain by his own people. Donnchad Ua Donnacain,

The Transl. in Clar. 49 wrongly renders Conailli by "the O'Connors."

¹⁰ *Ui-Echach*.—Otherwise called Ui-Echach-Cobha, or "descendants of Eochaidh Cobha;" from which Eochaidh the name of *Ui-Echach* was adopted as the tribe name, and was also applied to the territory occupied by them, which is now represented by

the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 348-352.

¹¹ *Donnsleibhe*.—His name occurs in the list of Kings of *Ui-Failghi* contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3, where the period of his reign is given as three years.

muisci 7 mac 1geirrcce, ri Conaille, do comtuimini i Cill pleibhe. Órlan .h. Concobar, ri domna Connacht, a riur occisus est. Ceath .h. Ruairc, 7 Oengus .h. hOengus, 7 aipchinnnech "Opoma cliaibh, 7 tui xx. duine, do loigead impu i n-ainir na lainne. Muirceartaí .h. Maelnoraist do marbaid do Uib Canannan. Amlaim mac Sitriuc, ri Gall, do erfähigail do Magdumain .h. Riagain, ri Ulaid, co farrgaird da .c. dec bo, 7 .ui. xx. eac mBrettaic, 7 tui xx. unga do or, 7 cloirdim Capluiga, 7 artipe Gardeil etip Laigniu 7 leit Cuimh, 7 tui xx. unga do arghut gil ina ungasai geimleacach, (conid ceitri piúid bo cuiro focall 7 impide, 7 ceitri oetirpe d' O Riagain fein fpi ríct, 7 lan locht braighe in treair oetirpe). Maelcolum mac Maelbrigte mic Ruairí, Maelbrigthe .h. Bróilcan, ríimháer Érenn, mortuas runt. Peair do taicear a traict Corcabaigcinn, 7 batara oct traoigci etip a círd 7 a fórdorann.

¹ Son of Igercce.—The Four Masters state that his name was Cinaedh, and that he was son of "Aageircc." In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 335, col. 6, the name is given "Cinaedh son of Ingercce," and over "Ingercce" is written the name Muiredach, by way of gloss; from which it would appear that "Ingercce" was a nickname.

² See note ⁹, page 558.

³ Cill-sleibhe.—Or Cill-Sleibhe-Cuillinn. Now Killeavy, in the south-east of the county of Armagh, at the foot of the mountain Sliabh-Cuillinn, now corruptly written "Slieve-Gullion."

⁴ Druim-cliaibh.—Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.

⁵ Inis-na-laine.—The 'spear' island. Some island off the northern coast of the co. Sligo. Not identified.

⁶ Foreigners.—The Foreigners of Waterford, according to Todd. *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 295, note ⁸.

The killing of Amlaimh, on his way to Rome, by Saxons, is recorded at A.D. 1034 *infra*. His departure for Rome is also noticed under last year.

⁷ Three score ounces.—The 'translator' in Clar. 49 has "3 ounces." But the MSS. A. and B. have tui .xxx., "three score."

⁸ Sword of Carlus.—This weapon seems to have been regarded as a most sacred object by the Foreigners. The chieftain whose sword it was—Carlus son of Amlaimh, chief of the Foreigners—was slain in the battle of Cill-Ua-nDaighri (note ⁶, p. 378 *supra*), according to the *Ann. Four Mast.* The same Annals (at A.D. 994), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (983), record the forcible taking by King Maelsechlain, from the Foreigners of Dublin, of the "Sword of Carlus" and the "Ring of Tomar." Dr. Todd suggests that the sword must have been recovered by the Foreigners (or

King of Fernmagh, and the son of Igerrce,¹ King of Conailli,² fell by one another in Cill-sleibhe.³ Brian Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Ruairc, and Oengus Ua hOenghusa, and the herenagh of Druim-cliabh,⁴ and three score men along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainne.⁵ Muirchertach Ua Maeldoraidh was killed by the Ui-Canannain. Amlaimh, son of Sitriuc, King of the Foreigners,⁶ was made prisoner by Mathgamain Ua Riagain, King of Bregha, until he gave 1,200 cows, and six score British [Welsh] horses, and three score ounces⁷ of gold, and the sword of Carlus,⁸ and the Irish hostages, both of Leinster and Leth-Chuinn,⁹ and three score ounces of white silver, as his fetter-ounce;¹⁰ (and four score cows¹¹ was the proportion for speech and supplication; and four hostages to O'Riagain himself, for peace, and the full compensation for the life of the third hostage). Maelcoluim,¹² son of Maelbrigte, son of Ruaidhri, [and] Maelbrigte Ua Brolchain,¹³ chief artificer of Ireland, died. A man was cast ashore on the strand of Corco-Baiscinn; and there were eight feet (in length) between his head¹⁴ and the small of his back.

Danes) of Waterford, because of its having been exacted on this occasion as part of the ransom of Amlaimh, who was chief of the Danish colony of Waterford. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 297-8, and O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g ceart*; Introd., pp. xxxix, xl.

⁹ *Leth-Chuinn*. — “Conn's Half.” The northern half of Ireland.

¹⁰ *Fetter-ounce*; i.e. the price of his release from his fetters; or his ransom.

¹¹ *Four score cows*. — The original of this parenthetic clause, which is interlined in a later hand in A., is not in B. But an English version of it is given in Clar. 49. See note ¹⁴.

¹² *Maelcoluim*. — King of Alba (or Scotland). See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 399, and Geneal. Table facing p. 438 in the same work. See also Stuart's ed. of the *Book of Deer*, Pref., p. li.

¹³ *Maelbrigte Ua Brolchain*. — See at the year 1097 *infra*, where the obit is given of a Maelbrigte *mac int sair* (“son of the artificer”) O'Brolchain, bishop of Kildare.

¹⁴ *His head*. — $\alpha \acute{c}ivo$, for $\alpha \acute{c}ivo$ ($\alpha \acute{c}ino$), A. The original of this entry, which is written in a later hand in A., is not in B., though it is Englished in Clar. 49, the so-called translator of which is supposed to have made his *quasi* translation from MS. B.

[ct. 1anair, u. p., l. xx. iii. Cennno domini M.^o xxx
Breal Conaillech, comarbha Ciapain, Eochaird .
Ceitnen, comarbha Tigernach, aird tuin Erend i n-ecna
i n-aird Maesca quieserunt. h. Crumtir, .i. Oengus
comarbha Comgaill, do ec. Flaithebertach .h. Neill do
bul do Roin. Tadg .h. Conchobair, ri Connacht, 7 i
dot, ri Midhe, occipi runt. Ruairi .h. Canannan do
marbair la hAed .h. Neill. Tadg mac Lorcain, p
.h. Ceinnrelais, do ec ina ailiéri a n-Blinn da loch
Cúinapa mac Michias, airo ollam Erenn, do ec
Eochaird mac ina abair do marbair don Aic .h. Ru
aracan, i meathail. Cenel Eogain do bhrisibh Lunghi .h
Loingseach forp lap Oentruim. Maelduin mac Ciapain
muire ceneoil mBinnigh Blinni, do marbair do Con
chobair .h. Loingseach. Tadg mac Caethl mic Conchobair
intorpectus erit o maelreaclainn .h. Maelruanaidh
ri Crimcainn.

Fol. 57ab [ct. 1anair. u. p., l. iii. Cennno domini M.^o xxx.^o
Flaithebertach .h. Neill do tiachtair o Roin. Cr]

¹ Comarb of Cuiran; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise. Bresal was called "Conaillech," on account of his having been of the Conailli-Muirthmhne.

² Comarb of Tigernach; i.e. successor of Tigernach, founder and abbot of Clones, in the county Monaghan.

³ Flaithebertach Ua Neill.—Called Flaithebertach in trostain (F. "of the pilgrim's staff"), from this journey to Rome. His obit is entered at the year 1036 *infra*.

⁴ Tadhg Ua Conchobair.—Known in history by the name of Tadhg an eich ghil, or Tadhg "of the White Steed." His death is recorded again in the last entry for this year, perhaps through oversight. But in the entry in question, Tadhg is stated to have been slain by Maclechlainn,

grandson of Maelruanaidh, whom the Four Masters (1030) describe as the "Got," and "lord of Midhe an Cruthainn."

⁵ The Got; i.e. the Stammerer. See under the year 1023 *supra*. The person here referred to was Domnal Got O'Maelchlainn, King of Midh (or King of Uisnech, according to the Book of Leinster, p. 42, col. 2).

⁶ Cinel-Binnigh of the Glen.—Cinel-Binnigh, who were descended from Eochaith Binnech, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostages; occupied a territory comprised in the present county of Londonderry. The tribe seems in the course of time to have become divided into three or four divisions. But the exact limits of the territory of the original tribe or of either of the subdivisions, ha

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 23. A.D. 1030. Bresal Conail-lech, comarb of Ciaran,¹ Eochaidh Ua Ceithnen, comarb of Tigernach,² chief sage of Ireland in learning, rested in Ard-Macha. Ua Cruimtir, i.e. Oengus, comarb of Comghall, died. Flaithbertach Ua Neill³ went to Rome. Tadhg Ua Conchobair,⁴ King of Connaught, and the Got,⁵ King of Midhe, were slain. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain was killed by Aedh Ua Neill. Tadhg son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died in his pilgrimage in Glendaloch. Cumhara, son of Macliaig, chief poet of Ireland, died. Eochaid, son of the Abbot, was slain by the Ore Ua Ruadacain, in treachery. The Cinel-Eoghain broke the house of Ua Loingsigh, in the middle of Oentruimh. Maelduin son of Ciarmac, steward of Cinel-Binnigh of the Glen,⁶ was killed by Conchobar Ua Loingsigh. Tadhg,⁷ son of Cathal, son of Conchobar, was slain by Maclechlainn, grandson of Maelruanaidh, King of Crimthainn.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 4. A.D. 1031. Flaithbertach Ua Neill⁸ came from Rome. Ard-Brecain was plundered by [1031.]

not been ascertained. See Reeves's *Colton's Visitation*, p. 73, note y. The translation of this entry in Clar. 49 is a remarkable instance of the ignorance of Irish of the so-called translator, who thus renders the very simple text above printed:—"Maelduin mac Ciarmaic the *Lady Mary* of Kindred-Binni of Glans, killed by the disease that killeth cattle, in Irish called *Conach*."!!

⁷ *Tadhg*.—Tadhg *an eich ghil*, or Tadhg "of the White Steed," King of Connaught. This entry, which is not in B., nor in Clar. 49, seems to be a repetition of a previous entry under this year, but involving some difference of meaning. See note ⁴.

⁸ *Flaithbertach Ua Neill*.—See note ³.

Some lines of poetry describing the bargains obtainable at Armagh, in the time of Flaithbertach, are added in the lower margin of fol. 57a in A. (but are not in B.), viz. :—

8eirrfeðac do ǵran ǵoṇca,
11o t̄riūn t̄'airm̄b 1ubcoṇcra,
11o do 1eŋcnat̄b 1aŋrač 1uinn,
11o do 1noiň 1a1ač 1inncu1l,
1ogabær cen tača timi
1 n-aþro 1lača ari oen 1inçmn.
"A seisedhach [measure] of oatmeal grain,
Or a third of [a measure] of purple-red sloes,
Or of acorns of the brown oak,
Or of nuts of the fair hazel hedge,
Was got without stiff bargaining,
In Ard-Macha, for one penny."

mBriecain do arsgan do gallair Ailea cliseat. Da eis
daine do lorcadh i Rinne Danmhaic, agus eis
m-brait. Ceall dara do lorcadh trua anfarrceir troscam.
Slogair la mac Eochaidh co Talarig n-ooc, agus nochtar
ni. Céad h. Neill do cheacht ina trimceall ríomh, agus tu
trui mile do buaibh agus eis ap mile di bruit. Slogair
la mac Eochaidh i n-áilib Eachach, agus po lóige Cill
Combaip cona daifteag, agus po marbh cethraip do cleirceal
agus po ruc xxx. do bruit. Slogair la mac mBriain :
Óigracháin, agus po lathair ap a tuismithe, im Maeicolan:
Cormaicgeach agus alii multi. Caithair comarba Coemhín o
bhallair la Domnall mac Dunlaing. Creacach in
fneachta la hCéad h. Neill : tis Conaill, agus po marbh
h. Canannan, ri cenuil Conaill. Ua Donnacan, ri
Afraid tis, do marbhad do h. Briain .i. Toirdhelbach

.i. Et. Ianairi un. f. L. xii. Anno domini M.º xxx
ii.º Matgamain h. Riaccan, ri Óeng do marbhad do
Domnall h. Chellair pep volum. Gilla Comgam mac
Maelbrúigde, mormaer Muirebe, do lorcadh co coeancu
do dainibh me. Domnall h. Maeldorair, ri ceneil
Conaill, mac Matgamna mic Muireadair, ri Cainraighe
Domnall mac Duinncothair, ri Gailean, occisus i rump
Etrai h. Conaing, ri domna Mumhan, occisus erit .

¹ Son of Eochaid.—Niall, son of Eochaidh (a. 1003 *supra*), King of Ulidia; or *ardri*, arch-king, as Niall is called, in the entry recording his obit, at the year 1063 *infra*.

² Telach-og.—Now Tullyhog, in the parish of Desertcreat, barony of Dungannon Upper, Co. Tyrone.

³ Cill-Comhair.—The church of Comar (now Comber, in the barony of Lower Castlereagh, Co. Down). The *b* in the member of the name *Comhair*, in the text, is wrong. The proper form of the name is *Cill-Comair*, the Church of the Comar

(or "Confluence"). See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 338.

⁴ Son of Brian; i.e. Donuchad

⁵ Cainraighech; i.e. of Caenraighe a tribe and territory now represented in the name of the barony of Kenry, co. Limerick.

⁶ Snow depredation.—Obviously depredation committed during a great fall of snow.

⁷ Ua Canannan.—According to the Four Masters (A.D. 1030), his Christian name was Ruaidhri ("Rory," or "Roderick").

⁸ Toirdhelbach.—This name is

the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. Two hundred men were burned in the Daimliac, and two hundred were carried into captivity. Cill-dara was burned through the negligence of a wicked woman. A hosting by the son of Eochaid¹ to Telach-og²; but he obtained nothing. Aedh Ua Neill passed round him eastwards, and carried off three thousand cows, and one thousand two hundred captives. A hosting by the son of Eochaid¹ into Ui-Echach, when he burned Cill-Combair,³ with its oratory, killed four of the clerics, and carried away thirty captives. A hosting by the son of Brian⁴ into Osraighi, when a slaughter of his people was made, including Maelcolaim Cainraighech,⁵ and many others. Cathasach, comarb of Coemghin, was blinded by Domnall son of Dunlaing. The 'snow-depredation'⁶ by Aedh Ua Neill, in Tir-Conaill, when he killed Ua Canannain,⁷ King of Cinel-Conaill. Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh-tire, was killed by Ua Briain, i.e. Toirdhelbhach.⁸

Kal. Jan. Saturd., m. 15. A.D. 1032. Mathgamain [1032.]⁹ Ua Riacaín,⁹ King of Bregha, was slain by Domnall Ua Cellaigh, through treachery. Gillacomgan, son of Maelbríghde, great steward of Murebhe,¹⁰ was burned with fifty men about him. Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh, King of Cinel-Conaill; the son of Mathghamain son of Muiredach, King of Ciarrайдhe,¹¹ [and] Domnall¹² son of Donncothaigh, King of Gailenga, were slain. Etru Ua Conaing, royal

pronounced *Threlagh*, and is sometimes written *Turlogh*, and Anglicised Terence. This Toirdhelbhach, who was the son of Tadhg (sl. 1023, *supra*), son of Brian Borumha, was the first person who adopted the hereditary surname of Ua Briain (or O'Brien).

⁹ *Ua Riacaín*.—See under the year 1029.

¹⁰ *Murebhe*. — Moray, in Scotland. Gillacomgan was the brother of Maelcoluim (Malcolm), King of Alba

(whose obit is entered above at the year 1029), and the father of Lulach, also King of Alba (or Scotland), slain by Malcolm son of Donnchadh (Duncan) in the year 1058, as appears under that year *infra*.

¹¹ *Ciarraidhe*; i.e. Ciarraidhe-Luachra, the name of which is now represented by that of Kerry (the co. Kerry).

¹² *Domnall*.—This name is written Donnghal in the *Annals of Loch-Cé*, and *Ann. Four Mast.*

muinntir Imlech. Marom Óroma bennchar fop Ullamh ri a n-Óirgiallaib. Marom inbip Boinne ri a Sitrius mac Amlaim, fop Conaillib 7 fop Uib Óorrettainn, 7 fop Uib Meit, iarralaib a n-ap. Maeltuile epruc airid Maedha in Chripto quiescit. Ceo h. Í. poppeir do ghabal na h-epprocotra.

Fol. 57ba. ¹Cet. Iancair. II. p. I. xx. vi. Anno domini M.^o xxx.^o III.^o Marom ri a Murchara h. Maelrechainn fop Conchoibar. h. Maelrechainn, eo ro marbait Maelruanann. h. Carrach colma, 7 Lopcan. h. Caindelban, ri Loegaire, 7 alii multi. Conn mac Maelpatraic, ar-chinnch Mungairit, quiescit. Concoabar. h. Muirendraig, ri Ciapraithe, occiput erit. Cenach Carrmain la Donnchada mac Gillapatracis, iar n-gabail ri g. Laigne. Cinefergin. h. Cernbaill, ri Eile, Cu Mumain mac Ruainri. h. Cetfada, mortui sunt. Marom istur Eile i torcain Braelen. h. Cleirib 7 Muirendach mac mic Gillapatracis, 7 alii multi. Mac mic Boeth mic Cinneada do marbait la Maelcolaim mac Cinneada. Oengur. h. Caethail, ri Eoganachta locha Lein. Sgripin petair 7

¹ *The 'family' of Imlech*; i.e. the community of Imlech-Ibhair (Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.)

² *Druim-Bennchair*. — Drumbanagher, in the parish of Killeavy, barony of Lower Orior, co. Armagh.

³ *Inbher-Boinne*. — The estuary (or mouth) of the River Boyne.

⁴ *Maeltuile*—*Aedh Ua Forreidh*. — These names are not in any of the ancient lists of bishops, or abbots, of Armagh. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, pp. 174–183, and Harris's ed. of Ware, vol. 1, p. 50.

⁵ *Carrach-Calma*. — See note ⁶, p. 508 *supra*.

⁶ *Mungairit*. — Mungret, about two miles to the south of the city of Limerick.

⁷ *Concoabar*. — Apparently the son of Mathgamain, son of Muiredach (King of Ciarradhe-Luachra) whose obit is entered above at the year 1003. This Concoabar was the person from whom the hereditary surname of O'Conor-Kerry has been derived.

⁸ *Carman*. — See note ¹¹, p. 345 *supra*. Carman has been strangely confounded with Loch-Garman, the Irish name of Wexford, by writers on Irish history generally. But there is no authority for identifying the one place with the other. When Donnchadh MacGillapatrick inaugurated his succession to the kingship of Ossory by the celebration of the Fair (and Games) of Carman, he was not likely to go to Wexford for the purpose, where he would probably get a

heir of Munster, was killed by the 'family' of Imlech.¹ The victory of Druim-Bennchair² was gained over the Ulidians by the Airghialla. The victory of Inbher-Boinne³ was gained by Sitriuc, son of Amhlaimh, over the Conailli, the Ui-Dorthain, and the Ui-Meith, in which they were put to slaughter. Maeltuile,⁴ bishop of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ. Aedh Ua Forreidh⁵ assumed the bishopric.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 26. A.D. 1033. A victory was [1033.] gained by Murchad Ua Maelsechlainn over Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, when Maelruanaidh, grandson of Carrach Calma,⁶ and Lorcan Ua Caindelbhain, King of Leoghaire, and many others, were slain. Conn, son of Maelpatric, herenagh of Mungairit,⁷ rested. Conchobar,⁸ grandson of Muiredhach, King of Ciarraighe, was slain. The Fair of Carman⁹ [was celebrated] by Donnchad MacGillapatrac, after assuming the Kingship of Leinster. Amhergin Ua Cerbhaill, King of Eli,¹⁰ and Cu-Mumhan,¹¹ son of Ruaidhri Ua Cetfadha, died. A breach among the Eli,¹² in which fell Braen Ua Cleirigh, and Muiredach MacGillapatrac, and a great many more. The son of Mac Boete,¹³ son of Cinaedh,¹⁴ was killed by Maelcolaim,¹⁵ son of Cinaedh. Oengus, grandson of Cathal, King of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein¹⁶ [was killed]. The shrine of

very warm reception from the Ui-Ceinnselaigh. Carman was really the name of a place in the present county of Carlow.

⁹ *Eli*; i.e. *Eli Ua Cerbhaill*, or Eli-O'Carroll. See note ⁷, p. 548.

¹⁰ *Cu-Mumhan*.—A name signifying "Hound of Munster." The name in B. is *Cu-iomhuin* (i.e. "delightful hound"), which is wrong; the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Ann. Loch Cé*, agreeing with the form in the MS. A.

¹¹ *Son of MacBoete*.—Mac *mic* Boete may mean "son of the son of

Boete," or "son of MacBoete," a name formed like MacBethad (Macbeth), but different in derivation as well as in signification.

¹² *Cinaedh*.—Probably Cinaedh (or Kenneth) III., King of Scotland, whose obit is given above at the year 995.

¹³ *Maelcolaim*.—Malcolm II., King of Scotland.

¹⁴ *Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein*.—One of the numerous septs called "Eoghanachta" (i.e. descendants of Eoghan Mór, son of Oilill Oluim, King of

poil ic tēriaraij fola pop altair Þatrasac i n-aerid Macca, copam omniibus uidentibus. Ceb mac [F]laet-beartaig .h. Neill, ri Cillig 7 ri domna Erenn, poilt penitentiam mortuus erit atdci feili Cinnriar.

[C. 1anair. III. p. 1. iii. Annal domini M°. xxx.° 111.° Maelcolaim mac Cinneada, ri Ulba, obiit. Cemlaim mac Sitriuc do marbar do Saxonai, oc dul do Roim. Gillasechnaill, mac Gillamoonna, occiuitur erit. Donnchad mac Urian do innreod Orrasigi do leir. Caethal maiptir aircinnece Corcain, 7 Conn mac Maelratreac aircinnech Mungairt, in Chripto doirmisunt. Slogad Ular i Mide, co tec mic Mellen. Gillia fulartair, ri na n'Dere Óreg, occiuitur erit. Macnia .h. hUchtan, peplraiginn Cenannra, do bathar ic triachtair a hUrbain, 7 culebar Coluim Cille, 7 trui minna do minnaib Þatrasac, 7 trui feir impu. Suibne mac Cinneada, ri Gallgairdel, mortuus erit.

Munster in the 3rd century.) This sept was seated in the present barony of Magunihy, county of Kerry, about Lough-Lein. It included the three clans of Uí Donnchadha of Loch-Lein, Uí Donnchadha Mór (i.e. O'Donoghue of Loch-Lein, and O'Donoghue Mór, both now extinct), and Uí Donnchadha an Glenna (O'Donoghues of the Glen; i.e. Glenflesg), the present head of which old and distinguished family is Daniel O'Donoghue, known as "O'Donoghue of the Glens."

¹ Andrew's festival; i.e. the 30th of November.

² Maelcolaim.—Malcolm II., King of Scotland.

³ Gillasechnaill.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, Gillasechnaill is stated to have been King of South Bregha, and slain by the Fera-Rois.

⁴ His own people.—The *Chron. Scotorum* (at 1032=1034) states that Dubhdaingen ("son of Donnchadh") was of the Ui-Maine. But the name of Dubhdaingen is not in the list of Kings of Connaught contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, nor does it appear in the Genealogy of the principal families of the Ui-Maine. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Man*, p. 97.

⁵ Mungairit.—See note ⁶, p. 566.

⁶ Tech-mic-Mullen.—The "house of Mullen's son." "Mac Mullen's house," as rendered in the MS. Clar. 49. Probably now represented by Stamullen, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath.

⁷ Deisi.—This tribe gave their name to the present baronies of Deeco (Upper and Lower), co. Meath.

⁸ Ua hUchtain.—Several persons of this family were connected, in various

Peter and Paul was dropping blood on Patrick's altar in Ard-Macha, in the presence of all observers. Aedh, son of Flaitbertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, and royal heir of Ireland, died after penitence, on the night of Andrew's festival.¹

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 7. A.D. 1034. Maelcolaim,² son [1034.] of Cinaedh, King of Alba, died. Amlaimh, son of Sitriuc, was killed by Saxons on his way to Rome. Gillasechnaill,³ son of Gillamochonna, was slain. Dubhdaingen, King of Connaught, was slain by his own people. Donnchad, son of Brian, plundered all Osraighe. Cathal Martyr, herenagh of Corcach, and Conn, son of Mael-patraic, herenagh of Mungairit⁴ 'fell asleep' in Christ. A hosting of the Ulidians into Midhe, to Tech-mic-Mellen.⁵ Gilla-Fulartaigh, King of the Deisi⁶ of Bregha, was slain. Macnia Ua hUchtain,⁷ lector of Cenannas, was drowned coming from Alba, and the *culebad*⁸ of Colum-Cille, and three of Patrick's reliquaries, and thirty men about them. Suibhne, son of Cinaedh, King of the Gall-Gaidhel,⁹ died.

capacities, with the monastery of Kells. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 897.

⁹ *Culebad*.—The meaning of the word *culebad* has been much discussed. Dr. Reeves thought it was the Irish word for Latin *colobium* (a tunic). *Adamnan*, p. 323. See *Ann. Loch Cé*, A.D. 1034, note ². The Rev. Thomas Olden has treated of the nature and use of the *culebad* in an interesting paper published in the *Proceedings of the R. I. Acad.*, ser. II., vol. II., part 7 (Jan. 1886), pp. 355–8. Mr. Olden explains *culebad* (glossed "flabellum," in the authority there cited) as a fan for driving away "flies and other unclean insects which fly past, so that they may not touch the sacred things" (p. 356). See *Ann.*

Loch Cé (ed. Hennessy) A.D. 1034, note ², and 1128, note ⁶. See also O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 385, where it is erroneously stated that the "culebadh of St. Patrick" was alluded to in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1128. There is reference to a *culebadh*, under that year, in the *Ann. Loch Cé*. (See Hennessy's ed., *ad an.*, note ⁶), and also in the present Chronicle under the same date *infra* (where see note).

¹⁰ *Gall-Gaidhel*.—"Foreign Irish." The Gaedhlic (or Celtic) people in the mainland and islands of Scotland who were under the rule of the Norsemen. The name is now represented by Galloway, in Scotland.

Ict. 1anair. III. p., l. x.iii. Anno domini M.^o xxx.^o u
 Cnút mac Sain, ri Saxon, do ec. Cathal mac Uí-malgaibh
 ri iarctair Láingen, 7 a ben ingen mic Gilláchoemhigín mi
 Cinneadha, 7 a ču, do marbait i n-aen uair do mac Ceal
 Laič mic Dunchardha. Blaithbertač .h. Muirchára, i
 cenuil Boígine, cum multis occipit eft. Iarnan.¹
 Plannchára, cu na næm 7 na fiaren, do teacht po
 creid i n-Delbna, comitatem tetar uaiti do Delbna
 im airig co tairdriat cláthar do, 7 co ro marba
 Iarnan, 7 ár a muinlige, tria neart na næm. Ragnal
 .h. hímaip, ri ruairt Láingi, do marbait i n-Occ clia
 la Sitriuc mac Cormaí. Aerdo mþrecaín do arcaín o
 Sitriuc mac Cormaí. Sord Coluim Cille do arcaín
 do lorcád do Concobur .h. Maelsechláinn, ina dirgáil

Fol. 57b.

b. Ict. 1anair. II. p., l. xx. iiiii. Anno domini M.^o xxx
 ui.^o Domnall .h. hUatmurán, ri rær li, o ñal Cpraidé
 8golog .h. plannacan ri Techtá a ruir, Domnall .h
 plann, rídomna Tempach, o rerais ðreifne, Muirchára
 .h. Incappaíl 7 Niall mac Muirgíra, da ruigdomna
 iarctair Connacht, omnes occipi runt. Cuchicé ma
 Eignechan, ri cenuil Enna, obis. Donnchárd mac Dun
 lainig, ri Láingen, do ñallar la Donnchárd mac Gillá

¹ *Cnut.*—King Canute.² *Sain.*—Sweno, or Svein. The name is written *Stain* in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 1033=1035).³ *West of Leinster.*—iarctair Láingen. This is probably a mistake for cíptear Láingen (or East of Leinster). The *Four Mast.* state that Cathal was King of Uí-Cellaigh-Cualann, a territory that embraced the north-east portion of the present county of Wicklow.⁴ *Cinel-Boghaine.*—The tribe-name of the descendants of Enna-Boghaine, second son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager. Their terri-

tory is now represented by the barony of Banagh, co. Donegal.

⁵ *Hound.*—cu. Translated “persecutor” in Clar. 49, and “canis venaticus” by O’Conor. O’Donovan renders *cu na næmh ocsus na fress* by “watchdog of the saints and just men.” But as the Chronicler records that Iarnan met his death through the power of the saints, it is obvious that he must have regarded Iarnan as an enemy of all holy and good men.⁶ *Delbhna.*—There were several sub-sections of the great family of Delbhna (descendants of Lughaidh Debhædh, son of Cas, ancestor of

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 18. A.D. 1035. Cnút¹ son [1035.] of Sain,² King of the Saxons, died. Cathal son of Ainhalgaidh, King of the West of Leinster,³ and his wife, the daughter of the son of Gillacoemhgin, son of Cinaedh, and his dog, were killed at the same time by the son of Cellach, son of Dunchad. Flaithbertach Ua Murchada, King of Cinel-Boghaine,⁴ was slain with many others. Iarnan Ua Flannchadha, 'hound' of the saints and faithful, went on a predatory expedition into Delbhna;⁵ but a few of the Delbhna met him about a herd, and gave him battle; and Iarnan was killed, and a slaughter [was made] of his people, through the power of the saints. Ragnall, grandson of Imhar, King of Port-Lairge, was killed in Ath-cliath, by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Ard-Brecain was plundered by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Sord of Colum-Cille⁷ was plundered and burned by Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, in revenge therefor.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 29. A.D. 1036. Domnall Ua [1036.]^{11a} hUathmarain, King of Fir-Li, by the Dalaraidhe; Scolog Ua Flannacain, King of Tethbha, by his own people; Domnall Ua Flainn, royal heir of Temhair, by the men of Breifne; Murchad Ua Incappail, and Niall son of Muirghes, two royal heirs of the west of Connaught—were all slain. Cuchiche, son of Eignechan, King of Cinel-Enna, died. Donnchad son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, was blinded⁸ by Donnchad MacGillapatraic,

the Dal-Cais of Thomond) scattered throughout Leinster and Connaught. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem*, App., notes 24, 28. The Delbhna above referred to was probably the branch that gave name to the present barony of Delvin, in the co. Westmeath.

⁷ *Sord of Colum-Cille*.—Swords, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

From the retaliation here recorded, it would seem that Swords was at the time in the possession of the Foreigners.

⁸ *Blinded*.—It is stated in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3) that the operation took place after the victim had been brought out of the church of Disert-Diarmata (i.e. Castledermot, co. Kildare), where he had probably taken refuge.

patratus, conepubuit de. Flairibertach .h. Neill, ait post
Uilix, post penitentiam optimam, in Christo quiescit
Oengus mac Flann, comarba Urenainio Cluanae
Ceallach .h. Sealbairg, comarba Barre, in Christo
dormiebunt. Ruaidri mac Tairg mic Lorcain do
dallat la mac Mailna-mbo.

[C. 1anair. iii. p., l. x. Anno domini M.^o xxx^o ut
Catall mac Ruaidri, pi iaptair Connacht, do dul di
ailtiri eo hile pro Macca. Flann .h. Maelrechlainn do
dallat la Conchobar .h. Maelrechlainn. Apcu .h
Celecan .i. pi .h. mBergal, 7 Ruaidri .h. Lorcain, pi
.h. Niallain, occipi runt i Cnoeis dairle, o Muirthead
.h. Ruadacain, 7 o hUis Eachach. Cu-inmain .h
Robann, pi Ruairt Lairce, a rur occiput erit. Ceap
nacan got occiput erit la .h. Flannacan do hUis
Maine. Tri hUis Maelvopat do mapbar. Pluic
doinenn mor ipin bliadairi.

[C. 1anair. i. p., l. xx i. Anno domini M.^o xxx
iiii.^o Cuinnidhen Connere, comarba mic Niarr; Colmair Ela, Colman cam .h. Congaille, comarba

¹ *Flairibertach*.—A marg. note in the original hand, in A., adds the epithet in τροφοιν, “of the pilgrim’s staff,” in allusion to Flairibertach’s journey to Rome, recorded above at the year 1030. See note ⁹, p. 489, *supra*.

² *Brenain of Cluain*.—St. Brendan of Clonfert-Brendan (or Clonfert), in the barony of Longford, co. Galway. The name of Oengus does not appear in Archdale’s list of the abbots of Clonfert, nor in Ware’s list of the bishops of that ancient See.

³ *Comarb of Barrè*; i.e. successor of St. Barrè (or Finnbar), abbot or bishop of Cork.

⁴ *Tadhg*.—He was King of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh. His obit is entered above at the year 1080.

⁵ *Son of Mael-na-mbo*.—The name of this son was Diarmait, who, from being King of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh (or South Leinster), made himself ruler of all Leinster. His death in battle is recorded at the year 1072 *infra* where he is called King of Leinster and the “Gentiles” (or Foreigners). *Mael-na-mbo* (“Cow-chief”) was a nickname for Donnchad, King of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh (slain by his own tribe in 1005, *Four Mast.*), who was the grandfather of Murchadh, King of Leinster (ob. 1070, *infra*), from whom the name of Mac Murchadha (or Mac Murrough) has been derived. See note under A.D. 1042.

⁶ *Flann—Conchobar*.—According to the *An. Four Mast.*, they were brothers.

whereof he died. Flaithbertach¹ Ua Neill, chief King of Ailech, after the most perfect penitence, rested in Christ. Oengus son of Flann, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain,² [and] Cellach Ua Selbhaigh, comarb of Barre,³ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg,⁴ son of Lorcan, was blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo.⁵

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 10. A.D. 1037. Cathal, son [1037.] of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connaught, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann⁶ Ua Maelsechlainn was blinded by Conchobar⁷ Ua Maelsechlainn. Archu Ua Celechain,⁸ King of Ui-Bresail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcain, King of Ui-Niallain, were slain in Craebh-caille,⁹ by Muiredach Ua Ruadhacain and the Ui-Echach. Cu-inmain¹⁰ Ua Robann, King of Port-Lairge,¹¹ was slain by his own people. Cernachan Got¹² was killed by Ua Flannacain of the Ui-Maine. Three Ua Maeldoraidhs were killed. Great rain in this year.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 21. A.D. 1038. Cuinniden¹³ Connere, comarb of MacNisse and Colman Ela, Colman Cam¹⁴ Ua Conghaile, comarb of Molaise,¹⁵ rested in

[1038.]

⁷ *Ua Celechain*.—Anglicised O'Callaghan. This family, which is to be distinguished from the more extensive Cork family of the name, was at one time powerful in that part of the co. Armagh now forming the barony of O'Neilland East. See at the year 1044 *infra*. The late Mr. John C. O'Callaghan, author of the *Green Book* and of the *Irish Brigades in the Service of France*, claimed to be descended from these O'Callaghans of Ui-Bresail.

⁸ *Craebh-caille*.—O'Donovan suggests (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 825, note *d*), that this is "probably the place now called Kilcreavy," in the parish of Derrynoose, barony and county of Armagh.

⁹ *Cu - inmain*; lit. "Delightful

Hound." Tigernach writes the name *Cu-Munhan*, "Hound of Munster."

¹⁰ *Port-Lairge*.—Waterford City, *punt laige*, B.

¹¹ *Cernachan Got*; i.e. Cernachan the "Stammerer." O'Conor renders *got* ("stammerer") by "*statura procerua*."

¹² *Cuinniden*.—Written "Cuindén" by the *Four Masters*, who describe him as Bishop, Abbot, and Lector, of Condere (Connor). See notes ¹¹, ¹³, p. 471, and note ¹², p. 473, *supra*. The MS. B. has .H. Connene (for Ua Connere), which seems wrong.

¹³ *Cam*; i.e. "bent," or "crooked." The epithet applied to Colman in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is *caech*, "blind."

¹⁴ *Comarb of Molaise*; i.e. successor of St. Molaise, or abbot of Devenish, in Loch Erne.

Molairi, in Chripto quiescerunt. Gillacorijt mac Caebair .h. Domnall do marbair la mac Cuinn .h. Domnall. Cat etip Cuannu pi Allrachan 7 Ottu pi Branucc, i torcain mile im Ottu. Opc allaidh .h. Ruadhadair, pi .h. nEachach, do marbair do clann Sinais i n-apo Macla, illuan feile Ultan, i n-digail marbta Eochorda mic ino abair, 7 i n-digail rapanis i apd Macla. Marom pop hUis Maine pia Dealbhna pop lær Cluana mic Noiir, i n-aine peile Ciaraon, in quo multi occipi sunt. Cuduilis .h. Donnchada, ri domna Caireil, do marbair d' O faelan.

Fol. 58aa.

Ict. Ianair .ii. p., L. ii. Anno domini M.^o xxx.^o
ix.^o Iaco pi Bretran a ruip, Domnall mac Donnchada
pi .h. faelan o Domnall .h. Fergal, Donnchad
deprg .h. Ruairc o hili Conchobair, Ruairdi pi Fergal
muig i ruip, Ceo .h. Branacan pi Lurig 7 .h. Piacra,
omnes occipi sunt. Donnchad mac Gillapatrac, aitroin largen 7 Orpaign, Macnia comarba Uist,

¹ *Cuana*.—Conrad II., Emperor of Germany. See under the year 1023 *supra*; and the *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy,) Vol. I., p. 40, note¹. See also Petavius, *Rationar. Temporum*, part I., book viii., chap. xvii.

² *Orc-ullaidh Ua Ruadhacain*.—The name Ua Ruadhacain is now written O'Rogan (or Rogan without the O). Orc-ullaidh (lit. "wild pig") was probably a nickname for the Muiredach [Ua Ruadhacain] mentioned under the year 1037.

³ *Clann-Sinaigh*; i.e. the "descendants of Sinach." It would appear from an entry at the year 1059 *infra*, that the Clann-Sinaigh were seated in the *Airthra*, a territory now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, co. Armagh.

⁴ *Ultan*.—St. Ultan of Ard-Brecain (Ardbraccan, co. Meath), whose festival day is September 4. The Dominical Letter for the year 1038 being A, the 4th of September in that year fell on a Monday.

⁵ *Mac-in-abaidh*; i.e. "son of the Abbot." From this form comes the Irish and Scotch surname Mac Nab. The *Four Masters* do not give this entry.

⁶ *Delbhna*.—The inhabitants of Delbhna-Ethra, or Delvin Mac Coghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County. See *Irish Topographical Poems* (ed. O'Donovan) notes ^{26, 28}.

⁷ *Ciaran's festival*.—The festival of St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise occurs on the 9th of September, which fell

Christ. Gillachrist, son of Cathbar Ua Domnaill, was killed by the son of Conn Ua Domnaill. A battle between Cuana,¹ King of the All-saxan, and Otto, King of the Franks, in which 1,000 men were slain, along with Otta. Orc-allaidh Ua Ruadhacain,² King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Clann-Sinaigh,³ in Ard-Macha, on the Monday of the festival of Ultan,⁴ in revenge of the killing of Eochaidd Mac-in-abaidh,⁵ and in revenge of the profanation of Ard-Macha. The Ui-Maine were defeated by the Delbhna⁶ in the middle of Cluain-mic-Nois, on the Friday of Ciaran's festival,⁷ in which many were slain. Cuduiligh Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caisel, was slain by the Ui-Faelain.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 2. A.D. 1039. Iaco⁸ King of [1039] Britain, by his own people; Domnall⁹ son of Donnchad, King of Ui-Faelain, by Domnall Ua Fergaile¹⁰; Donnchad Derg¹¹ Ua Ruaire, by Ua Conchobair¹²; Ruaidhri,¹³ King of Fernmagh, by his own people; Aedh Ua Flannacain, King of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach¹⁴—all were slain. Donnchad Mac Gillapatraic, Arch-King of Leinster and Osraighi, [and] Maenla, comarb of Buite,¹⁵ a bishop, and

on a Saturday in the year 1038; the vigil of Ciaran's feast day being therefore on a Friday.

⁸ *Iaco*.—Printed “Iago, King of Gwynedd,” in the *Brut y Tywysigion* (A.D. 1037); and “Iacob rex Venetotie” in *Ann. Cambriae*, A.D. 1039.

⁹ *Domnall*.—See the pedigree of this prince in Shearman's *Loca Patriarchiana*, Table No. 12, between pp. 222 and 223.

¹⁰ *Domnall Ua Fergaile*.—See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1039, note y.

¹¹ *Donnchad Derg*; i.e. Donnchad (or Denis), the “Red.” He was the son of Art O'Ruaire, King of Connacht (nicknamed *an cailech*, or

“the Cock”), whose death is recorded at the year 1046 *infra*.

¹² *Ua Conchobair*; i.e. O'Conor. This was Aedh *an gha bhernaigh* (or Aedh “of the gapped spear”), King of Connacht, whose death is recorded at the year 1067 *infra*.

¹³ *Ruaidhri*.—The *Ann. of Tigernach*, and the *Four Masters*, have mac Ruairí, “son of Ruaidhri.”

¹⁴ *Ui Fiachrach*; i.e. Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha [Ardstraw], a tribe seated in the north-west of the present county of Tyrone, along the River Derg, and near the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh.

¹⁵ *Comarb of Buite*; i.e. abbot of Monasterboice, co. Louth.

episcoporum et plenius diesrum, Ceilechairs h. Cuileannan comarba Tigernach, ruam uitam felicitatem finivit. Muireadhach mac Flannacain, populi regnante a ipso Maësa, do hUis Æachach. Muireadhach mac Flaitbertach h. Neill do marbito do Leitrennai. Cærball mac Faelan o Gallib occisus est.

- b. Oct. Ianuarii. iii. p. l. x. iii. anno domini m.º xl
hic est annus missiimus et ultimus ab incarnatione domini. Corcrae mac Cinngeda, comarba Flannan et Brenainn, Maelmuire h. Uchtan comarba Colum cille, Viarmait h. Sechnraig comarba Sechnaill, in Chripto dormierunt. Corcrae clericus, cens Thoppa in epabto et in eccl. in Chripto parvatus. Duncharad h. Canoge, popleiginn aipso Maësa, mitiimus ac doctiimus, in Chripto parvatus. Donncharad mac Crinan, pi Albani, a suis occisus est. Aralt, pi Saxonius, mortuus. Ceall varia uile do logeto im feil

¹ Comarb of Tigernach; i.e. successor of St. Tigernach, or abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

² Ended.—finiuit, A. finiunt, B., in which the three obits here recorded are combined in the one entry.

³ Flaitbertach Ua Neill.—Flaitbertach “of the pilgrim's staff,” whose obit is entered above at the year 1036.

⁴ Lethrenna.—This name is a plural noun, the singular of which would be *Lethrinna*. For to Leitrennai, the *Annals of Tigernach* and the *Four Masters* have to Ulid Cambra, “by the Ui-Labhradha.” See *Ann. Locl-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), Vol. I, p. 40, note ⁷.

⁵ Comarb of Flannan and Brenainn; i.e. abbot (or bishop) of Killaloe, in the county of Clare, and of Clonfert, in the county of Galway. But

the name of Coscrach does not appear in Ware's lists of the bishops of those Sees.

⁶ Ua hUchtain.—See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 398, and also pp. 279, 321. Maelmuire Ua hUchtain was principal of the Columbian foundation both in Ireland and Scotland.

⁷ Comarb of Sechnaill; i.e. abbot of Dun-Sechnaill (now Dunshaughlin), in the county Meath.

⁸ Corcran Clerach.—“Corcran the Cleric.” After the death of Maelsechlainn the Great (A.D. 1022 *supra*), there seems to have been an interregnum in the government of Ireland, during which the public affairs are alleged to have been carried on by a great poet, Cuan O'Lochain (sl. in 1024), and the Corcran Clerach here referred to. Mr. Moore (*History of Ireland*, vol. II., p. 147, note), states that he could find no authority for

a man full of days, [died]. Ceilechair Ua Cuilennain, comarb of Tigernach,¹ ended² his life happily. Muiredach, son of Flannacan, vice-herenagh of Ard-Macha, of the Ui-Echach, [died]. Muiredach, son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill,³ was killed by the Lethrenna.⁴ Cerball, son of Faelan, was slain by Foreigners.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 13. A.D. 1040. This is the [1040.]¹⁰⁴⁰ 1040th year from the Lord's Incarnation. Coscrach son of Ainngid, comarb of Flannan and Brenainn⁵; Maelmuire Ua hUchtain,⁶ comarb of Colum-Cille, [and] Diarmait, grandson of Sechnasach, comarb of Sechnall,⁷ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Corcran Clerech,⁸ head of Europe as regards piety and learning, rested in Christ. Dunchad Ua Canoge,⁹ lector of Ard-Macha, the gentlest and most learned, rested in Christ. Donnchad son of Crinan,¹⁰ King of Alba, was killed by his own people. Aralt, King of the Saxons 'giuais,'¹¹ died. Cill-dara was all

this allegation in "any of our regular Annals." The portion of the *Book of Leinster* dealing with the succession of the Irish Kings from the earliest period is of an annalistic character; and after the record (p. 26a), of the death of Maelsechlainn Mór (or Malachy the Great), the following entry occurs: — *complatiūr pop hθ̄nuo p̄p̄ ne v̄ bláðam .xl.* (no. 2.) Cúan h. Lothcain, *Cop̄-cp̄m clep̄c*; i.e. "a joint regency over Ireland, for 42 (or 52) years; Cuan Ua Lothchain, and Corcran Clerech." See *Book of Rights* (ed. O'Donovan), Introd., pp. xlvi. xlvi.

⁹ *Ua Canoge*; i.e. "grandson (or descendant) of Caneg." The *Four Mast.* have *Ua hAnchainge*, "grandson of Anchaing." This entry is not in B.

¹⁰ *Dunchad son of Crinan*. — The name of Dunchad's father is written

"Círtan" in the *Chron. Scotorum*, but (correctly) "Crinan" in the *Ann. of Tigernach*. This Dunchad, the Duncan of the play of Macbeth, although stated above to have been slain by his own people (*a suis*), is reported in the Chronicle of Marianus Scotus as having been killed a *duce suo MacBethad mac Finnloech*." See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, places referred to in Index under Duncan I.

¹¹ *Aralt, King of the Saxons 'giuais.'* Harold Harefoot, whose obit is also given in the Anglo-Sax. Chronicle and other Old English Chronicles at the year 1040. The meaning of the epithet 'giuais,' which Dr. O'Conor prints *giuas*, and translates "ferorum," is not plain to the Editor. The Translator in Clar. 49 renders *p̄i Saxon giuas* by "King of Saxons of Gills." See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), A.D. 1040, note ¹¹.

Miçeal Ceanannus do lorcád. Dun da Letðlar do lorcád 7 ilcealla arçena.

Fol. 58ab.

[C. 1anair .u. p.; L xx. 111. Cnno domini m.º xlº 1º. Cet imba éra na h-aipri etip marbád doene, 7 éc 7 crosca 7 catá. Ni cumaing nech a n-íonnúirion do leir, acht uate do ilid tis ar daig aerá na n-doene do fir treocho. Mac Dearthad mac Cinnmheire aro ollam aro Maçá 7 Ærenn arçena. Domhnall remhar mac mael na mbo do marbád do Laiȝnib. Muirceartaç mac Gillapatraic do marbád do hUí ãilliarþe a meban. Crec la hUirȝiallu i Conaillib, co ro buriðas ar Connaille rorpo i Maiȝ Taðainneç. Crec la .h. Neill i nhUidach Ula, co tuigrat creic moir Gillacomgail, mac Duinnccuan mic Dunlaing, do brenit a cill dara ap eicin, 7 a marbád iapum.

[C. 1anair .u. p.; L u. Cnno domini m.º xlº 11º. Bearna mor Moedhoc do lorcád la Donnchad mac mÓriain. Glenn Uirȝen do lorcád do mac Mael na mbo, 7 in daipreac do buriusib, 7 cet duine do marbád, 7 .111. cet do brenit eirt, 1 n-ðiȝail Bearna móre. Loingreç (.i. h. Flarthen), comarbha Ciapain 7 Cronain, quieuit. Aet mac int abard, (.i. mac Mailmuire) 7

¹ And deaths.—7 éc, in A. only.

² Domhnall Remhar; i.e., Domhnall "the Fat." The proper name of Mael-na-mbo, father of Domhnall, was Donnchad. See note ⁴, p. 516, *supra*.

³ *Ui-Cællaide.* — This name is even yet pretty numerous in the counties of Kilkenny, Queen's county, and Kildare; but under the forms "Kelly" and "Kealy," without the O'

⁴ *Magh-Dachinnech.* — Some place in the north of the present county of Louth, which has not been identified.

⁵ *Ferna-mor-Moedhoc.* — "Moedhoc's great Alder-tree." Ferna, in the county of Wexford.

⁶ *Glenn-Uissen.* — Now represented

by Killeeshin, in a parish of the same name, barony of Slievemargy, Queen's county. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 843, note y.

⁷ Son.—He was apparently Diarmait, [son of Donnchad, called Mael-na-mbo; see note ⁴, p. 516 *supra*], at first King of *Ui-Ceinnselaigh*, but ultimately King of Leinster. The obit of Diarmait is entered under the year 1072 *infra*, where he is described as King of the Leinstermen and Foreigners. See note ⁸, under A.D. 1086, *supra*.

⁸ *Ferna-mór.* — See note ⁵. It is stated in the *Ann. Four M.* (A.D. 1041), that the outrages above recorded were committed in revenge not only of the

burned about Michaelmas. Cenannas was burned. Dun-da-lethglas was burned, and many churches besides.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 24. A.D. 1041. Numerous, [1041.] truly, are the events [of this year], between the killing of men, and deaths,¹ and depredations, and battles. No one could relate them all; but a few out of many of them [are mentioned], in order that the ages of the people might be known through them. MacBeathad, son of Ainmire, chief poet of Ard-Macha and of Ireland in general, [died]. Domnall Remhar,² son of Mael-na-mbo, was killed by the Leinstermen. Muirchertach Mac Gillapatraic was killed by the Ui-Cællaidhe,³ in treachery. A depredation by the Airghialla in Conaille; when the Conaille routed them in Magh-Dachainnech.⁴ A depredation by the Ui Neill in Ui-Echach-Uladh, when they took a great prey. Gillacomghaill, son of Donncuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly taken out of Cill-dara, and killed afterwards.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 5. A.D. 1042. Ferna-mor. [1042.] Moedhoc⁵ was burned by Donnchad, son of Brian. Glenn-Uissen⁶ was burned by the son⁷ of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory was broken, and 100 men were slain, and 400 taken out of it—in revenge of Ferna-mór.⁸ Loingsech (i.e. Ua Flaithen), comarb of Ciaran and Cronan,⁹ rested. Aedh, son of the Abbot, (i.e. son of Maelmuire,¹⁰ and of

burning of Ferns, but also of the slaying of Domhnall Remhar, brother of the [Diarmait] son of Mael-na-mbo, referred to in the last note.

⁹ Comarb of Ciaran and Cronan; i.e., Abbot of Clonmacnoise and Roscrea.

¹⁰ Maelmuire.—The name “Maelmuire” does not appear in any of the ancient lists of Abbots of Cork accessible to the Editor. The only ecclesiastic of the name whose period would correspond to the foregoing entry is

Maelmaire (or Maelmuire), abbot, or bishop, of Armagh, whose obit is given at A.D. 1020 *supra*. See under the year 1038, where the then King of Ui-Echach (Iveagh) is stated to have been slain in Armagh, in revenge of the killing of “Eochaidh son of the Abbot” (*Mac-in-cbaidh*). It may be added that “Ua Lorcaim,” or “O’Larkin,” was the name of the contemporary ruling family of the Ui-Niallain, a tribe situated in the north of the county of Armagh....

Seorais in gheine hui Lorcain), do ec i Corcais mor Mumhan. Murchara mac Dunlaing, in Laigean, 7 Domnall mac Aedha, ri .h. Baileach, do chuitim la Gillapatrac mac n'Donnchada, ri Orlaigh, 7 la Macraite mac Donnchada, ri Eoghanachta. Blann mac Mailrechlainn, ri domna Eirenn, do mabard tria meabail. Maelseptair .h. hUilecan, trepleisinn 7 toirteach maelseptair aige Maeca, do mabard do fherainn Fearta-sing. Uilill Mucroma, cenn manach na n-Goerfel, in Colonia quiescit.

Ict. Ianairi .iiii. p.; L. xxi. Cenn domini M.^o. xl.^o 111.^o Cathal mac Ruairi, ri iarla Connacht, do ec ina ailean i n-aig Maeca. Domnall .h. Feartaile, ri Fortuata Laigean, do mabard dia dhaonibh fein. Blann .h. Anbere, ri .h. Meit, o hUi Cerbuill, o ri hUi Fearta-sing; Aed .h. Confiacla, ri Tethba, o Muircearta .h. Mailrechlainn; Ceinneig .h. Cuirc, ri Muircearta, occiri sunt. Ceallach .h. Cleircin, comarbha Finnnein 7 Mochoilmocc, Cairenni .h. Larbhnein, aipchinnnech Fearta 7 tisti Moling, Gillamoconna .h. Duibhorma, in pace dofumisepunt. Marom Maelecoennai⁵ pop bpru Súire, pop Orlaigh 7 pop Eriuimatain, ne Carpta⁶ mac

¹ *Corcach-mor.* — The “Great Marsh.” Cork, in the county of Cork. See last note.

of Macraith Ua Donnchada (or Macraith O'Donoghoe) is entered at the year 1052 *infra*.

² *Domnall.* — The name is Donnchadh in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (1042), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (1040). But the name in the *Ann. Lock-Cé* is Domnall.

⁵ *Eoghanacht.* — Otherwise *Eogh-anacht Chaisil*; a sept descended from Eoghan Mor, son of Uilill Oluim, anciently seated around Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary.

³ *Ui-Bairrche.* — The descendants of Daire Barrach, second son of Cathair Mor, King of Leinster in the 2nd century. Their territory comprised the present barony of Slievemargy, Queen's county, and some of the adjacent districts of the co. Carlow.

⁶ *Through treachery.* tria mhasa-banl, A. Triu mhasa-banl, B. Both readings being corrupt.

⁴ *Ua Domnachada.* — (“grandson of Domnachada”), mac Donnchada (“son of Donnchada”), A. The obit

⁷ *Mucknoe.* — Mucknoe, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan. See Reeves *Down and Connor*, p. 146, note i.

⁸ *Fortuatha-Laigean.* — See note ¹, p. 157 *supra*.

Setach, daughter of Ua Lorcan), died in Corcach-mor⁴ of Munster. Murchad son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Domnall⁵ son of Aedh, King of Ui-Bairrche,⁶ fell by Gillapatraic son of Donnchad, King of Osraighi, and by Macraith Ua Donnchadha,⁷ King of Eoghanacht.⁸ Flann son of Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Ireland, was killed through treachery.⁹ Maelpetair Ua h-Ailecain, lector, and chief of the students of Ard-Macha, was killed by the men of Fernmagh. Ailill of Mucnamh,¹⁰ head of the monks of the Gaedhil, rested in Cologne.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 16. A.D. 1043. Cathal son [1043.] of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connaught, died in his pilgrimage in Ard-Macha. Domnall Ua Ferghaile, King of Fortuatha-Laighen,¹¹ was killed by his own people. Flann Ua Anbheidh, King of Ui-Meith, by Ua Cerbhaill, King of Fernmhagh; Aedh Ua Confiacula, King of Tethba,¹² by Muirchertach Ua Maelsechlainn; Ceinnetigh Ua Cuirc, King of Muscraighe¹³—were slain. Cellach Ua Cleirein, Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoc;¹⁴ Cairpri Ua Laidhgein, herenagh of Ferna and Tech-Moling,¹⁵ [and] Gillamochonna Ua Duibhdirma, ‘fell asleep’ in peace. The victory of Maelcoennaigh,¹⁶ on the brink of the Suir, over the Osraighi and Irmumha,¹⁷ by Carthach¹⁸ son of Saer-

⁴ *Tethba*.—*tebtu*, A.

⁵ *Muscraighe*.—Otherwise ‘Muscraighe-Chuirce’ (“Muskerry-Quirk”); and also called *Muscraighe-Breoghaein*, and *Muscraighe-Treithirne*. This territory comprised the greater part of the present barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary.

⁶ *Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoc*; i.e., Abbot of Moville, co. Down, (founded by St. Finnian), and of Dromore, in the same county, (founded by St. Colman, or Mocholmoc).

⁷ *Tech-Moling*.—“Moling’s House.” St. Mullens, in the county of Carlow.

⁸ *Maelcoennaigh*.—O’Donovan thought this was the place where “the River Multeen unites with the Suir,” about three miles to the west of Cashel, co. Tipperary.

¹⁰ *Irmumha*.—“East Munster.” The name is written *Ermumha* in the *Ara*. *Loch-Ce*, and *Urmumha* by the *Four Masters*. Ormond, in Tipperary, is meant.

¹¹ *Carthach*.—From this Carthach, whose name signifies “loving,” the MacCarthys of Desmond have derived their hereditary surname. His death is noticed at the year 1045 *infra*.

Saerbrethach¹, i. parvbað .h. Donnacain, ri Aigart.
Mairom ri a cenel Eogain pop cenel Conaill i termonn
Tabeocc.

.b. Jct. Ianair .i. p.; L xxii. Anno domini M.º xl.º iii.º
Fol. 58a. Cumurcað .h. hCililen, ri .h. nθcað, do marbord o
hUib Capacan. Niall .h. Ceilecan, ri .h. mθregrail,
7 a bpatair .i. Tresfher, do þallar do macair Mato-
ðain tria mebaile. Domnall .h. Cuirc, ri Muirceartað,
do marbord do hU. Larchein 7 do hU. Oirfenn. Creic la
Niall mac Mailrechlainn, la ri g nCilin, pop hUib
Meit 7 pop ðuair[ñ]ge, co nuc da cet tēc bō 7 rocharde
di bpat, i n-ðigair fpatigeti cluicc ino ezechta. Creic
eile dono la Muirceartað .h. Neill pop Muigdorma, co
tuc dopoma 7 bpat i n-ðigair fpatigeti in cluic cēna.
In cleirec .h. Concoðair do marbord.

Jct. Ianair .ii. p.; L ix. Anno domini M.º xl.º ii.º
Muirceatað mac Soergura arphinnach Tamliac,
Catarað .h. Catair, comarba Coemgín, Maenac .h.
Ciprubain, arphinnach Luðmatb, in pace doirmisepunt.
Congalac .h. Loðlainn, ri Copcumbruað, Glun
iapaïnn .h. Cleirchen, ri .h. Caireppi, Flanþberptac .h.
Canannan ri cenuil Conaill, Domnall .h. Cetpat,

¹ *Saerbrethach*; lit. "noble-judging." A name still in use, as a Christian name, among respectable branches of the MacCarthys of the south of Ireland, in the forms Justin and Justinian.

² *Termon-Dabheoc*.—The sanctuary of Dabheoc, for whom see Martyr. of Donegal at 1 January. The church of St. Dabheoc was situated in the island in Longh Derg, co. Donegal, famous in later times as the site of St. Patrick's Purgatory. The church lands included within the limits of Termon-Dabheoc are now known by the name of Termon-Magrath, in

the parish of Templecarne, barony of Tirhugh, co. Donegal.

³ *U-i-Caracain*.—A sept that occupied and gave name to a small tract of land lying on either side of the river Blackwater, and co-extensive with the present parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1044, note f, where further information on the subject is given.

⁴ *Ua Ceilechain*.—Or Ua Celechain. See note ², under the year 1037 *supra*.

⁵ *Tresfher* (Pron. *Treser*); lit. "mighty man," or "champion."

brethach,¹ in which Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh, was slain. A victory by the Cinel-Eoghain over the Cinel-Conaill, in Termon-Dabheoc.²

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 17. A.D. 1044. Cumuscach Ua [1044.]^{BIS.} hAililen, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Ui-Caracain.³ Niall Ua Ceilechain,⁴ King of Ui-Bresail, and his brother, i.e. Trenfher,⁵ were blinded by the sons of Matadhan,⁶ through deceit. Domnall Ua Cuirc, King of Muscraighe,⁷ was killed by Ua Laithen⁸ and Ua Oissein. A depredation by Niall son of Maelsechlainn, King of Ailech, upon the Ui-Meith and Cualnge, when he carried off 1,200 cows, and a great many prisoners, in revenge of the profanation of *clocc-ind-edechta*.⁹ Another depredation, also, by Muirchertach Ua Neill upon the Mughdorna, when he carried off a cattle-spoil, and prisoners, in revenge of the same bell.¹⁰ The Cleirech Ua Conchobair was killed.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 9. A.D. 1045. Muiredach, son [1045.] of Saerghus, herenagh of Daimliacc; Cathasach Ua Cathail, comarb of Coemhgin,¹¹ [and] Maenach Ua Cirdubhain, herenagh of Lughmadh,¹² 'fell asleep' in peace. Conghalach Ua Lochlann, King of Corecumruadh, Glun-iaraíann Ua Cleirchen, King of Ui-Cairpri; Flaithbertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, and

The name is incorrectly written Τρενφέρ (for Τρενφέρ) in A., and Τρενφέρ in B.; the proper form being Τρενφέρ.

⁶ *Matadhan*. — Apparently the "Matadhan son of Domnall, King of Ulidia," whose death is recorded above under the year 1006.

⁷ *Muscraighe*. — See note ¹⁰, p. 581.

⁸ *Ua Laithen*. — The *Four Masters* write the name "Ua Flaithen," which is probably the correct form.

⁹ *Clocc-ind-edechta*. — The "Bell of the Testament." Otherwise called *Clocc-udachta-Patraic*, or the "Bell

of Patrick's Will"; because the Saint is alleged to have bequeathed it by will to the church of Armagh. See above at the year 552; Reeves's

Essay on the *Bell of St. Patrick*; Trans. Royal Irish Acad., Vol. xxvii., part I. (*Polite Lit. and Antiquities*); and *Antiq. of Down and Connor*, p. 369, sq.

¹⁰ *The same Bell*. — See last note.

¹¹ *Comarb of Coemhgin*; i.e. Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, or Glendalough.

¹² *Lughmadh*. — Louth, in the county of Louth. The name is written Λυγβό in B.

oifid Mumhan, moirtui runct. Círchinnneach Leóglinne do marbád a n-dorúir na cille. Crech la Muirceartaech .h. Neill i fhoraid Óireach, conurtaírraith Gairbher .h. Caithreag, ri Óireach, i Carran linne, 7 an tuisir lán ari a chinn, co torcáir Muirceartaech ann, 7 alii multi. Carrachtaech mac Soerbhrethaig, ri Eoganachta Carril, do lorcád i tiúr éinead do hU Longáearan mac Duinnseuan, cum multir nobilibus uiscir. Caet stíp Albaicnu etarlu pein i torcáir Cronan ab Duine Caillenn.

[CL. Ianair. 111. p.; L. xx. Annno domini M.^o xl^o uii.^o Muirceartaech mac Flaitheartaech .h. Neill, ri Domna Cailig, 7 Cíteir .h. hCíteir ri .h. nEchach Ula, do lorcád i tiúr tenead la Connlaed mac Congalais, i n-Uachtair tíre. Acht .h. Ruairc, ri Connacht, do marbád do cenuil Conaill. Feigéil .h. Ciardai, ri Caireann, do marbád do .h. Flannacain, do riúg Tebha. Concobair .h. Loingsri, ri dal O'Carraide, do marbád do mac Domnall .h. Loingsri, illaighmisi. Maelpatranc .h. Bileoce, airid feidleiginn airid Macla, 7 rui crabád 7 uaioig, in teneuctute bona quiescit. Duibdaleití mac Maelmuire do gabair na firfura leisinn.

FOL. 58B. CL. Ianair. u. p.; L. i. Annno domini M.^o xl^o uii.^o Snechta mor ión bliantaí ri o feil Muirfe (geimhridh)

¹ *Ua Cetfada.* — Nothing seems to be known regarding Domnall Ua Cetfada, who is called "Head of the Dal-Cais" by the *Four Masters*, or as to the qualifications which obtained for him the title of oifid Mumhan, "glory of Munster"; not "Gubernator Momonia," as O'Conor renders the Irish.

² *Muirchertach.* — He was the son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, whose obit is entered at the year 1086 *supra*.

³ *Ua Cathaigh.* — O'Casey. See note ³, p. 542 *supra*.

⁴ *Cassan-linne.* — See note ¹², p. 443 *supra*. O'Conor renders *Cassan-linne*,

which literally signifies the "path of the linn (or lake)" by "reditum sestus," and the original Irish for "the tide was full before him" by "mare plenum supra caput ejus."

⁵ *Certhach.* — See note ¹⁵, p. 581 *supra*.

⁶ *Donnucan.* — Brother of King Brian Borumha. The death of Donnucan is entered in the *Ara. Four Mast.* at the year 948 (=950), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* under A.D. 949.

⁷ *Between.* — etairiu, B. Not in A.

⁸ *Dun-Caillen.* — Dunkeld, in Perthshire.

⁹ *Flaithbertach.* — The remarkable man whose obit is recorded above at

Domnall Ua Cetfadha,¹ the glory of Munster, died. The herenagh of Leithglen was killed in the church door. A predatory expedition by Muirchertach² Ua Neill to the men of Bregha. But Gairbhedd Ua Cathasaigh,³ King of Bregha, overtook him at Cassan-linne⁴ when the tide was full before him; and Muirchertach⁵ and many others fell there. Carthach,⁶ son of Saerbrethach, King of Eoghanacht-Caisil, was burned in a house set on fire by the grandson of Longarcan son of Donncuan,⁷ together with many nobles. A battle amongst the men of Alba between⁸ themselves, in which Cronan, abbot of Dun-Caillen,⁹ was killed.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 20. A.D. 1046. Muiredach, [1046.] son of Flaithbertach¹⁰ Ua Neill, royal-heir of Ailech, and Aiteidh Ua hAiteidh, King of Ui-Echach-Ulad were burned in a house set on fire, by Cu-Ulad, son of Congalach, in Uachtar-tire.¹¹ Art Ua Ruairc, King of Connaught, was killed by the Cinel-Conaill. Ferghal Ua Ciardhai, King of Cairpri, was killed by Ua Flannacain, King of Tebhtha. Conchobar Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, was killed by the son of Domnall Ua Loingsigh, in Leinster.¹² Maelpatraic Ua Bileoice, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and a paragon of piety and chastity, died at a good old age. Dubhdaleithe, son of Maelmuire, assumed the lectorship.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 1. A.D. 1047. Great snow in [1047] this year, from the festival of Mary (in winter¹³) to the

the year 1086. See note ⁹, p. 489
supra.

¹⁰ *Uachtar-tire*; lit. "Upper (part) of the land." See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 351, where *Uachtar-tire* (or *Watertiry*) is stated to be chiefly represented by certain townlands of the parish of Kilmegan, which are included in the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

¹¹ *Leinster*. — In the *Ann. Four-*

Mast. the place where Domnall Ua Loingsigh was killed is described as in Ui-Buidhe, a territory nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Ballyadams, in the Queen's county. See *Leabhar na g-ceart* (ed. O'Donovan), p. 214.

¹² *Winter*. — Added in a later hand in A. Not in B. The "festival of Mary" (or Lady-day) in winter falls on the 8th of December.

co feil Þatramic, do na frit ramail, co ro la ar n-dam
7 innile 7 riabhlil in mara 7 en. Natiuitar Doi
nall mic Omalgabha i. comarbha Þatramic. Mu
ceartaach mac mic Motarban, ri .h. mþerail, do marb
i n-Óirrta marca do Mataðan .h. Ceilecan peri dolu
lann ingen mic Selbaðan, comarbha Þrigste, in pa
quiescit. Niall .h. Ruairc do marbod la .h. Concobai
Cnechtluacis ð la Niall mac Mailechlainn, i mþreß
co ro marb .h. níffernan.

b. *Cit. 1anair. vi. p.; l. xi. Annos dominos M.º ad
xiiii.º Dunlang mac Dungail a frateribusq; suis occipit
ept. Bergal .h. Maelsemarib; ri per Cell, Gillacolau
.h. hægnig airtorius Círegiall, Cennfaelad .h. Cuil
airdibili Mumhan, Maelfaball .h. hætinn ri .i.
Biacraach Círðne, mortui sunt. Cloëna aircchinne
imlecha 1ñair, Bergomnaç .h. Innaercair comarb
Rinnen, Dunchard .h. Ceilecair comarbha Ciara
Baile, in pace quiescerunt. Comarbha Þetair 7
per dec da aer grair do eibiltin imaille fuit, iar n-a
neime do rat doib; in comarbha ro h-innagarbanab; a
periñe.*

*Cit. 1anair. i. p.; l. xx. iii. Annos dominos M.º xl.º ix.
Omalgaið comarbha Þatramic, xx. ix. annis transacti*

¹ *Domnall.*—His appointment to the abbacy (or bishopric) of Armagh, in succession to his brother Maellissa, is noticed at the year 1091 *infra*. See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.), Vol. 1, pp. 50-1.

² *Matadhan Ua Ceilechain.*—The only person so named mentioned in these Annals is the Matadhan Ua Ceilechain, vice-abbot (or "prior," according to the *Four Masters*), whose obit is entered at A.D. 1063 *infra*. See note⁷, p. 578, *supra*.

³ *Successor of Brigit;* i.e. abbesse of Kildare. The name of Lann does

not appear in Archdale's very imperfect list of the abbots and abbesses of Kildare.

⁴ *Ua Conchobair.*—Aedh Ua Conchobair (Aedh "of the gapped spear"), King of Connacht.

⁵ *Ua h-Ifernain.*—This name, which is not uncommon in Meath, is now written Heffernan. But the Heffernans of Meath and Kildare are to be distinguished from the Heffernans of Limerick and Clare, who come of a different stock.

⁶ *Dunlang.*—He is described as "Lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann," and

festival of Patrick, for which no equal was found, which caused a great destruction of people and cattle, and of wild sea animals and birds. Birth of Demnall¹ son of Amalgaidh, i.e., successor of Patrick. Muirchertach, grandson of Matadhan, King of the Ui-Bresail, was killed in Ard-Macha by Matadhan Ua Ceilechain,² through treachery. Lann, daughter of Mac Selbhachain successor of Brigit,³ rested in peace. Niall Ua Ruairc was killed by Ua Conchobair.⁴ A predatory expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, into Bregha, when he killed Ua h-Iffernain.⁵

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 21. A.D. 1048. Dunlang,⁶ son [1048] bis. of Dungal, was slain by his brothers Ferghal Ua Mael-mhuaidh, King of Fera-Cell; Gillacolum Ua hEighnigh, chief King of Airghialla; Cennfaeladh Ua Cuill,⁷ chief poet of Munster, [and] Maelfabhaill Ua hEidhinn, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Clothna, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair;⁸ Ferdomnach Ua Innascaigh, comarb of Finnen,⁹ [and] Dunchad Ua Ceilechair, comarb of Ciaran of Saighir, rested in peace. The comarb of Peter,¹⁰ and twelve of his companions along with him, died after drinking poison which the comarb who had been previously expelled had given them.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 23. A.D. 1049. Amalghaidh¹¹ [1049.] comarb of Patrick, having spent twenty-nine years in

the "glory of the east of Ireland," in the *Ann. Four M.*

⁷ *Ua Cuill.* — O'Quill (or Quill without the O'). The compositions of this poet have not survived. O'Reilly (*Irish Writers*, p. lxxiv.) mentions one poem of 160 verses.

⁸ *Imlech-Ibhair.* — See note ⁴, p. 42, *supra*.

⁹ *Comarb of Finnen;* i.e. successor of Finnian, Finnia, or Finnen, founder of the monastery of Clonard, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Comarb of Peter.* — The 'comarb' (or successor) of Peter here referred to was apparently Pope Damasus II., who was enthroned on the 17th of July, 1048, in succession to Benedict IXth, and died on the 8th of August following.

¹¹ *Amalghaidh.* — Some lines of poetry in praise of this prelate are added in the lower margin of fol. 584 in A. But they are not worth printing.

in principatu, penitent in Christo quietum. Mael-
cainnig .h. Taichlig comarb Domini, Tuatgal .h.
Ual arachinnech Bocht conair, in pace quietus.
Plancheartaach .h. Loinigriach do marbato la mac Concobair
.h. Loinigriach. Muirceartaach mac Maelrechlainn do
marbato la Concobair .h. Maelrechlainn, dair arach
De 7 daine. Concobair .h. Cinnfaelad, ri .h. Conall
Gabra, 1starp .h. Beice ri .h. Merk, occiri ruit. Dub-
daleitach do ghabal n h-apostole ar a riuris leiginn in
eodem die quo mortuus erit O' malgarth. Ces .h.
Rornerid do ghabal na riuris leiginn. In hoc anno
natur erit [F]lamet[ber]taach .h. Larb[5]nen, ri Per[n]-
misi.

¶ Etiam ap. 11. f.; L. 111. Anno domini M.º Lº
dominice incarnationis. Maelruanach mac Con-
choigne, ri Tille, Donnchara mac Gillfaelad, ri .h.
Bailki, occiri ruit. Ceall dair co na dairmliag do
Lochart. Maelan pleiginn Cenannra, rapienti ritum
omnium habentium, Dubchaach mac Mileba comarb
Cainnig hUa Scula arachinnech innri Catlaach, Maelduin
.h. hethceartaach arachinnech Lotra, Cleirchen .h.
Muineoc, cuius epabard na hetherenn, in pace quietus.
Diarmait .h. Cele arachinnech Telca Rorneri,
Maelrechlainn mac Cinnfaelad, mortui ruit. Scannear
etiri riuris Muisti 1ca 7 Cipriallu, et torcari Eochard

¹ *Ua Taichligh*. — According to O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1049, note *d*), this name is anglicised Tully and Tilly.

² *Both-Conais*. — See note ¹⁵, p. 361, *supra*.

³ *Ua Cinnfaeladh*. — Now anglicised Kenealy (or Kennelly), without the O'. The name is still common in the counties of Kerry, Cork, and Limerick.

⁴ *Ui-Conaill-Gabra*. — Now repre-

sented by the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick.

⁵ *Ua Beice*. — O'Donovan states that this name has been made Beck and Peck. But it would be more likely to assume the form "Beaky," as consisting of two syllables.

⁶ *Dubdaleitach*. — See note ³, p. 478, *supra*.

⁷ *Aedi Ua Ferreidh*. — The *Four Masters*, in giving his obit at A.D.

the government, rested penitently in Christ. Maelcain-nigh Ua Taichligh,¹ comarb of Daimhinis, Tuathal Ua Uail, herenagh of Both-Conais,² rested in peace. Flaithbertach Ua Loingsigh was slain by the son of Conchobar Ua Loingsigh. Muirchertach son of Maelsechlainn was killed by Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, against the will of God and men. Conchobar Ua Cinnfaeladh,³ King of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra,⁴ [and] Imhar Ua Beice,⁵ King of Ui-Meith, were slain. Dubhdaleithe⁶ assumed the abbotship, from his lectorship, on the same day in which Amhalghaidh died. Aedh Ua Forreidh⁷ assumed the lectorship. In this year was born Flaithbertach⁸ Ua Laidhnen, King of Fernmhagh.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 4. A.D. 1050, of the Incarnation⁹ [1050.] of the Lord. Maelruanaidh son of Cucoirne, King of Eli, Donnchad son of Gillafaelain, King of Ui-Failghi, were slain. Cill-dara, with its cathedral, was burned. Maelan, lector of Cenannas, the most learned of all Irishmen; Dubthach son of Milidh, comarb of Cainnech;¹⁰ Ua Scula, herenagh of Inis-Cathaigh;¹¹ Maelduin Ua hEicertaigh, herenagh of Lothra;¹² [and] Cleirchen Ua Muineoc, tower of piety of Ireland, rested in peace. Diarmait Ua Cele, herenagh of Tulach-Fortchern,¹³ [and] Maelsechlainn, son of Cennfaeladh, died. A conflict between the men of Magh-ltha and the Airghialla, in

1056, incorrectly style him "bishop of Armagh."

⁸ *Flaithbertach*.—This entry, which is added in the margin in MS. B., in the original hand, is not printed in O'Conor's version. The obit of Flaithbertach is entered at the year 1119 *infra*.

⁹ *Incarnation*.—The words "Dominice incarnationis," though not in MS. B., are found in the MS. Clar. 49, alleged by O'Donovan to be a translation of B.

¹⁰ *Comarb of Cainnech*; i.e., successor of St. Canice, founder of the monastery of Aghaboe, in the Queen's county.

¹¹ *Inis-Cathaigh*.—Scattery Island, in the River Shannon.

¹² *Lothra*.—See note ⁶, p. 848, *supra*.

¹³ *Tulach-Fortchern*.—Otherwise written Tulach-Ua-Felmedha. Tullow, in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow.

.h. hOiffein. Duibhaleneti pop cuairt cenuil Thogain, co tuc trai ced do buaidh. Cluan mic Nois d'apcain fo trai i gnu oen rath, peacht o fhl Anmhada, 7 fa do o Calraighib corra Sinnchaidh.

[ct. Ianair .ii. p.; l. xu. Anno domini M.^o L^o 1.^o Misicearta mac Bric, ri na n'Deire Mumhan, do loigear do hUib Faelan. Mac Duatan mac Bric do marbair; n-damliac lir moir do Maelsechlainn .h. Bric. Almalgair mac Caileil, ri iartair Conacht, do tallar la hCEd .h. Concobaip. Lairghen mac Maelseann, ri Gaileong cum ria neigina .. ingen in Guit, do dul dia anliethi do Roin, 7 a ec. Mac Loelainn do innarbar a mhi Telcha og, 7 CEd .h. Peigail do riogaibh.

b.
Fol. 59ab.

[ct. Ianair .iii. p.; l. xx. vi. Anno domini M.^o L^o 11.^o

¹ *Cows*.—Ecclesiastical dues were, of course, paid in kind at the time.

² *Cleain-mic-Nois*.—This entry, which is added in a later hand in A, is not in B., although it is given in English in the MS. Clar. 49, which has been supposed to be a ‘translation’ of MS. B.

³ *Sil-Anmhada*.—The tribe-name of the O’Maddens, who occupied the district now represented by the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

⁴ *Calraighi*.—There were several tribes named Calraighi, one distinguished from the other by some word indicating local situation. See the Index to O’Donovan’s ed. of the *Four Masters*. The Calraighe above referred to were of the sept called *Calraighe-an-chala*, whose name is still remembered, and applied (in the form Calry) to the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, county of Westmeath. Down to the 17th century this territory was the patrimony of the Magawleys; but the name of Magawley (Mac Amhaighaidh) is

seldom met there now. See O’Donovan’s ed. of *O’Degan*, note ⁶.

⁵ *Sinnaack* (pron. *Shinnacha*).—This was an offensive name (*sinnaack* meaning ‘fox’) given to the family of O’Catharnaigh (or, as the name would be now written, O’Kearney), from the tradition that they were the murderers of the poet Cuan Ua Lochain. See note ¹, p. 554 *supra*, and the *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), note ³, p. 264. The author of the version in Clar. 49 has “Cuan O’Lochain, Archpoet of Ireland, killed treacherously by the men of Tehva, ancestors of the Foxes. They stunk afterwards, whereby they go the name of Foxes.”

⁶ *M[oon]* 15.—The age of the moon is set down as xx. in A., but this is wrong. B. has xv., which is correct.

⁷ *Son of Bratan*.—The *Ara* of Tigernack, and the *Four Mast.*, have “Faolan, son of Bratan.” The author of the version in Clar. 49 has “Maelseadar mac Brick,” which seems corrupt.

which Eochaidh Ua hOssein fell. Dubhdaleithe on a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, when he brought away 300 cows.¹ Cluain-mic-Nois² was plundered thrice in the same quarter [of a year],—once by the Sil-Anmchadha,³ and twice by the Calraighi,⁴ with the Sinnachs.⁵

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 15⁶. A.D. 1051. Muirchertach, [1051.] son of Brec, King of the Desi-Mumhan, was burned by the Ui-Faelain. The son of Buatan,⁷ son of Brec, was killed in the 'daimliac' of Lis-mor by Maelsechlainn,⁸ grandson of Brec. Amalgaidh son of Cathal, King of the West of Connaught, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobair. Laidhgnen son of Maelan,⁹ King of Gailenga, with his queen, i.e., the daughter of the Got,¹⁰ went to Rome in pilgrimage, and died.¹¹ Mac Lochlainn was expelled from the kingship of Telach-og, and Aedh Ua Ferghail was made king.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 26. A.D. 1052.¹² Domnall [1052.]¹³.

¹ *Maelsechlainn.* — Called "Mael-sechlainn, son of Muirchertach, son of Brec," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

² *Maelan;* i.e. Maelan Ua Leochain. See note ³, p. 542 *supra*.

³ *The Got.* — See note ⁴, p. 562 *supra*.

⁴ *Died.* — The translator in Clar. 49 states that the pilgrims "died by the way." In the Annals of *Tigernach* it is stated that Laidhgnen died "in the east, after coming from Rome." But the *Four Masters* represent Laidhgnen and his wife as having died on their return journey.

¹² *A.D. 1052.* — A note in an old hand in B., in the space between the last entry for 1051 and the first entry for 1052, has *ipso anno 1052 Niall mac nEochova, qui uenit ipso anno go hOrrange. Ri Gall .i. Echmarcach mac Ragnall ap na innarba o n[eg] langer .i.*

Diarmaid mac Mairt na m-bo, 7 in iugé ro pain de j'mn. "The King of Ulidia in 1052 was Niall, son of Eochaidh, who came in the same year to Ossory. The King of the Foreigners, i.e. Echmarcach, son of Ragnall, was expelled by the King of Leinster, i.e., Diarmuid, son of Mael-na-mbo, who had the kingship [of Dublin] thereby." See Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel, &c.*, p. 291, note (2^o). The learned author does not seem to have been acquainted with the entry just given, which is not in the Clar. 49 version of this Chronicle, or in Dr. O'Conor's edition of M.S. B., although it seems of sufficient interest to be reproduced. The record of the expulsion from Dublin of the Danish King Echmarcach, as it appears in the *Ann. of Tigernach* and the *Four Masters*, would represent him merely as going on a voyage "over the sea."

Domnall ban .h. Ó Briain do mhaibhre do Connacht. Domnall mac Gillachribirt mic Concul[ū] ge occidit
o níl fér Róis. Órcen mac Maelmórtha, ri Lai
do ec i Colanea. Macraint .h. Donncháin, ri Eog
achta Caipil, do ec. Óctigern .h. hÓgairt, comar
Craonan i Coman, Muirtheadach .h. Sinaeachan, moer Mum
in pace vorpmisierunt. Gillapatrac mac Domna
recnap airte Maذا, do mhaibhre do mac Ógair
Ceilecan a mebail.

[C. Ianair. vi. p. 1. un. Cenn domini m. l.
Mac na h-airdci .h. Ruairc, ri domna Connacht, a me
bhre do Diairmait .h. Cuinn a n-inniú Locha aro
Muirtheadach mac Diairmata, aircchinnech Róis cse, h1
Ruadraich aircchinnech Termoninn feciún, Flanébher
.h. Maelrádhall ri Caipse Órcacartha, Dailgen uar
fácait aro Maذا, Domnall .h. Cele aircchinne
Slane, Muircháin .h. Beollan aircchinnech Óron
cliañ, omner in pace vorpmisierunt. Csech la mc
Lochlainn i la rímu Muighe ita róp ceneil mDinniñ Loi
dhoicait, co rúcrat tibi .c. bo, i co ro mhaibhre
Óubemna mac Cinaedha, recnap Cluana piacna,
Cumaçha mac Clárchean, moer Dail car. Maelcra

¹ Domnall Ban Ua Briain.—Domnall O'Brien “the Fair.” The third son of Donogh, son of Brian Borumha, according to Dr. O'Brien. See Valancey's *Collect. de Rebus Hibernicis*, Vol. I., p. 552.

² Colanea.—Cologne, on the Rhine. The history of the famous Irish monastery of Cologne has not been sufficiently examined. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 107; O'Conor's *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. 4, p. 327, and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical Hist.*, vol. 8, p. 406.

³ Steward. — The *Four Masters* say “Patrick's steward” (mac an Dathair).

⁴ Mac-na-haidche.—This is a nick-

name, not a Christian name, and means “son of the night,” applied to him, probably, in allusion to his having been frequently engaged in nocturnal forays.

⁵ Lock-Arbhach.—Lough Arrow, on the borders of the counties of Sligo and Roscommon.

⁶ Herenagh.—In the *Annals of the F. M.* (A.D. 1052), Muiredach i called comarba (or successor) o Cronan, founder of Roe-cré.

⁷ Termon-Fecia. — Ternanfeckin co. Louth.

⁸ Carraic-Brachnidha. — See note 16, p. 369 *supra*.

⁹ Magh-Itha.—“Plain of Ith”; i

Ban Ua Briain¹ was slain by Connaughtmen. Domnall, son of Gillachrist, son of Cucual[n]ge, was killed by the King of Fera-Rois. Braen son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, died in Colanea.² Macraith, grandson of Donnchad, King of Eoghanacht-Caisil, died. Echtigern Ua h-Aghrain, comarb of Ciaran and Coman, Muiredach Ua Sinachan, steward³ of Munster, 'fell asleep' in peace. Gillapatraic son of Domnall, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, was killed by the son of Archu Ua Celechain, in treachery.

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 7. A.D. 1053. Mac-na-haidche⁴ [1053.] Ua Ruairc, royal-heir of Connaught, was killed by Diarmait Ua Cuinn, in an island of Loch-arbhach.⁵ Muiredach son of Diarmait, herenagh⁶ of Ros-cre; Ua Ruadrach, herenagh of Termon-Fecin;⁷ Flathbertach Ua Maelfabhaill, King of Carraic-Brachaidhe;⁸ Doilgen, noble priest of Ard-Macha; Domnall Ua Cele, herenagh of Slane, [and] Murchadh Ua Beollain, herenagh of Druim-cliabh—all 'fell asleep' in peace. A depredation [was committed] by MacLochlann and the men of Magh-Itha⁹ on the Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait,¹⁰ when they carried off 300 cows, and killed Dubhemna son of Cinaedh, vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna,¹¹ and Cu-Macha son of Clairchen, steward of Dal-Cais.¹² Mael-

district corresponding to the southern half of the present barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal. See Reeves's ed. of *Colton's Visitation*, p. 69, note *, and other references given in the Index to that work, under *Magh-Itha*.

¹⁰ *Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait*.—There were at least four distinct families of the Cinel-Binnigh (descendants of Eochaidh Binnech, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager), each of which was distinguished by its 'local habitation.' The territory occupied by the several branches of the Cinel-Binnigh is supposed to have comprised the northern part of the

present barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry. See Reeves's *Colton's Visitation*, pp. 73-4. But the mention of Cluain-Fiachna (Clonfeakle, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone) in connection with this raid would seem to indicate that the territory of the Cinel-Binnigh extended further south.

¹¹ *Cluain-Fiachna*.—See last note.
¹² *Steward of Dal-Cais*.—Dal-Cais was the tribe-name of the O'Briens of Thomond and their relatives. The Translator in Clar. 49, renders moen by "serjeant." It is not easy to conceive what could

mac Cathail, ri Óreig, a marbhad do Uí Riaccain. Donnchadh .h. Ceallachein, ri domna Caisil, do marbhad O'Orpachis. Niall .h. Óigniog, ri fer Manac, do marbhad do ferair Lurig. Cochan ri Delmna a gair fer dolum occurrus erit.

[Ct. 1anair .ii. p.; L. x.iii. Cennno domini m.º l.º iii.º] Ithar mac Cearail, ri Gall, do ecaid. Aed .h. Fergal, ri Telcha og, 7 mac Cearon .h. Ceilecanin, ri .h. mÓrferal, do marbhad do ferairis Fergusius. Dubhal .h. hEdacain, ri .h. Niallan, do marbhad do Uí Lanchein. Marom Finnmuighe fer Uib Meit 7 fer Uachtair tire, ma uib Eochach, du iorcasair in Crotibherg ri domna Uachtair tire. Aed mac Connachtis mic Duinnchuan, muire clainne Tairrdelbaig, do marbhad do Connachtaid. Cat etip fíru Alban 7 Saxonu, 1 torcraoar tri mile do ferairis Alban, 7 mile co let do Saxonaid im Dolfinn mac Finntriu. Lóch fuithe O'Donnell; pleid Guairé do elub

Fol. 59a.

have brought the steward or "serjeant" of Dal-Cais into the heart of Ulster, at a time when the O'Briens of the south and the MacLochlainns of the north were on very unfriendly terms.

¹ *Donnchadh Ua Cellachain*, i.e. Donnchadh, descendant of Cellachan Caisil, King Cashel [or Munster], whose obit is given at the year 958 *supra*.

² *Fera-Leirg*. — "Men of Lurg." See notes ¹⁰, p. 447, and ¹⁴, p. 575, *supra*.

³ *Cochlan*. — This entry, which is added by a later hand in A., is not in B. The Cochlan here mentioned was the progenitor from whom the MacCoghlan, of Delvin MacCoghlan (now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, King's county), derived their name.

⁴ *Telach-og*. — See note ⁷, p. 429, *supra*.

⁵ *Ua Celechain*. — See note ⁷, p. 573, *supra*.

⁶ *Finnmagh*. — O'Donovan alleges this place to be the same as "Finvoy, in the county of Down." (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1054, note r). But there seems to be no place called Finvoy in the co. Down; though there are a townland and parish of the name in the barony of Kilconway, co. Antrim.

⁷ *Uachtar-tird*. — For the situation of this territory, and the meaning of the name, see Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 851, note w.

⁸ *Donnchuan*. — This Donnchuan (ob. 948, *Four Mast.*), was the eldest brother of King Brian Borumha. His

erion son of Cathal, King of Bregha, was killed by Ua Riacaín. Donnchad Ua Cellachain,¹ royal heir of Caisel, was killed by the Osraighi. Niall Ua hEignigh, King of Fera-Manach, was killed by the Fera-Luirg.² Cochlan,³ King of Delmna, was treacherously slain by his own people.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 18. A.D. 1054. Imhar son of Aralt, King of the Foreigners, died. Aedh Ua Ferghail, King of Telach-og,⁴ and the son of Archu Ua Celechain,⁵ King of the Ui-Bresail, were slain by the men of Fernmhagh. Dubhgal Ua hEdacain, King of Ui-Niallain, was killed by Ua Laithein. The victory of Finnmagh⁶ over the Ui-Meith and Uachtar-tirè,⁷ by the Ui-Echach, where the Croibderg, royal heir of Uachtar-tire, was slain. Aedh, son of Cennedigh, son of Donnchuan,⁸ steward of Clann-Tairdelbaigh,⁹ was killed by Connaught-men. A battle between the men of Alba and the Saxons, in which there were slain 3,000 of the men of Alba, and 1,500 of the Saxons, including Dolfinn son of Finntur. The lake of Suidhe-Odhrain¹⁰ in Sliabh-

grandson Aedh, whose death is above recorded, is described as *muipn 7 oíran* (the "delight and glory") of the Dal-Cais (*Four Mast.* 1054). O'Conor translates the term *muipn* ("steward") of this chronicle "Maritimus dux;" probably thinking that *muipn* was the same as *muip*, the Irish word for "sea" (Lat. *mare*).

⁹ *Clann - Tairdelbaigh*; i.e. the family of Tairdelbach (Torlogh, or Terence), son of Tadbg (sl. 1028, *supra*), son of Brian Borumha. He was the progenitor of the principal branch of the O'Brien race. Tairdelbach, who was King of Munster (and "of the greater part of Ireland," according to some authorities),

died in 1086. In giving his obit at that year *infra*, this Chronicle describes him as King of Ireland, as he is also described in the *Ann. Loch-Cré*. But in the *Chron. Scotorum* (1082=1086), Tairdelbach is called King of the "greater part" (*urmoir*) of Ireland; while the *Four Masters* term him King of Ireland *co gneála* ("with opposition").

¹⁰ *Suidhe-Odhrain*. — The name of this lake is now represented by that of the townland of Seorán, in the parish of Knockbride, barony of Clankee, co. Cavan, (where there is no trace of a lake). This is one of the *mirabilia Hibernia*. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 218.

α n-deireadh aitche feile Micéil, co n-dechaind i gín Faball,
quod non auditum est ab antiquis.

[Ct. 1anair .i. p.; L xx. ix. Anno domini m.^o l.^o u.^o
Domnall riab h. brian do marbaid la h. nethinn.
Maelmaraian mac Arfida, comarbha Comghall, Coluim
.h. Cateail arachinnech Ruir ailiathir, Ondor. h. Muireadair
arachinnech Luorca, Gillapatracis ri Orlaigh, Fiacha. h.
Coisceann, omnei in domino dorniesunt. Marom ri
Tairdelbach. h. mbriam pop Murchadh. h. mbriam, i
torcraitor. m. i. cet im. u. torcruca dec. Cat Martartai
riac, riad Uisnealeis comarbha Rathmair, pop mac
Loingheir. h. Maelsealain .i. comarbha Finnem 7 Coluim
cille, du i torcraitor il.

[Ct. 1anair .ii. p.; L x. Anno domini m.^o l.^o u1.^o
Catufaet mac Gillapatracis, comarbha Cainnech i Cianacht,
Cetfaid cenn cleireac Mumhan, quiueerunt. Aed. h.
Boritheir, aird rebleisinn Ciarto Maaca, in .lxx. u. aetattig
rus anno, in pace quiueuit.

Ro teat roneis cein po mar,
Aed. h. Tormer in fui fean;
h1 .xiii. caleno 1u1,
Luró int efcop ciun ap ceal.

Forngal, pbit amcapa inmri Tarcaingrenn, plenur

¹*Faball*.—O'Donovan thought that this is the name of a stream “which discharges itself into the Boyne”; the name of which is obsolete. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1054, note a.)

² *Ua hEidhin*.—He was King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne (according to the *Four Masters*); which territory seems to have been co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south of the county of Galway. See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagain's *Topogr. Poem*, note 356. The family name Ua hEidhin, represented as “O'Heyn” in Clar. 49, is now generally anglicised “Hynea.”

³*Comarb of Comghall*; i.e. successor of Comghall (or abbot of Bangor, co. Down). His name does not appear in Archdale's very imperfect list of the abbots of that important establishment.

⁴*Ros-ailithir*.—Now known as Rosscarbery, in the county of Cork.

⁵*Tairdelbach Ua Briain*.—Or Torloch O'Brien. See note ², p. 595.

⁶*Murchadh*.—He was the son of Donogh, son of Brian Borumha, and first cousin of Torloch, who was the son of Tadhg the brother of Donogh.

⁷*Martartech*; lit. “relic house.” This entry is not given by the *Four*

Guaire stole away in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Fabhall,¹ a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 29. A.D. 1055. Domnall Ruadh [1055.] Ua Briain was killed by Ua hEidhin.² Maelmartain son of Assidh, comarb of Comghall;³ Colum Ua Cathail, herenagh of Ros-ailithir;⁴ Odhor Ua Muiredaigh, herenagh of Lusca; Gillapatraic, King of Osraighi, [and] Fiachra Ua Corcrain—all ‘fell asleep’ in the Lord. A victory by Tairdelbach Ua Briain⁵ over Murchad⁶ Ua Briain, in which 400 men were slain, along with fifteen chieftains. The battle of Martartech,⁷ by Dubhdaleithe, comarb of Patrick, over the son⁸ of Loingsech Ua Maelsechlainn, i.e. the comarb of Finnen⁹ and Colum-Cille,¹⁰ in which many were slain.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 10. A.D. 1056. Cathasach son of Gerrgarbhain, comarb of Cainnech in Cianachta,¹¹ and Cetfaidh, head of the clerics of Munster, rested. Aedh Ua Forreidh, chief lector of Ard-Macha, in the 75th year of his age rested in peace. [1056.]

He obtained¹² great fame whilst he lived—
Aedh Ua Forreidh, the old sage—;
On the fourteenth of the Kalends of July
The mild bishop went to heaven.

Gormgal, chief soul-friend, of the Island of Darcialgrenn,¹³

Masters. See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), note ³ *ad an.*

⁸ *Son.* — His name is given as “Murchadh” in the *Ann. of Tigernach.*

⁹ *Comarb of Finnen and Colum-Cille;* i.e. abbot of Clonard and Kells, in the county of Meath.

¹⁰ *Comarb of Ceinnech in Cianachta;* i.e. successor of St. Canice, or abbot of Dromachose (or Termonkenny) in the barony of Keenagh, co. Londonderry. See note ⁷, p. 510, *supra.*

¹¹ *Obtained.* — The original of this stanza, which is not in B., is added in

the lower margin of fol. 59b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where it might be introduced into the text.

¹² *Darcairgrenn.* — This is probably the genit. form of Darcairgriu. But no island of that name is known to the Editor; nor does the name appear in any of the other Irish chronicles. See under the year 1018 *supra*, where the obit is given of a “Gormghal of Aird-ailen, chief soul-friend of Ireland,” and the note regarding “Ard-ailen” (or “High Island”), p. 541, note 11.

diecum in penitentia pauperavit. Tard mac in cleirig .h. Concobair do marbas do Uib Maine. Etrú mac Lobraða, toisach Manað, tuis oifidain Ulst, in penitentia mortuus erit. Crec la Niall mac Maelrechlainn pop Dal n-Órraithe, co tuc .xx. c. do bhasd 7 tru .xx. dhuine do brat. Gillamura mac Ocan, pochtairie Tealca og, mortuus erit. Flann mainistreach, aird fespleisinn 7 rui renclusa Erenn, in uita eterna requiescerit. Tene gelain do tiachtain co ro marb tromaer ic diriuart Tola, 7 mac Leiginn oc Suird, 7 co ro bhrig in bile. Crec do chuað Eochair .h. flannen airde nodlanc mór, i maig nílá, co tuc .ii. cest bo copuici uifrin obainn, 7 ro baete octur ap .xl. vís, im Cuileannan mac Óerdaín.

¹ *The Clerck*; i.e. the Cleric.

² *Manachs*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (*id. an.*) the name of the sept is written “*Monsachs*” which seems the more correct form. See O’Donovan’s *Four Masters*, A.D. 1171, note x, and the authorities there cited.

³ *Gillamura* — See this person mentioned above at the year 1024.

⁴ *Telach-og*.—See note ⁶, p. 526 *supra*.

⁵ *Flann Mainistreach*; i.e. “Flann of the Monastery” [Monasterboice,

co. Louth]. Flann was Lector of the Monastery (not Abbot, as O’Reilly says, *Ir. Writers*, p. lxxv., q. v.) See O’Curry’s *Manners and Customs*, Vol. II., pp. 149-169.

⁶ *Diert-Tola*.—The “desert” (or retreat) of Tola. Now Dysart, in the parish of Killulagh, barony of Delvin, co. Westmeath.

⁷ *Tres*.—*bile*. Meaning a sacred tree. Written *invile* (for *in bile*, “the tree”), in *Ann. Loch Cé* at A.D. 1056, where see note (in Hennessy’s

full of days, rested in penitence. Tadhg, son of the 'Clerech' Ua Conchobair, was killed by the Ui-Maine. Etru son of Lobraidh, chief of the Manachs,⁸ pillar of the glory of Ulidia, died in penitence. A predatory expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, against the Dal-Araide, when he brought away 2,000 cows, and sixty persons as prisoners. Gillamura,⁹ son of Ocan, steward of Telach-og,¹⁰ died. Flann Mainistrech,¹¹ the chief lector and historical sage of Ireland, rested in eternal life. Lightning came and killed three persons at Disert-Tola,¹² and a student at Sord, and broke down the tree.¹³ Eochaidh Ua Flaithen went on a predatory expedition on Christmas night into Magh-Itha, when he brought 500 cows to a water, *i.e.*, to the river of Magh-Uatha;¹⁴ and they¹⁵ left the cows in the river;¹⁶ and forty-eight of them were drowned, along with Cuilennan son of Dergan.

ed.) In MS. B. the words are in *mile* (which O'Conor prints as *inile*, and translates "et confregit arcem"). The original reading of MS. A. was also in *mile*; but the old scribe added a "punctum delens" under the letter *m*, and substituted a *b*, to correct the text to *in bile*.

⁸ *Magh-Uatha*.—O'Donovan states that the name of this river is written *abann Magh nitha* (*i.e.* the River of the Magh-Itha), "in the

Annals of Ulster. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1056, note n.) But he must have been misled by the version in Clar. 49, which has "River of Magh-Itha," as the name is *Meighi* [genit. of *Magh-]hUatha* in A., and *M-Ua'ha* in B. Regarding Magh-Itha, see O'Donovan's ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1177, note o.

⁹ *They*; *i.e.* the cow stealers.

¹⁰ *In the river*.—*yin obaivo*, B.

END OF VOL. I.





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